GROOM'S DARLING DOWNS BOOK ALMANAC

TOOWOOMBA, QLD

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Darling Downs

Book Almanac for 1898.

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FRANK W. WILSON, ASSISTANT MANAGER,

225 AND 227 QUEEN STREET.

LOCAL AGENTS.

NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL: £1,000,000.

FOR

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George A. Godsall, Proprietor.

TO READERS.

THE DARLING DOWNS BOOK ALMANAC AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY has now entered upon the twenty-second year of its publication, and has a circulation equal to any publication of the kind in Queensland.

The Garden and Field Calendar has been prepared by Mr. Geo. Searle, practical gardener, Toowoomba, and contains much general information useful to amateur, as well as practical, gardeners. The hints to farmers will also be found full of interesting and instructive information to all engaged in farming and gardening.

We tender our thanks to the advertising friends for the large number of advertisements which have been sent to us this year. THE DARLING DOWNS BOOK ALMANAC has achieved a reputation and attained a circulation we never anticipated, and, as an annual advertising medium, is undoubtedly one of the best and most powerful in the Darling Downs district.

We desire specially to tender our thanks to the Agricultural Department of New South Wales for their kindness in permitting us the use of the blocks illustrating the article on "Pruning, Grafting, and Budding" on pages 154—167.

Last year every copy was sold early in January. This year we have published an extra number of copies, in anticipation of the increased demand.

W. H. GROOM.

"CHRONICLE" Office,
Toowoomba, December 1st, 1897.

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Arrival and Despatch of Mails at the Post Office, Toowoomba.

RECEIVED.

FROM BRISBANE.—Daily (except Saturday), 11.55 a.m. and 9.23 p.m. All places between Brisbane and Toowoomba, daily (except Saturday), 11.55 a.m.; on Saturday, 11.37 a.m.

SOUTHERN LINE.—From all places between Wallangarra and Toowoomba, daily (except Sunday), 5.32 p.m.; from Warwick, also at 2.40 p.m.

WESTERN LINE.—From all places between Charleville and Toowoomba, Tuesday and Friday, 6.15 a.m.; Wednesday and Saturday, 5.23 p.m., also Dalby, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, 7.15 p.m.; Cunnamulla, Adavale, Augathella, and Tambo, Tuesday and Friday, 6.15 a.m.

BEAUARABA LINE.—All places between Pittsworth and Toowoomba, daily (except Sunday and Thursday), at 10.8 a.m., and on Wednesday, 7.45 p.m.

HIGHFIELDS LINE.—All places between Crow's Nest and Toowoomba (except Sunday), at 10.25 a.m.

DRAYTON.—Daily (except Sunday), at 12.45 p.m.

GOONDIWINDI.—Monday and Thursday, at 5.32 p.m.

INGLEWOOD.—Monday and Thursday, at 5.32 p.m.

LEYBURN.—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 5.32 p.m.

MIDDLE RIDGE.—Daily (except Sunday), at 9 a.m.

NANANGO.—Tuesday and Friday, at 6.15 a.m.

PINE CREEK.—Tuesday and Saturday, at 10.8 a.m.

SURAT AND ST. GEORGE.—Tuesday and Friday, at 6.15 a.m.

YANDILLA.—Tuesday and Saturday, at 10.8 a.m.

WILSONTON AND GLENVALE.—Daily (except Sunday), at 11.30 a.m.

CLOSE.

BRISBANE.—Daily (except Sunday), at 5 p.m. and 6.20 a.m.; Saturday, 5 p.m. All places between Toowoomba and Brisbane, daily (except Sunday), 5 p.m.

SOUTHERN LINE.—For all places between Wallangarra and Toowoomba, daily (except Saturday), 11.30 a.m., and Warwick (Saturday only), 11.30 a.m.

WESTERN LINE.—For all places between Toowoomba and Charleville, Monday and Thursday, 11.50 a.m.; Tuesday and Friday, 8 p.m.; Adavale, Tuesday and Friday, 8 p.m.; Cunnamulla and Thargomindah, Tuesday and Friday, 8 p.m.; Augathella and Tambo, Friday, 8 p.m.; Dalby daily (except Saturday), 8 p.m.

BEAUARABA LINE.—For all places between Toowoomba and Pittsworth, daily (except Sunday), 12.50 p.m.

HIGHFIELDS LINE.—For all places between Toowoomba and Crow's Nest daily (except Sunday, Wednesday, and Saturday), 2.25 p.m.; on Wednesday and Saturday, 10.15 a.m.

DRAYTON.—Daily (except Sunday), 8.30 a.m.

GOONDIWINDI.—Tuesday and Saturday, 11.30 a.m.

INGLEWOOD.—Tuesday and Saturday, 11.30 a.m.

LEYBURN.—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 11.30 a.m.

MIDDLE RIDGE.—Daily (except Sunday), 12.45 p.m.

NANANGO.—Tuesday and Friday, 8 p.m.

PINE CREEK.—Tuesday and Saturday, 12.50 p.m.

SURAT AND ST. GEORGE.—Tuesday and Friday, 8 p.m.

YANDILLA.—Tuesday and Saturday, 12.50 p.m.

WILSONTON AND GLENVALE.—Daily (except Sunday), at 12.45 p.m.

English mail closes at Toowoomba Post Office every Saturday night at 8 o'clock.

Parcels, Packets, and Newspapers must be posted one hour, and Registered Letters half an hour before the time for closing the mails. Letters can only be registered between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m.

The times of train mails stated above are times as per time-table of arrival at Railway Station, Toowoomba.

The times of closing are actual time at Post Office.

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CAPITAL £2,500,000
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SCHOLEFIELD & CO.

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CHAS. J. TRUNDLE, Local Sec.,

And UNDERWRITER FOR QUEENSLAND.

Robert Murray Smith, Assistant Local Secretary.

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Mercantile Buildings, Corner of Adelaide and Creek Streets, Brisbane.

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. . . AND . . .

TOOWOOMBA, DRAYTON, PITTSWORTH, MILLMERRAN,
LEYBURN, CROW'S NEST, CLIFTON, ALLORA,
WARWICK, STANTHORPE, JONDARYAN,
DALBY, ROMA & GOONDIWINDI

LOCAL BUSINESS DIRECTORY

The 22nd Year of Issue

FOR 1898.

Price: One Shilling

TOOWOOMBA:
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY W. H. GROOM, "CHRONICLE OFFICE,"
MARGARET STREET.

JANUARY.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D.	H.M.		D.	H.M.
Full Moon ..	8	10.24 a.m.	New Moon..	22	5.25 p.m.
Last Quar...	16	1.45 a.m.	First Quar..	30	0.33 p.m.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	MEMORABLE EVENTS.		SUN. Rises	SUN. Sets	MOON. Rises	MOON. Sets	Moon's Age.
				H.M.	H.M.	P.M.	A.M.	DAYS.
1	S	New Year's Day. Bank Holiday.		4 49	6 45	1 10	——	8 67
2	S	*Second Sunday after Christmas*		4 49	6 45	2 4	0 14	9 67
3	M	Bass discovered Western Port... ...	1798	5 0	6 45	2 57	0 52	10 67
4	Tu	Dampier landed on E. coast of Aus....	1686	5 1	6 45	3 50	1 31	11 67
5	W	N.S. Wales Constitution proclaimed...	1843	5 1	6 45	4 41	2 16	12 67
6	Th	Epiphany. Twelfth Day.		5 2	6 45	5 29	3 5	13 67
7	F	First War broke out in N. Zealand ..	1845	5 3	6 46	6 14	3 59	14 67
8	S	*Derwent Star*, first Tas. News. pub. ..	1810	5 3	6 46	6 56	4 54	15 67
9	S	*First Sunday after Epiphany*		5 4	6 46	7 32	5 50	16 67
10	M	Edward Wilson (*Melbourne Argus*) d...	1878	5 5	6 46	8 7	6 48	17 67
11	Tu	S.S. London foundered, 220 lost ...	1866	5 6	6 47	8 38	7 43	18 67
12	W	Jas Henty, Port Phillip Pioneer, d....	1882	5 7	6 47	9 10	8 42	19 67
13	Th	Richard Wagner, composer, died ..	1883	5 8	6 47	9 51	9 38	20 67
14	F	First Fleet arrived in Botany Bay ..	1788	5 9	6 46	10 14	10 35	21 67
15	S	Heavy rains in Wide Bay district ..	1894	5 10	6 46	10 54	11 34	22 67
16	S	*Second Sunday after Epiphany*		5 10	6 46	11 37	0 34	23 67
17	M	New Zealand Constitution proclaimed	1852	5 11	6 46	A.M. 1 37	24 67
18	Tu	German Empire proclaimed	1871	5 12	6 46	0 26	2 46	25 67
19	W	Sir S. W. Denison, died	1871	5 12	6 45	1 24	3 52	26 67
20	Th	London Docks opened	1805	5 13	6 45	2 30	4 54	27 67
21	F	Terrible Storm and Floods, Bris. Dis.	1887	5 14	6 45	3 45	5 47	28 67
22	S	The Sun 89deg., Midnight, Cunnamulla...	1896	5 15	6 45	4 51	6 37	0 19
23	S	*Third Sunday after Epiphany*		5 16	6 44	6 1	6 53	1 19
24	M	La Perouse anchored in Botany Bay...	1788	5 17	6 44	8 8	8 2	2 19
25	Tu	Collins left Port Phillip	1804	5 18	6 44	8 9	8 35	3 19
26	W	Foundation Day, N.S. Wales... ...	1788	5 19	6 43	9 7	9 9	4 19
27	Th	Terrible Cyclonic Storm, Townsville..	1896	5 19	6 43	10 6	9 40	5 19
28	F	Governor Bligh deposed	1808	5 20	6 42	11 0	10 14	6 19
29	S	Cotton first exported from Q'land ...	1854	5 21	6 42	11 55	10 49	7 19
30	S	*4th Sunday after Epiphany*		5 22	6 42	0 49	11 29	8 19
31	M	Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, died	1892	5 22	6 41	1 43	——	9 19

MACARONI.—Take half-a-package of macaroni and boil it in salt water until perfectly tender. In a baking dish scatter a layer of macaroni, and over this a layer of grated cheese, alternating until the dish is full. Season with pepper, salt, and butter. Cover with milk and bake until brown.

TOMATO FRICASSEE.—In a saucepan put one-half of a can of tomatoes, one heaping teaspoonful of butter, salt and pepper to season very highly and a pinch of baking soda. Simmer fifteen minutes, add three well-beaten eggs and take from the fire the moment it begins to thicken. Pour over toast.

VEAL AND TOMATOES.—One or two tender veal steaks, cut into pieces three or four inches square, fry until nearly done, then remove from the fire. One tablespoonful of lard, one of flour, and one large onion sliced fine. Cook these ingredients until brown—be careful not to burn ; add one-half can tomatoes, one-half pint of boiling water into the browned ingredients, then add the cooked veal ; cook slowly for an hour and a-half. If the gravy should thicken too much, thin it off with boiling water.

BOILED MUTTON PIE.—For this take 1½lb. of scrag of mutton or the piece from under the shoulder. Make a good light suet crust, and with it line a greased pudding basin. Cut the meat into neat pieces, rejecting all fat and skin, add to this two raw sliced potatoes ; dredge all with flour, season with pepper, salt and a minced onion. Fill the dish with meat and potato, and pour over it a tumblerful of cold water. Cover with a piece of crust, tie over with a pudding cloth wrung out in boiling water, and boil for three hours. Serve in the basin.

MR. H. A. BOYS,

SURGEON AND MECHANICAL

DENTIST,

Australian Mutual Provident Chambers,

RUTHVEN STREET, TOOWOOMBA.

CROWN AND BRIDGE WORK.

Memorandum.

FEBRUARY.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D.	H.M.		D.	H.M.
Full Moon ..	7	4.24 a.m.	New Moon .	21	5.41 a.m.
Last Quar...	14	10.35 a.m.	First Quar...	28	9.13 p.m.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	MEMORABLE EVENTS.		SUN. Rises	SUN. Sets	MOON. Rises	MOON. Sets	Moon's Age.
				H.M.	H.M.	P.M.	A.M.	DAYS.
1	Tu	*Brisbane Courier* reduced to 1d	1893	5 23	6 41	2 35	0 11	10 19
2	W	S.S. Singapore wrecked	1877	5 24	6 40	3 24	0 59	11 19
3	Th	Marquis of Salisbury born	1830	5 24	6 40	4 11	1 50	12 19
4	F	Swan River discovered by Vlaming ..	1697	5 25	6 39	4 52	2 43	13 19
5	S	Terrible Floods in Brisbane	1893	5 26	6 38	5 31	3 43	14 19
6	S	*Septuagesima Sunday*		5 27	6 37	6 7	4 39	15 19
7	M	Charles Dickens, novelist, born ..	1812	5 27	6 37	6 39	5 37	16 19
8	Tu	Cetewayo died	1884	5 28	6 36	7 12	6 35	17 19
9	W	Bishop Hooper burned..	1555	5 29	6 36	7 44	7 32	18 19
10	Th	Queen Victoria married	1840	5 30	6 35	8 15	8 28	19 19
11	F	Melbourne Public Library opened ..	1856	5 31	6 35	8 54	9 29	20 19
12	S	Hargreaves discovered gold in N.S.W.	1851	5 31	6 34	9 36	10 28	21 19
13	S	*Sexagesima Sunday*		5 32	6 33	10 21	11 30	22 19
14	M	St. Valentine.		5 32	6 32	11 14	0 75	23 19
15	Tu	Captain Cook killed at Owhyhee ..	1779	5 33	6 31	A.M.	1 42	24 19
16	W	Lindley Murray, grammarian, died ...	1826	5 33	6 31	0 15	2 43	25 19
17	Th	Battle of Eupatoria	1855	5 34	6 30	1 24	3 38	26 19
18	F	Martin Luther died	1546	5 35	6 29	2 35	4 27	27 19
19	S	Kandy taken by the British	1815	5 36	6 28	3 42	5 14	28 19
20	S	*Quinquagesima Sunday*		5 37	6 27	4 46	5 56	29 19
21	M	Rev. Robert Hall, died	1831	5 37	6 26	5 51	6 29	0 68
22	Tu	*Shrove Tuesday.* Rev. S. Smith, d....	1845	5 38	6 25	6 50	7 4	1 68
23	W	*Ash Wednesday.*		5 39	6 24	7 49	7 37	2 68
24	Th	St. Matthias. Dr. Guthrie died ..	1873	5 39	6 23	8 47	8 9	3 68
25	F	Birkenhead Sunk, 438 drowned ..	1852	5 40	6 22	9 12	8 46	4 68
26	S	Thomas Moore died	1852	5 41	6 21	10 39	9 23	5 68
27	S	*First Sunday in Lent*		5 41	6 21	11 33	10 5	6 68
28	M	1st Supreme Court at Auckland, N.Z.	1842	5 42	6 20	0 27	10 51	7 68

OYSTER OMELET.—Chop 12 or 15 large oysters; mix as much flour as can be taken up with a teaspoon, and half a gill of rich cream; add 2 oz. of melted butter 6 well beaten eggs, with pepper and salt to taste; stir in the oysters. Fry and fold like an ordinary omelet.

BUTTER SCOTCH.—An excellent thing for coughs is made with brown instead of white sugar, omitting the water, and flavoring with half an ounce of powdered ginger. The time of boiling for Everton toffee varies from eighteen minutes to thirty-five minutes, according to the fire.

EGG CURRY.—One egg, two tablespoonfuls sugar, half a cup strong vinegar, one teaspoonful butter, half a teaspoonful salt, one teaspoonful ground mustard, one teaspoonful curry mixed in cream. Mix mustard, salt, sugar, vinegar, and curry, and pour on the well-beaten eggs. Simmer all for ten minutes. This will keep for a month in a cool place.

RELISH FOR BREAKFAST.—One ½lb of fresh cheese cut in thin slices and put in a pan, turning over it a large cupful of sweet milk; add ½ of a teaspoonful of dry mustard, a dash of pepper, a little salt and a piece of butter the size of a butternut; stir the mixture all the time; have at hand 3 biscuits rolled fine, and sprinkle them in gradually. As soon as they are stirred in, turn the whole contents into a warm dish and serve.

EGGS UPON TOAST.—Put a good lump of butter into the fryingpan. When it is hot stir in 4 or 5 well beaten eggs with pepper, salt a little parsley; stir and toss for three minutes. Have ready to your hand some slices of buttered toast (cut round with a thin cutter before they are toasted); spread thickly with ground or mixed tongue, chicken, or ham. Heap the stirred egg upon these in mounds, and set in a hot dish garnished with parsley and pickled beets.

Memorandum.

MARCH.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D.	H.M.		D.	H.M.
Full Moon..	8	7.29 p.m.	New Moon..	22	6.37 p.m.
Last Quar...	15	5.48 p.m.	First Quar...	30	5.40 p.m.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	MEMORABLE EVENTS.		SUN. Rises	SUN. Sets	MOON. Rises.	MOON. Sets.	Moon's Age.
				H.M.	H.M.	P.M.	P.M.	DAYS.
1	Tu	St. David.		5 43	6 18	1 17	11 31	8 68
2	W	John Wesley died	1791	5 43	6 17	2 4	A.M.	9 68
3	Th	N.S.W. C'tingent for Soudan left Syd.	1885	5 44	6 16	2 50	9 34	10 68
4	F	General Grant elect. President, U.S...	1869	5 44	6 16	3 28	1 32	11 68
5	S	*Port Phillip Patriot* published.. ..	1838	5 45	6 15	4 5	2 28	12 68
6	S	*Second Sunday in Lent*		5 45	6 13	4 40	3 25	13 68
7	M	First Wesleyan Class Meeting, Syd...	1812	5 46	6 12	5 11	4 22	14 68
8	Tu	City of Melbourne named	1837	5 46	6 11	5 44	5 21	15 68
9	W	Fight between Merrimac and Monitor	1862	5 47	6 10	6 15	6 18	16 68
10	Th	Australia discovered by the Dutch ..	1606	5 47	6 9	6 50	7 17	17 68
11	F	Torquato Tasso, poet, born	1544	5 48	6 8	7 33	8 18	18 68
12	S	Duke of Edinburgh shot	1868	5 49	6 7	8 18	9 21	19 68
13	S	*Third Sunday in Lent*		5 50	6 6	9 9	10 24	20 68
14	M	Queen's College, Melbourne, opened..	1888	5 50	6 4	10 8	11 33	21 68
15	Tu	Ormond College opened	1885	5 51	6 3	11 16	P.M.	22 68
16	W	Terrible hurricane at Samoa	1889	5 51	6 2	A.M.	0 38	23 68
17	Th	St. Patrick. Bank holiday.		5 52	6 1	0 27	1 34	24 68
18	F	Rev. L. Sterne died	1768	5 52	6 0	1 32	2 25	25 68
19	S	Lucknow captured	1858	5 53	5 59	2 35	3 12	26 68
20	S	*Fourth Sunday in Lent*		5 54	5 58	3 38	3 53	27 68
21	M	John Sebastian Bach, composer, b. ..	1685	5 54	5 57	4 38	4 28	28 68
22	Tu	Goethe, German author, died	1832	5 55	5 56	5 35	5 2	0 14
23	W	Explosion Bulli Colliery, 75 lives lost	1887	5 55	5 55	6 13	5 35	1 14
24	Th	H.M.S. Eurydice capsized, 400 lost ..	1878	5 56	5 53	7 28	6 5	2 14
25	F	Lady Day. Annunciation.		5 56	5 52	8 26	6 42	3 14
26	S	Heavy gales on Queensland coast ..	1875	5 56	5 51	9 21	7 18	4 14
27	S	*Fifth Sunday in Lent*		5 57	5 50	10 15	7 57	5 14
28	M	Archbishop Trench, died	1883	5 57	5 49	11 8	8 45	6 14
29	Tu	John Keble, author Christian Year, d.	1866	5 58	5 48	11 57	9 34	7 14
30	W	Sicilian Vespers..	1282	5 59	5 46	0 43	10 27	8 14
31	Th	Taranaki, N.Z., foundered	1842	6 0	5 45	1 24	11 21	9 14

WHITE CELERY SOUP.—Cut into pieces two heads celery and an onion, and boil them in salted water with twelve peppercorns and a blade of mace; when tender drain and press them through a sieve; add a pint and a half of white stock; draw aside from the fire and stir in a teacupful of cream or milk beaten up with an egg and half a teaspoonful of sugar. Serve with fried bread.

OYSTER FRITTERS.—Prepare a batter as for plain fritters, omitting the sugar, and seasoning to taste with salt and pepper. Drain the oysters in a colander. If they are large stick a small skewer through the thin edge of each oyster, dip into the batter and fry in hot grease until brown. If they are small mix equal quantities of oysters and batter together and fry, a tablespoonful at a time, in hot grease. Drain on cheesecloth, and serve.

NOVELTIES IN SANDWICHES.—All bread sandwiches should be made of bread at least twenty-four hours old. The slices should be very thin; the crust should be cut off; and the shape of the sandwich whatever the whim of the maker dictates. Nothing can be more crisp than lettuce sandwiches. Spread buttered slices of bread with salad dressing, and place between small lettuce leaves. To make cheese sandwiches spread thin slices of bread with butter and grated cheese, and then slightly toast; put together and serve hot. Biscuits, when spread with grated cheese and slightly browned in the oven, make delicious sandwiches to serve with salad. Candied ginger makes a nice filling for sandwiches to be served at an afternoon tea. Anchovy paste, strawberry, raspberry, orange, and gooseberry marmalades, currant jelly, and jam all make a good filling for sandwiches.

Memorandum.

APRIL.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D.	H.M.		D.	H.M.
Full Moon ..	7	7.17 a.m.	New Moon ..	21	8.21 p.m.
Last Quar...	14	0.28 a.m.	First Quar...	29	4.5 p.m.

Day of Month	Day of Week	MEMORABLE EVENTS.		SUN. Rises H.M.	SUN. Sets H.M.	MOON. Rises P.M.	MOON. Sets A.M.	Moon's Age. DAYS.
1	F	All Fools' Day. Bishop Heber died	1826	6 0	5 44	2 17	0 16	10 14
2	S	Richard Cobden died	1865	6 1	5 43	2 36	0 55	11 14
3	S	*Palm Sunday*		6 1	5 42	3 6	2 8	12 14
4	M	Date of Leichhardt's last letter ..	1848	6 2	5 41	3 38	3 6	13 14
5	Tu	Cooktown proclaimed a municipality..	1876	6 2	5 40	4 11	4 2	14 14
6	W	Napoleon Buonaparte abdicated ..	1814	6 2	5 39	4 45	5 1	15 14
7	Th	Maundy Thur. 1st Queensland census	1861	6 3	5 37	5 25	6 3	16 14
8	F	*Good Friday.* Bank holiday		6 3	5 36	6 13	7 5	17 14
9	S	*Easter Eve.* Bank holiday		6 3	5 35	7 4	8 11	18 14
10	S	*Easter Sunday*		6 4	5 34	8 5	9 22	19 14
11	M	*Easter Monday.* Bank holiday		6 4	5 33	9 11	10 29	20 14
12	Tu	*Easter Tuesday.*		6 4	5 32	10 20	11 31	21 14
13	W	Magdala stormed	1868	6 5	5 31	11 27	0 22	22 14
14	Th	Pres. Lincoln, U.S.A., assassinated ..	1865	6 7	5 29	A.M.	1 11	23 14
15	F	Mutiny at Spithead	1797	6 8	5 28	0 30	1 54	24 14
16	S	Queen's Bridge. Melbourne, opened ..	1890	6 8	5 27	1 30	2 30	25 14
17	S	*Low Sunday*		6 9	5 26	2 30	3 4	26 14
18	M	N.S.W. discovered by Captain Cook ..	1770	6 9	5 25	3 26	3 36	27 14
19	Tu	Lord Byron, died	1824	6 10	5 24	4 22	4 6	28 14
20	W	Bishop Heber, born	1783	6 10	5 24	5 18	4 40	29 14
21	Th	Customs Duty first levied in Otaga ..	1848	6 11	5 23	6 14	5 16	0 57
22	F	First S.A. Parliament opened.. ..	1857	6 11	5 22	7 11	5 55	1 57
23	S	St. George. Bank Holiday		6 12	5 21	8 7	6 39	2 57
24	S	*Second Sunday after Easter*		6 12	5 20	9 0	7 26	3 57
25	M	St. Mark. Port Philip Bay, dis. ..	1802	6 13	5 19	9 49	8 18	4 57
26	Tu	Wreck of the Schomberg	1853	6 13	5 19	10 35	9 12	5 57
27	W	Great Flood at the Hawkesbury ..	1842	6 14	5 18	11 19	10 7	6 57
28	Th	Capt. Cook landed at Botany Bay ..	1770	6 14	5 17	11 58	11 2	7 57
29	F	S.S. Tararua wrecked, 130 lives lost..	1881	6 14	5 17	0 36	11 56	8 57
30	S	First marriage in Port Phillip.. ..	1837	6 15	5 16	1 5	A.M.	9 57

EVERTON TOFFEE.—To make Everton toffee, take one pound of powdered sugar, a teacupful of water, four ounces of butter, and six drops of essence of lemon. Put the water and sugar into the pan, and beat the butter into a cream; when the sugar has dissolved, add the butter, and keep stirring the mixture over the fire till it sets, when a little is poured on to a buttered dish. The lemon should be added just before the toffee is done. The toffee itself should be poured on to a buttered dish.

MACARONI A LA CREME.—Cook the macaroni 10 minutes in boiling water; drain this off and add a cupful of milk with a little salt; stew until tender. In another saucepan heat a cup of milk to boiling, thicken with a teaspoonful of flour, stir in tablespoonful of butter, and lastly, a beaten egg. When this thickens pour over the macaroni after it is dished. This is a simple and good desert, eaten with butter, sugar and nutmeg, or sweet sauce. If set on with meat, grate cheese thickly over it or send around a saucer of grated cheese with it.

JUJUBES.—Take one pound of gum arabic, one-pound of rose-water, and four ounces of powdered sugar. Mix these together and put them in an enamelled pan, or any other suitable vessel, which set by the side of a fire till the sugar and gum are thoroughly dissolved. Then strain the solution through muslin or fine cloth into another pan, and simmer gently for ten minutes. Remove any scum which rises to the surface, and finally pour the jujube mixture into oiled tins about a quarter of an inch deep. Dry the jujubes on a stove by gentle heat, and then cut it up into diamond or other shapes. Pack in cardboard boxes and dust each layer with a mixture of sugar and starch powdered. Coloring matter and essences to impart flavor may be added. The above is for an uncolored jujube.

Memorandum.

MAY.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D.	H.M.		D.	H.M.
Full Moon ..	6	4.34 p.m.	New Moon ..	20	10.58 p.m.
Last Quar. ..	13	7.36 a.m.	First Quar. ...	29	3.14 a.m.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	MEMORABLE EVENTS.		SUN. Rises H.M.	SUN. Sets H.M.	MOON. Rises P.M.	MOON. Sets A.M.	Moon's Age. DAYS.
1	S	*Third Sunday after Easter*		6 15	5 15	1 37	0 51	10 57
2	M	Chartist Demonstration in London ..	1842	6 16	5 14	2 9	1 49	11 57
3	Tu	New Zealand decl. indepen., N.S.W...	1841	6 17	5 13	2 41	2 45	12 57
4	W	Dr. Livingstone died	1873	6 18	5 12	3 19	3 47	13 57
5	Th	Napoleon died at St. Helena	1821	6 18	5 11	4 3	4 47	14 57
6	F	Battle of Prague	1757	6 19	5 10	4 52	5 51	15 57
7	S	Lord Brougham died	1868	6 19	5 9	5 49	7 0	16 57
8	S	*Fourth Sunday after Easter*		6 20	5 9	6 55	8 11	17 57
9	M	Gold rush to Bathurst	1851	6 20	5 8	8 7	9 17	18 57
10	Tu	Battle of Lodi	1796	6 21	5 8	9 17	10 15	19 57
11	W	William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, died	1773	6 21	5 7	10 21	11 5	20 57
12	Th	Last Transports arrived Moreton Bay	1850	6 22	5 7	11 23	11 51	21 57
13	F	Ship Darling Downs sunk by collision	1887	6 22	5 6	A.M.	0 31	22 57
14	S	Sydney Mint established	1855	6 23	5 6	0 27	1 5	23 57
15	S	*Rogation Sunday*		6 23	5 5	1 22	1 38	24 57
16	M	B.I.S.N. Co.'s s. Dacca, wrecked ..	1890	6 24	5 5	2 17	2 9	25 57
17	Tu	Post Office Savings Banks established	1861	6 24	5 4	3 15	2 41	26 57
18	W	Trial by jury instituted	1217	6 25	5 3	4 9	3 15	27 57
19	Th	*Ascension Day.* N. Hawthorne died	1864	6 25	5 3	5 5	3 55	28 57
20	F	Christopher Columbus born	1506	6 26	5 2	6 9	4 35	29 57
21	S	N. Zealand proclaimed British Col. ..	1840	6 27	5 2	6 52	5 22	0 96
22	S	*Sunday after Ascension*		6 27	5 2	7 44	6 12	1 96
23	M	1st Q'nsland Parliament assembled ..	1860	6 28	5 1	8 33	7 5	2 96
24	Tu	Bank Holiday. Queen Victoria born	1819	6 28	5 1	9 17	8 1	3 96
25	W	Sydney first lit with gas	1841	6 29	5 1	9 56	8 56	4 96
26	Th	Calliope Goldfield proclaimed.. ..	1863	6 29	5 1	10 31	9 49	5 96
27	F	John Calvin died	1564	6 30	5 1	11 5	10 43	6 96
28	S	Earl Russell died	1878	6 30	5 1	11 34	11 38	7 96
29	S	*Whit Sunday.* Pentecost.		6 31	5 1	0 5	A.M.	8 96
30	M	*Whit Monday.* S. Lyeemoon wrecked	1886	6 31	5 1	0 36	0 31	9 96
31	Tu	*Whit Tuesday.* Charlotte Brontë, died	1855	6 32	5 1	1 11	1 28	10 96

BANANA FRITTERS.—Peel the bananas, split in halves lengthwise, divide the halves in the middle crosswise, dip in batter prepared as for plain fritters, fry brown in hot grease, drain on cheesecloth, dust with pulverised sugar and serve.

RICE AND CHEESE.—Boil a quarter of a pound of rice, strain off the water when the rice is done, add an ounce of butter pepper, salt, cayenne, 3 tablespoonsful of tomato sauce, 3 oz. of grated cheese and a boiled and chopped onion. Pile high on a very hot dish.

PRESSED TONGUE.—Cover a large beef tongue with cold water, and let it simmer four hours; take up and cool; boil liquor until reduced to a pint; place tongue in bowl, and chop fine: add one teaspoonful of salt, pinch of cayenne pepper, one half teaspoonful of cinnamon, allspice, white pepper, and one-fourth teaspoonful of cloves and mace; mix well, and place in a square tin; pour over the boiling liquor, to which has been added three tablespoonfuls of vinegar. Set away for 10 hours. Slice thin when served.

SAVORY PUFFS.—Mince ½lb. of cold veal freed from skin and gristle, and mix with it 3 or 4 oz, of minced ham or lean cooked bacon; season well with pepper, salt, some fine dried herbs and a little freshly grated lemon rind; add to this a little cold gravy or a beaten egg to mix the whole together. Cut some squares of good puff (or very light) pastry—this may be bought from the pastrycook's if not convenient to make at home. Cover one-half of each square with a little mince, then fold over the other half, trim the edges, then place on a baking tin and bake in a very hot oven for 20 minutes.

Memorandum.

JUNE.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D.	H.M.			D.	H.M.	
Full Moon ...	5	0.11	a.m.	New Moon	19	2.19	p.m.
Last Quar.	11	4.4	p.m.	First Quar.	27	2.54	p.m.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	MEMORABLE EVENTS.		SUN. Rises	SUN. Sets	MOON. Rises	MOON. Sets	Moon's Age.
				H.M.	H.M.	P.M.	A.M.	DAYS.
1	W	West Australia colonised	1829	6 32	5 0	1 51	2 29	11 96
2	Th	*Melbourne Argus* first issued	1846	6 32	5 0	2 38	3 31	12 96
3	F	Great Flood at Goondiwindi	1893	6 33	5 0	3 30	4 36	13 96
4	S	First Newspaper pub. in S. Australia	1837	6 33	5 0	4 33	5 48	14 96
5	S	*Trinity Sunday*		6 34	5 0	5 43	6 57	15 96
6	M	Hawkesbury River discovered.. ..	1789	6 34	4 59	6 57	7 59	16 96
7	Tu	John Rennie born	1761	6 35	4 59	8 7	8 55	17 96
8	W	Pitcairn Islanders remov. to Norfolk Isld.	'56	6 35	4 59	9 12	9 45	18 96
9	Th	Corpus Christi. Charles Dickens. died	1870	6 36	4 58	10 17	10 28	19 96
10	F	Gold found at Turon River, N.S.W...	1351	6 36	4 58	11 16	11 5	20 96
11	S	St. Barnabas. Welcome Nugget found	1858	6 36	4 58	A.M.	11 38	21 96
12	S	*First Sunday after Trinity*		6 37	4 58	0 13	0 13	22 96
13	M	Exhibition Building, Brisbane, burned	1888	6 37	4 58	1 11	0 43	23 96
14	Tu	Battle of Naseby	1645	6 38	4 58	2 8	1 18	24 96
15	W	Thos. Campbell, poet, died	1844	6 38	4 58	3 0	1 54	25 96
16	Th	Battles of Quatre Bras and Ligny ..	1815	6 38	4 58	3 54	2 34	26 96
17	F	Trinity College, Melbourne, opened ..	1878	6 39	4 58	4 49	3 19	27 96
18	S	Battle of Waterloo	1815	6 39	4 58	5 47	4 7	28 96
19	S	*Second Sunday after Trinity*		6 39	4 58	6 29	4 59	0 32
20	M	Accession of Queen Victoria	1837	6 40	4 58	7 14	5 54	1 32
21	Tu	Tel. between Perth and Fremantle op.	1869	6 40	4 58	7 55	6 49	2 32
22	W	Queen's Diamond Jubilee Celebrations	1897	6 40	4 59	8 30	7 44	3 32
23	Th	Battle of Plassey	1757	6 40	4 59	9 8	8 37	4 32
24	F	St. John Baptist.		6 40	4 59	9 36	9 32	5 32
25	S	President Carnot assassinated.. ..	1894	6 40	5 0	10 5	10 27	6 32
26	S	*Third Sunday after Trinity*		6 40	5 0	10 39	11 21	7 32
27	M	Massacre at Cawnpore	1857	6 41	5 0	11 8	A.M.	8 32
28	Tu	Coronation of Queen Victoria.. ..	1838	6 41	5 1	11 47	0 20	9 32
29	W	St. Peter. Burke and Wills perished	1861	6 41	5 1	0 29	1 17	10 32
30	Th	Greenwich Hospital founded	1696	6 41	5 2	1 16	2 19	11 32

THE QUEEN'S SOUP.—To match a formula recently published for a soup much esteemed by the German Emperor is one that is said to be a favorite of the Queen, and is frequently served at Windsor. Half a pound of pearl barley is simmered gently for an hour and a-half in 3 pints of veal stock; a third of the compound is then transferred to another soup pot, while the remainder is put through a sieve; the two portions are then united, ½ pint of cream and a pinch of pure salt are added, and the soup when very hot is ready to serve.

FRIED CHEESE MERINGUES.—Whisk the white of two eggs to a stiff froth, stir in gradually two tablespoonfuls of grated cheese, a pinch each of salt and cayenne pepper. Have some boiling butter or oil ready in a small pan, drop the mixture from a spoon into the batter, and fry till a golden brown color. Drain very carefully so as not to crush the meringues, and serve quickly, with grated cheese scattered lightly over. These trifles should never be cooked till the last moment possible before serving. Pile on a paper d'oyley and serve.

SWEETBREAD FRITTERS.—Soak the sweetbreads in salted cold water half an hour. Then put them into slightly salted boiling water, simmer them gently until tender, remove from the fire and let cool in the water in which they cooked. When cold remove the skin from them, separate into their natural divisions, cut the larger pieces in two so as to render them uniform in size, season lightly with salt and pepper, and mix with an equal quantity of batter prepared as for plain fritters. Drop a tablespoonful at a time of the mixture into hot grease, fry until brown, drain on cheesecloth and serve.

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Memorandum.

JULY.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D.	H.M.		D.	H.M.
Full Moon ..	4	7.12 a.m.	New Moon	19	5.47 a.m
Last Quar. ..	11	2.43 a.m.	First Quar.	26	11.40 p.m.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	MEMORABLE EVENTS.		SUN. Rises	SUN. Sets	MOON. Rises	MOON. Sets	Moon's Age.
				H.M.	H.M.	P.M.	A.M.	DAYS.
1	F	Battle of the Boyne	1690	6 41	5 3	2 12	3 26	12 32
2	S	Sir Robert Peel died	1850	6 41	5 3	3 18	4 34	13 32
3	S	*Fourth Sunday after Trinity*		6 41	5 3	4 30	5 38	14 32
4	M	Declaration of American Independence	1776	6 41	5 4	5 43	6 36	15 32
5	Tu	East India Company formed	1698	6 41	5 4	6 52	7 29	16 32
6	W	Strike of Broken Hill miners began ..	1892	6 41	5 4	7 59	8 18	17 32
7	Th	First Sale of Moreton Bay Land ..	1842	6 41	5 5	9 3	8 59	18 32
8	F	Sir E. Parry, Arctic voyager, died ..	1855	6 41	5 5	10 4	9 35	19 32
9	S	Edmund Burke, statesman, died ..	1797	6 40	5 5	11 3	10 12	20 32
10	S	*Fifth Sunday after Trinity*		6 40	5 6	Mid.	10 43	21 32
11	M	S.S. Cawarra wrecked at Newcastle ..	1866	6 40	5 6	A.M.	11 20	22 32
12	Tu	Bombardment of Alexandria	1882	6 40	5 6	0 55	11 55	23 32
13	W	Treaty of Berlin signed	1878	6 40	5 6	1 51	0 33	24 32
14	Th	The Bastille (Paris) stormed	1789	6 39	5 7	2 45	1 17	25 32
15	F	St. Swithin. Cardinal Manning b. ..	1808	6 39	5 8	3 38	2 4	26 32
16	S	De Beranger, lyric poet, died... ..	1857	6 39	5 9	4 25	2 55	27 32
17	S	*Sixth Sunday after Trinity*		6 39	5 9	5 14	3 46	28 32
18	M	Infallibility of Pope decreed	1870	6 38	5 10	5 52	4 42	29 32
19	Tu	Flinders, navigator, died	1814	6 38	5 10	6 33	5 37	0 68
20	W	Robbery of McIvor Gold Escort ..	1853	6 38	5 11	7 8	6 32	1 68
21	Th	Battle of Bull's Run	1861	6 37	5 11	7 40	7 28	2 68
22	F	Battle of Shrewsbury	1403	6 37	5 12	8 10	8 22	3 68
23	S	Chusan, first str. arrived in Melbourne	1852	6 36	5 12	8 42	9 16	4 68
24	S	*Seventh Sunday after Trinity*		6 36	5 13	9 13	10 13	5 68
25	M	St. James. Thomas à Kempis died ..	1471	6 35	5 13	9 46	11 10	6 68
26	T	Coleridge, poet, died	1830	6 34	5 14	10 26	A.M.	7 68
27	W	Enterprise schr. left Georgetown, Tas.	1835	6 34	5 14	11 10	0 8	8 68
28	Th	Robespierre guillotined	1794	6 33	5 15	11 58	1 10	9 68
29	F	William Wilberforce died	1833	6 32	5 15	0 57	2 16	10 68
30	S	William Penn died	1718	6 32	5 16	2 3	3 21	11 68
31	S	*Eighth Sunday after Trinity*		6 31	5 16	3 17	4 21	12 68

CAULIFLOWER WITH CHEESE.—Boil the cauliflower unbroken until quite tender; drain, put in a baking-dish, smooth a tablespoonful of flour into a cup of milk; pour about the cauliflower, slightly separated. Scatter breadcrumbs on top with salt and pepper; grate over mild fresh cheese quite thickly, put in an oven long enough to thoroughly melt the cheese, and boil the milk—about twenty minutes.

BAKED CHOPS.—When your fire is not in proper condition for broiling chops, they will be found to be equally good if breaded and baked in a hot oven. Use loin or rib chops; take out the bones, roll them in as compact form as possible and lay in a deep pan, with some of the fat trimmed from them under each one. Make a dressing from fine stale bread crumbs, season with salt and plenty of white and red pepper, moisten with melted butter and a beaten egg. Spread smoothly over the chops and bake until they are easily pierced with a fork and brown on the top.

CHICKEN CURRY.—Fine grained poultry do not make good curry, as the curry powder is unable to permeate the centre of the flesh. A coarse grained bird will be found the best for this purpose. Boil the chicken in the usual manner, saving the broth. When cold cut it neatly, and rub the curry powder into the meat. Cut up one large sour apple and half an onion, fry these in butter; add the meat, toss it about a moment, and add half a pint of the chicken broth and a tablespoonful of chutney, simmer until thoroughly amalgamated and serve with rice or shredded maize. A little sugar is an improvement and may thicken the sauce, but I like it without flour.

Memorandum.

AUGUST.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D	H.M				
Full Moon ...	2	2.29 p.m.	New Moon	17	8.35	p.m.
Last Quar. ...	9	4.13 p.m.	First Quar	25	6.32	a.m.
			Full Moon	31	10.57	p.m.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	MEMORABLE EVENTS.		SUN. Rises	SUN. Sets	MOON. Rises	MOON. Sets	Moon's Age.
				H.M.	H.M.	P.M.	A.M.	DAYS.
1	M	Bank Holiday. Lammas Day.		6 31	5 17	4 27	5 15	13 68
2	Tu	Collision btwn Barrabool and Q'land..	1876	6 30	5 17	5 37	6 5	14 68
3	W	Chris. Columbus sailed for America ..	1492	6 30	5 18	6 45	6 51	15 68
4	Th	Percy B. Shelly, poet, born	1792	6 29	5 18	7 46	7 29	16 68
5	F	Wreck of the Admella, str.	1859	6 29	5 19	8 48	8 6	17 68
6	S	Duke of Edinburgh born	1844	6 28	5 19	9 49	8 42	18 68
7	S	*Ninth Sunday after Trinity*		6 27	5 20	10 46	9 17	19 68
8	M	George Canning died	1827	6 26	5 20	11 42	9 52	20 68
9	T	First land sale held in Brisbane ..	1843	6 25	5 21	A.M.	10 32	21 68
10	W	Poss. taken of Van Dieman's Land ..	1803	6 24	5 22	0 38	11 12	22 68
11	Th	S.S. Austral arrived at Glasgow ..	1883	6 24	5 22	1 30	Noon	23 68
12	F	Rev. Rowland Hill born	1745	6 23	5 22	2 21	0 49	24 68
13	S	Battle of Blenheim	1704	6 22	5 23	3 9	1 41	25 68
14	S	*Tenth Sunday after Trinity*		6 21	5 24	3 53	2 37	26 68
15	M	Admiral Blake born	1599	6 20	5 24	4 32	3 32	27 68
16	Tu	Beach defeated Hanlan	1884	6 19	5 25	5 8	4 26	28 68
17	W	Great maritime strike began in Bris.	1890	6 19	5 25	5 43	5 21	0 06
18	Th	Battle of Gravelotte	1870	6 18	5 26	6 13	6 17	1 06
19	F	Lady Bowen wrecked on Bramble Rf.	1894	6 17	5 26	6 44	7 12	2 06
20	S	Sir Charles Lilley, late C.J., died ..	1897	6 16	5 27	7 17	8 7	3 06
21	S	*Eleventh Sunday after Trinity*		6 15	5 27	7 49	9 5	4 06
22	M	Hon. W. Miles, Minister for Works, died	1887	6 14	5 27	8 26	10 2	5 06
23	Tu	Sch. Enterprise sailed up Yarra ...	1835	6 13	5 28	9 7	11 3	6 06
24	W	St. Bartholomew. Edmund Kean died	1844	6 12	5 28	9 23	A.M.	7 06
25	Th	David Hume died	1726	6 11	5 28	10 48	0 7	8 06
26	F	Prince Albert born	1819	6 10	5 29	11 49	1 8	9 06
27	S	Diocese of Tasmania founded	1842	6 9	5 29	0 58	2 9	10 06
28	S	*Twelfth Sunday after Trinity*		6 7	5 30	2 8	3 4	11 06
29	M	J. P. Fawkner encamp. on site of Melb.	1835	6 6	5 30	3 16	3 54	12 06
30	Tu	Sir John Ross died	1856	6 5	5 31	4 23	4 42	13 06
31	W	John Bunyan died, aged 60	1688	6 4	5 32	5 34	5 23	14 06

CRISP GINGER SNAPS.—If a pinch of powdered alum is stirred into the batter of which ginger cakes are to be made the cakes will be more crisp and brittle.

APPLE FRITERS.—Select smooth, medium-sized sour apples. Pare whole, remove the cores, slice in rounds an eighth of an inch in thickness, dip in batter prepared as for plain fritters, fry in hot grease until a nice brown, drain on cheesecloth, dust with pulvereised sugar, and serve.

PINEAPPLE FRITTERS.—Pare a pineapple, cut into slices an eighth of an inch in thickness, and divide the slices into quarters. Dip each quarter in batter prepared as for plain fritters, fry a light brown in hot grease, drain on cheesecloth, dust with pulverised sugar and serve.

PEACH FRITTERS.—Select hard, ripe peaches. Separate into halves and remove from the stone. Pare and divide each half into two slices, not quarters, lengthwise. To a batter, made as for plain fritters, add a teaspoonful of peach extract, dip each slice of peach into the batter, fry in hot grease, drain, dust with pulverised sugar, and serve.

PLAIN FRITTERS.—Stir together a pint of flour, half-a-pint of cold water, the yolk of four eggs, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of olive oil or melted butter, and half a teaspoonful of salt. Beat with an egg-beater until very light, then mix in the whites of the eggs, beaten stiff, and fry in hot grease, dropping in a teaspoonful at a time. Drain in cheesecloth, dust with pulverised sugar, and serve. Or omit the dusting of sugar and serve with orange, lemon, raspberry, or any simple fruit sauce.

Memorandum.

SEPTEMBER.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D.	H.M.		D.	H.M.
Last Quar. ...	8	8.51 a.m.	First Quar.	23	0.39 p.m.
New Moon ...	16	10.10 a.m.	Full Moon	30	9.11 a.m.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	MEMORABLE EVENTS.		SUN. Rises H.M.	SUN. Sets H.M.	MOON. Rises P.M.	MOON. Sets A.M.	Moon's Age. DAYS.
1	Th	Great Earthquake in New Zealand ..	1888	6 3	5 33	6 29	5 54	15 6
2	F	John Howard, philanthropist, born ..	1726	6 2	5 33	7 33	6 37	16 6
3	S	Cambuswallace wrecked Stradb'ke Ild.	1894	6 2	5 34	8 32	7 11	17 6
4	S	*Thirteenth Sunday after Trinity*		6 0	5 34	9 29	7 48	18 6
5	M	Dr. John Dalton born	1766	5 59	5 34	10 26	8 27	19 6
6	Tu	Pilgrim Fathers sailed for America ..	1620	5 58	5 35	11 22	8 58	20 6
7	W	H.M.S. Captain foundered, 500 lost ..	1870	5 57	5 35	A.M.	9 54	21 6
8	Th	Fall of Sebastopol	1855	5 56	5 35	0 14	10 42	22 6
9	F	Battle of Flodden Field	1513	5 55	5 36	1 4	11 34	23 6
10	S	Hobson arrived at Auckland	1842	5 54	5 36	1 48	0 28	24 6
11	S	*Fourteenth Sunday after Trinity*		5 52	5 37	2 29	1 23	25 6
12	M	Sale Port Phillip Lands at Sydney ...	1838	5 51	5 37	3 7	2 19	26 6
13	Tu	Battle of Tel-el-Kebir...	1882	5 50	5 38	3 43	3 18	27 6
14	W	Duke of Wellington died	1852	5 49	5 38	4 13	4 9	28 6
15	Th	King found by Howitt's party ..	1861	5 47	5 39	4 45	5 5	29 6
16	F	Louis Kossuth born	1802	5 45	5 39	5 19	5 59	0 49
17	S	Jewish New Year's Day, A.M. ..	5659	5 44	5 40	5 49	6 59	1 49
18	S	*Fifteenth Sunday after Trinity*		5 43	5 40	6 26	7 56	2 49
19	M	President Garfield died..	1881	5 42	5 41	7 8	8 56	3 49
20	Tu	Bishop Patteson murdered	1871	5 41	5 41	7 43	9 59	4 49
21	W	St. Matthew. Gold licenses issd. Vic.	1851	5 40	5 41	8 43	11 3	5 49
22	Th	Garden Palace, Sydney, burned ..	1882	5 39	5 42	9 43	A.M.	6 49
23	F	Bishop Jewel died	1571	5 38	5 42	10 48	0 3	7 49
24	S	Shearers' Strike declared "off" ..	1894	5 37	5 43	0 2	0 58	8 49
25	S	*Sixteenth Sunday after Trinity*		5 36	5 44	1 2	1 44	9 49
26	M	First N.S.W. Railway opened ..	1855	5 35	5 44	2 7	2 36	10 49
27	Tu	Battle of Busaco	1810	5 34	5 45	3 13	3 19	11 49
28	W	K. George's Sound dis. by Vancouver	1791	5 33	5 45	4 14	3 52	12 49
29	Th	St. Michael. Michaelmas Day.		5 31	5 46	5 14	4 32	13 49
30	F	John Dollond, optician, died	1761	5 30	5 47	6 15	5 8	14 49

SWISS APPLE TART.—Soak some rusks in cold milk, beat with a fork, add an egg, and sweeten to taste. Butter a piedish, place a layer of rusks beaten up, then a layer of sliced raw apple. Continue this till the dish is full, the rusks coming last. Scatter dry crumbs over the top, put a few bits of butter on, and bake for forty-five minutes.

BOILED LEG OF MUTTON.—Cut off the shankbone, wipe the joint with a cloth, put in a stewpan with as much boiling water as will cover it. When restored to boiling point skim the surface, stand the stewpan from the side of the fire, and simmer gently till done (a leg weighing nine pounds would take about two hours and a-half from the time the water boils); garnish with carrots, turnips, and tufts of cauliflower. Serve with caper sauce.

CURRY SOUP.—Peel and slice three apples and three onions, the latter being sliced from top to bottom. Place these in a saucepan with two ounces of dripping and a tablespoonful of curry powder and fry gently without discoloring for about half an hour; stir occasionally. Pour in two quarts of plain stock and cook for half an hour; add enough flour to thicken the soup, and boil it for three minutes. Season with pepper, salt, and a dash of lemon juice, and serve with boiled rice.

OYSTER CROQUETTES.—Oyster croquettes are made by scalding the oysters, then chopping fine, adding on equal amount of potatoes rubbed through a colander, with butter, pepper, salt and half a gill of cream. Shape in small rolls, dip in egg and grated bread, place them on a frying basket and fry in deep lard. A good way of testing lard for croquettes is to have it hot enough to brown a bit of bread an inch square in one minute.

Memorandum.

OCTOBER.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D.	H.M.		D.	H.M.
Last Quar.	7	4.5 a.m.	First Quar ...	22	7.21 p.m.
New Moon	15	10.37 p.m.	Full Moon	29	10.18 p.m

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	MEMORABLE EVENTS.		SUN. Rises H.M.	SUN. Sets H.M.	MOON. Rises P.M.	MOON. Sets A.M.	Moon's Age. DAYS.
1	S	Opening of Railway to Gladstone ...	1897	5 28	5 47	7 2	5 43	15 49
2	S	*Seventeenth Sunday after Trinity*		5 27	5 47	8 12	6 20	16 49
3	M	Melbourne University opened.. ..	1855	5 26	5 48	9 10	7 2	17 49
4	Tu	New Prince's Bridge, Melbourne, op.	1888	5 24	5 48	10 4	7 46	18 49
5	W	Dr. Short, bishop of Adelaide, died ..	1883	5 23	5 49	10 56	8 34	19 49
6	Th	Lord Tennyson died, aged 83	1892	5 22	5 49	11 42	9 24	20 49
7	F	Edgar Allan Poe, poet, died	1849	5 22	5 50	A.M.	10 18	21 49
8	S	Collins landed at Port Phillip . ..	1803	5 21	5 51	0 24	11 14	22 49
9	S	*Eighteenth Sunday after Trinity*		5 20	5 51	1 4	0 8	23 49
10	M	British protect. procl. over New Guinea	1884	5 19	5 52	1 39	1 3	24 49
11	Tu	Sydney University inaugurated ..	1852	5 18	5 52	2 13	1 57	25 49
12	W	America discovered by Columbus ..	1492	5 16	5 53	2 44	2 52	26 49
13	Th	Gen. R. E. Lee, Confed. General, d...	1870	5 15	5 53	3 16	3 48	27 49
14	F	Battle of Hastings	1066	5 14	5 54	3 38	4 48	28 49
15	S	Sir Alfred Stephen died	1894	5 13	5 55	4 23	5 45	29 49
16	S	*Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity*		5 12	5 56	5 3	6 45	0 97
17	M	Gold Creek Reservoir completed ..	1885	5 11	5 56	5 50	7 48	1 97
18	Tu	St. Luke. Lord Palmerston died ..	1865	5 10	5 57	6 39	8 53	2 97
19	W	Planet Uranus discovered	1781	5 9	5 57	7 36	9 56	3 97
20	Th	Lord Palmerston born	1784	5 8	5 58	8 40	10 54	4 97
21	F	Battle of Trafalgar—Nelson killed ..	1805	5 8	5 58	9 49	11 45	5 97
22	S	Sir W. Molesworth died	1885	5 7	5 59	10 56	A.M.	6 97
23	S	*Twentieth Sunday after Trinity.*		5 5	5 59	Noon	0 34	7 97
24	M	1st Election Leg. Council, Tasmania..	1851	5 4	6 0	1 3	1 18	8 97
25	Tu	Battle of Balaclava	1854	5 3	6 1	2 6	1 55	9 97
26	W	Afghan war commenced	1878	5 3	6 1	3 3	2 32	10 97
27	Th	Captain Cook born	1728	5 2	6 2	4 4	3 7	11 97
28	F	St. Simeon and St. Jude.		5 1	6 3	5 2	3 40	12 97
29	S	Opening of first Q'land Exhibition ..	1861	5 1	6 3	6 2	4 18	13 97
30	S	*Twenty-first Sunday after Trinity*		5 0	6 4	6 58	4 54	14 97
31	M	Lieut. Waghorn's 1st overland route	1845	4 59	6 5	7 54	5 40	15 97

BRANDY SNAPS.—Rub four ounces of butter into eight ounces of flour, add half a pound of moist sugar and half an ounce of ground ginger; make into a paste with a little treacle, spread the paste thinly on tins and bake. When cooked cut into strips, and roll round the finger. Put the snaps, when quite cold, in tins to preserve their crispness.

FISH CROQUETTES.—Mix over the fire a teaspoonful of flour, an ounce of butter, and half a gill of cream. Add, off the fire, the yolk of an egg, a little seasoning, and half a pound of cold dressed fish beaten to a piece. Let the mixture cool, and form it into balls; let these be egged and breaded. Fry to a nice brown in hot fat and serve.

BREAKFAST EGGS.—Make a white sauce by rubbing smooth two tablespoonfuls of butter and two tablespoonfuls of flour, and pouring over a pint of hot milk. Salt well. Have ready some baking shells standing in hot water. Do not wipe them. Put a spoonful of sauce into each one, and then drop in a whole egg. Dust with pepper. Set the baking shells on top of stove, and when the eggs begin to harden serve at once.

DELICIOUS WHITE SOUP.—Toast some bread very thin and crisp; boil a sufficient quantity of milk, salt or sugar, according to taste. Put two yolks of eggs into the soup tureen and pour the hot milk on the eggs, stirring slowly all the time with a wooden spoon. Milk is a fattener and a beautifier; it is also most soothing to the nerves. The golden pumpkin makes excellent milk soup if previously stewed in butter.

Memorandum.

NOVEMBER.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D.	H.M.		D.	H.M.
Last Quar.	7	0.18 a.m.	First Quar.	21	3.5 a.m.
New Moon	14	10.21 a.m.	Full Moon	28	2.39 p.m.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	MEMORABLE EVENTS.		SUN. Rises	SUN. Sets	MOON. Rises	MOON. Sets	Moon's Age.
				H.M.	H.M.	A.M.	A.M.	DAYS.
1	Tu	*All Saints Day.*		4 58	6 6	8 56	6 26	16 97
2	W	*All Souls.* Bishop Mant died.. ..	1848	4 57	6 7	9 35	7 16	17 97
3	Th	St. Jean d'Acre captured	1840	4 57	6 7	10 19	8 9	18 97
4	F	James Montgomery, poet, born ..	1771	4 56	6 8	10 58	9 3	19 97
5	S	Gunpdr. plot, 1605. Bat. of Inkermann	1854	4 56	6 8	11 35	9 58	20 97
6	S	*Twenty-second Sunday after Trinity*		4 55	6 9	A.M.	10 53	21 97
7	M	S.S. City of Sydney wrecked	1862	4 54	6 10	0 11	11 45	22 97
8	Tu	John Milton, poet, died	1674	4 54	6 10	0 41	0 41	23 97
9	W	Bank Holiday. Prince of Wales born	1841	4 53	6 11	1 12	1 54	24 97
10	Th	First sheep landed at Port Phillip ..	1835	4 53	6 11	1 45	2 29	25 97
11	F	Brunel, engineer of Thames Tun., d..	1849	4 52	6 12	2 17	3 29	26 97
12	S	Quetta Meml. Ch., Thrs. I., opened ..	1890	4 52	6 12	2 56	4 28	27 97
13	S	*Twenty-third Sunday after Trinity*		4 51	6 13	3 40	5 28	28 97
14	M	Old Prince's Bridge, Melb., opened ...	1850	4 51	6 14	4 29	6 35	0 49
15	Tu	Capt. Cook took possession of N.Z. ..	1769	4 50	6 15	5 24	7 42	1 49
16	W	Cleveland railway opened	1889	4 50	6 16	6 28	8 44	2 49
17	Th	Cospatrick burned at sea	1874	4 49	6 17	7 39	9 59	3 49
18	F	Last convict ship arrived at Sydney ..	1840	4 49	6 18	8 47	10 31	4 49
19	S	Cape of Good Hope discovered ..	1497	4 49	6 19	9 53	11 17	5 49
20	S	*Twenty-fourth Sunday after Trinity*		4 48	6 19	10 57	11 57	6 49
21	M	Princess Royal born	1840	4 48	6 20	0 1	A.M.	7 49
22	Tu	General Havelock died...	1857	4 48	6 21	0 58	0 33	8 49
23	W	Prince Alfred arrived Melbourne ..	1867	4 47	6 22	1 57	1 8	9 49
24	Th	John Knox died..	1572	4 47	6 23	2 54	1 41	10 49
25	F	Isaac Watts, poet and divine, died ..	1748	4 46	6 23	3 52	2 16	11 49
26	S	Marshall Soult died	1851	4 46	6 24	4 50	2 54	12 49
27	S	*Advent Sunday*		4 46	6 25	5 45	3 34	13 49
28	M	Queensland won Intercolonial Boat Race	1891	4 45	6 26	6 39	4 21	14 49
29	Tu	Bishop Dawes consecrated	1892	4 45	6 26	7 29	5 9	15 49
30	W	St. Andrew. Bank Holiday.		4 45	6 27	8 14	6 1	16 48

CHEESE PATTIES.—Line some pattypans with good pastry rolled out very thin; grate two ounces cheese and mix with it one ounce of warmed butter and two eggs, a pinch of salt and cayenne. Fill the patties with this, and bake in a moderate oven till set with the pastry slightly colored.

TOFFEE WITHOUT STIRRING.—One pound white granulated sugar, one pound golden syrup, a quarter of a pound of butter, two tablespoonfuls of water. Put all into a pan together, and boil for about a quarter of an hour, without stirring, or until a little dropped in ice-water stiffens at once; flavor with vinegar or lemon, and pour into a well-greased tin. Almonds and walnuts are an improvement.

ALMOND TOFFEE.—Take equal weights of flour, butter, sultanas, almonds, and sugar. Melt the butter, stir in gradually the flour, let it fry until of a light brown, then add by degrees the sultanas, then the almonds, which must be blanched and sliced; add the sugar, which should first be made into a thick syrup; keep stirring until sufficiently cooked; then pour into buttered moulds or shapes. This is called "Hulvah"—or Indian Almond Toffee. (2) Put a quarter of a pound of butter in a saucepan over a clear fire, and when it is melted add to it one pound brown sugar; boil for fifteen minutes. Have some almonds one and a half ounces blanched and halved, and a little very finely grated lemon peel. Add these to the mixture, boil, and stir until, when dropped into cold water, it hardens directly; then immediately pour it on to well-buttered dishes, or on to marble slabs. The almonds may be added after the toffee is put on the dishes. Also half a pound of treacle and half a pound of sugar may be substituted for the one pound of sugar. When nearly cold, it should be marked with the back of a knife.

Memorandum.

DECEMBER.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D.	H.M.		D.	H.M.
Last Quar....	6	8.6 p.m.	First Quar.	20	1.22 p.m.
New Moon..	13	9.13 p.m.	Full Moon	28	9.39 a.m.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	MEMORABLE EVENTS.		SUN. Rises	SUN. Sets	MOON. Rises	MOON. Sets	Moon's Age.
				H.M.	H.M.	P.M.	A.M.	DAYS.
1	Th	Princess of Wales born..	1844	4 46	6 28	8 56	6 54	17 49
2	F	Amelia Opie, novelist, died	1853	4 47	6 29	9 34	7 50	18 49
3	S	Dr. Tufnell, first bishop of Brisbane, d.	1897	4 47	6 29	10 2	8 44	19 49
4	S	*Second Sunday in Advent*		4 47	6 30	10 39	9 37	20 49
5	M	Telegraph bet Geelong and Melb. op.	1854	4 47	6 31	11 19	10 31	21 49
6	Tu	Leichhardt's last expedition set out ..	1846	4 47	6 32	11 42	11 24	22 49
7	W	Marshal Ney shot	1815	4 48	6 33	A.M.	0 16	23 49
8	Th	John Petrie, Q'sland colonist of '37, d.	1892	4 48	6 34	0 13	1 13	24 49
9	F	Keilawarra, str., sunk by collision ..	1886	4 48	6 35	0 48	2 10	25 49
10	S	Separation Day. Bank Holiday. ..	1859	4 48	6 36	1 27	3 9	26 49
11	S	*Third Sunday in Advent*		4 48	6 36	2 14	4 12	27 49
12	M	Dr. Erasmus Darwin born	1731	4 48	6 37	3 5	5 19	28 49
13	Tu	Artemisia, first immig. ship arr. Bris.	1848	4 49	6 37	4 7	6 25	0 1
14	W	Prince Albert died	1861	4 49	6 38	5 15	7 25	1 1
15	Th	Izaak Walton, "Ye gentle angler," d.	1683	4 49	6 38	6 29	8 19	2 1
16	F	Arrival of Hume & Hovell at Geelong	1824	4 49	6 39	7 38	9 10	3 1
17	S	Great Flood at Melbourne	1863	4 50	6 39	8 45	9 55	4 1
18	S	*Fourth Sunday in Advent*		4 50	6 40	9 51	10 31	5 1
19	M	Sir W. E. Parry, Arctic Navigator born	1790	4 50	6 40	10 52	11 8	6 1
20	Tu	Secession of Southern States	1860	4 50	6 41	11 50	11 44	7 1
21	W	St. Thomas.		4 51	6 41	0 50	A.M.	8 1
22	Th	Lord Ellenborough died	1871	4 52	6 42	1 47	0 18	9 1
23	F	Gov. Fitzroy arrived in New Zealand	1843	4 52	6 42	2 44	0 55	10 1
24	S	W. M. Thackery died	1864	4 53	6 43	3 38	1 34	11 1
25	S	*Christmas Day.*		4 54	6 43	4 33	2 18	12 1
26	M	St. Stephen. Bank Holiday		4 54	6 43	5 24	3 5	13 1
27	Tu	St. John. Sir H. Barkly ar. in Melb.	1856	4 55	6 44	6 10	3 56	14 1
28	W	Innocents Day. Cyclone N. Terr. ..	1892	4 56	6 44	6 53	4 43	15 1
29	Th	Tay Bridge destroyed by storm ..	1879	4 57	6 44	7 24	5 43	16 1
30	F	Sydney Exchange opened	1857	4 57	6 45	8 10	6 38	17 1
31	S	Sir Chas. Hotham died at Melbourne	1855	4 58	6 45	8 42	7 32	18 1

INDIA EGG.—Beat six eggs very light, add one cup sweet milk and one heaping tablespoonful of butter; pour into a hot buttered saucepan, stir till smooth but not stiff, and pour over squares of hot buttered toast arranged on a hot platter.

CHOCOLATE CARAMELS.—Cream together one teacupful of sugar with half the quantity of butter; add one-fourth of a pound of grated chocolate and one teacupful each of treacle and milk. Beat well together and boil until a portion of it dropped in ice-water sets and cracks. Pour into well buttered tin pans to the thickness of half an inch. When nearly cold mark into squares with a buttered knife.

COFFEE CREAM CARAMELS.—Melt two pounds of sugar with as little water as possible in a vessel on the fire; when the sugar begins to bubble, pour in slowly one teacupful of rich cream and stir carefully; add two ounces of fresh butter and extract from two ounces of coffee, stirring gently and continuously while adding. As soon as cooked sufficiently to be brittle when dropped in cold water, pour into buttered tin dish, and when nearly cooled mark off with a buttered knife into squares.

LEMON CANDY.—Put one pound of sugar into a pan or kettle with half a pint of water and a third of a teaspoonful of cream of tartar: let it boil, and when a little of it dropped in cold water becomes brittle it is done; pour into a shallow butter dish. When cooled sufficiently to be handled, add one-third of a teaspoonful of tartaric acid with the same quantity of extract of lemon, and work thoroughly into the candy until the acid has been evenly distributed. If worked too much the transparency of the candy may be destroyed.

Memorandum.

FIELD CULTURE AND GARDEN CALENDAR

BY

GEO. SEARLE, Practical Gardener, Toowoomba.

JANUARY.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—As this is usually the hottest, and one of the driest months of the year, very little can be done in sowing seeds, but as there are likely to be thundershowers, advantage should be taken of such, and cloudy days, to plant out cabbage, cauliflower, and celery plants, these latter should be planted in trenches about nine inches deep, in the bottom of which there has been three inches of manure dug in and incorporated with the soil. Water these every evening, if dry weather prevails, until they are well established. Take up and store onions that are ripe, be careful not to bruise them, or they will not keep. Cut and dry all kinds of herbs when they are in flower, cut only when they are dry. This is the best month to sow French beans for seed; sow also cucumber, vegetable marrows, and squash, also spinach, tomatoes, and radish for succession. Sow lettuce in shallow trenches, where they are to remain, this will facilitate watering, without which they would not be crisp, as they should be. If rain falls a sowing of peas and turnips may be made towards the end of the month. Sow in beds for transplanting cabbage, cauliflower, brocoli, savoy cabbage, Brussels sprouts, Kohl rabi. Keep the soil stirred between growing crops, and water copiously—or not at all—during dry weather. Plant a few shallots. Peg down vines of melons, marrows, &c., to prevent their being blown about.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Cut back straggling shoots of tea and noisette roses to one-third their length. Some of the vigorous growing hybrid perpetuals may also be slightly pruned to induce a late flowering. Roses may still be budded, and the ties of those previously budded should be loosened. Continue to layer carnations, picotees, &c. Cut back pelargoniums, and propagate cuttings. Stake and tie up chrysanthemums, penstemons, and other plants requiring it; also see to the tying up of dahlias; if good flowers for show purposes are required, dahlias should be judiciously pruned and the buds thinned. A sowing of balsams, cockscombs, portulaccas, zinnias, phlox drummondi, candytuft, and marigold, &c., may be made in boxes or beds in a shady place for planting out later on for autumn and winter flowering. Take up ripe bulbs of gladiolus. Gather seeds of desirable kinds of flowers as they ripen. Stir the surface of beds and borders frequently, especially after rain, to prevent weeds getting a start. Pay particular attention to lawns and walks, by mowing and weeding, also clipping the edges of grass-bordering to walks, flower beds, and borders.

BUSH-HOUSE.—Careful attention to watering and removal of decaying leaves &c., will be the main work in this department. Fuschias will require constant attention to keep the thrip in check, frequent syringing and an occasional application of an insecticide are the best means to accomplish this, those in pots that have finished flowering may be stood outside to ripen their wood. Vigorous growing plants in pots, as caladiums, begonias, achimenes, gesnerias, &c., should have liquid manure once or twice a week. Syringe daily, and water-raised beds in which plants are growing by giving a thorough soaking twice a week during dry weather.

GLASS-HOUSE AND FRAME.—Many of the plants having been shifted to the bush-house, this is a good time to effect alterations and repairs if necessary. Attend to shading, watering, and ventilation regularly. Give the lightest positions to gloxinias, crotons, draconas, tydeas, tuberous-rooted begonias, &c., and keep ferns and lycopods in the darkest. Allamandas, cleriodendrons, cissus discolor, and stephanotus floribunda should be at their best, look well after insects on these and

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syringe freely. Save seed of the choicest gloxinias, crotons, and dracenas, see last month, propagate at once if not done. Make a sowing of calceolaria, cineraria, and primula sinensis, also the large kinds of mimulus.

FRUIT GARDEN.—Now that strawberries have done fruiting 3-year-old beds should be destroyed, dig the plants under, and plant with potatoes next month. See that grape vines are securely tied, and if oidium should make its appearance, which is not unlikely if muggy weather occurs, apply sulphur at once, as it is not too late for oidium to do harm. Remove suckers from the old wood of orange trees, and thin the crop if very heavy; apply insecticides to the trees with a syringe if the fruit affected with the scale insect. Budding may still be done, but should be all finished before end of the month. Loosen ties on those previously budded. Be careful in picking fruit for packing, handle carefully, and do not bruise it. This is about the best time to trench, and prepare land for planting with fruit trees or grape vines.

FIELD.—Sow Cape barley, sorghum, and imphee for green feed. Maize may also be sown for same, and in the warmer parts of the district it is not too late to sow for grain if done by the middle of the month, but it would be better three weeks earlier, use early maturing kind if compelled to sow this month. This is a good time to sow another crop of buckwheat—this grain is not grown so largely as its merits deserve. Another cutting of tobacco should be fit for harvesting, see last month. Begin to prepare land for lucerne.

FEBRUARY.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—This month should be one of activity in this department, as the greater part of the Darling Downs is invariably favoured with a fair share of rain. Preparations should be made for a large planting of cabbage, savoys, cauliflowers, broccoli, Brussels sprouts, and Kohl rabi. Also another trench of celery. Water as directed last month. Make a full sowing of peas, early sorts preferable; also turnips and lettuce, and successional of French beans, as the end of this month is the latest, it will be advisable to sow these, two sowings may be made, one at the beginning, and one at the end of the month. Plant potatoes. At the end of the month a full sowing may be made of carrots, parsnips, and beet, also parsley. Sow in beds for transplanting, cauliflower, cabbage—including red pickling—Kohl rabbi, also a small bed of leeks. Sweeds should also be sown, and are best sown in beds, and transplanted the same as cabbage. Sow salading for succession, such as radish, endive, mustard, and cress. Stir the soil between, and thin advancing crops. Onions ought now to be all ripe, and should be taken up and stored; the old English system of tying in ropes is an admirable way of keeping onions, as they will keep that way longer than any other. Continue to gather herbs as they come into flower, at which time they are at their best. Plant shallots—large bed.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Look to the ties on roses budded last month, and loosen as required, rebud any that have missed early this month. Finish layering carnations, pinks, and picotees, pipings of these put in now will root readily. Collect seeds as they ripen of desirable sorts of dahlias and other plants. Take up ripe bulbs of gladiolus; stake and tie late flowering ones, also chrysanthemums and other tall-growing plants. Plant out zinnias, &c., grown in boxes or beds for that purpose, as recommended last month. Sowing of these may be made in the borders, also 10-week stocks. Balsams may still be sown. Pansies may now be sown. Lawns and walks—see last month.

BUSH-HOUSE.—The remarks of last month will, in the main, apply to this as regards watering, &c. Any gesneraceous plants, or caladiums, showing signs of going to rest, must have water withheld from them gradually, and they be allowed to go to rest. A glass frame is a very necessary adjunct to a bushhouse, and to this such plants should be removed, so that proper attention may be given to them, as they must be dried gradually, and not allowed to become dust-dry. Continue to supply liquid manure to vigorous-growing plants in pots as directed last month. Contrary to the generally conceived opinions, many ferns—including some of the adiantums—are often benefitted by an occasional supply of weak liquid manure. Do not over-water, especially towards the end of the month.

GLASS-HOUSE AND FRAME.—This is a good time to put in a batch of gloxinia and foliage begonia leaves for propagation, select good sound leaves, and not those

partially decayed. A few cyclamens should be potted and started into growth. Sow calceolaria, cineraria, primulas, if not already done, as each of these—especially the first-named—are liable to "damp off" while very young, they should be pricked off into other pots or pans as soon as they are half an inch high. To do this prepare seed pans well drained and filled with moderately sandy soil, very finely sifted for the top, and pressed firm, get two sticks the size of a penholder, and make a somewhat blunt point to each, then to one make a chisel edge, and cut a narrow slit in it half an inch long, and all is ready; take the stick with the slit in it in the left hand, and the pointed one in the right, catch the stem of the young seedling in the cleft, so that the tender leaves rest on each side of it, and with the other stick loosen the soil below it and it can be lifted, transfer it to the other pan by making a hole with the pointed stick and lower the seedling into it, and press the soil to it with the dibble; when all are pricked out, water with a fine rose, and place in a shady place for a day or two. I have been thus explicit in explaining how to perform a simple operation, in consequence of amateurs asking me so often when told, "such and such seedlings should be pricked off," "how can I prick them off until they are big enough to get a hold of." If left till then three parts will invariably have "damped off."

Fruit Garden.—Gather fruit as it ripens, being careful not to bruise it, if for sending away or keeping. Many pears ripen best off the trees, and to know when is the proper time to pick them, just take one of the pears in the hand, and lift it sufficient to relieve the stem of its weight, when, if fit, it will detach itself from the tree, no effort should be made to make it do so; by cutting the pear open it will be found that the seeds are beginning to change from white to brown, which is a further indication of its fitness for gathering. Fruit to be packed for sending a distance must be gathered before it is quite ripe; stone fruit especially, as soon as any impression can be made by squeezing them, if the distance be considerable. Prepare ground for strawberries. This fruit must have liberal treatment as regards enriching the ground. Bonedust is an especially good manure for them. Remove all surplus runners from the plants, and peg down some of the strongest if required for extending area under crop. Old plants are unprofitable, and should be dug in if not done last month. Oranges—see last month. Loosen ties to trees budded last month, and remove those budded previously. Any that have missed may be re-budded, but should be done early.

Field.—Plant potatoes for full crop. Sow Cape barley for green feed; sorghum and imphee may also be sown if required early in the month. Sow mangel wurzel, swedes also may be sown largely (or planted out where they have been raised in beds for that purpose), also yellow Aberdeen turnip. Rye grass and prarie grass should be sown this month, if the weather is at all favorable; the writer has known instances where both of these have been covered in by running a flock of sheep over the ground instead of harrowing, with marked success, and would recommend the adoption of this plan where practicable, especially in light soils. Have land in readiness for lucerne, and if favourable weather occurs at the end of the month sow the seed; distributing it evenly, and harrow fine, and roll smooth after sowing. Many farmers like to sow barley or some other grain with lucerne, but better results invariably follow sowing it by itself, though if sown this month two to three pecks of barley to the acre would not do harm.

MARCH.

Kitchen Garden.—Make full sowing of carrot, parsnip, and beet, the leaves of the white beet are much esteemed as a substitute for spinach. Sow both an inch deep in drills 16 to 18 inches apart, the same distance for parsnips; carrots may be sown a little closer together, for each of these press the drills with the back of the rake instead of drawing them, neither should be more than half an inch deep. A sowing of onions may be made, but for the main sowing next month is preferable, as many go to seed if sown this month. Onion seeds, like carrots and parsnips, require a firm bed, and the drills should be pressed as advised above. Sow turnip, main crop; also leeks, parsley, lettuce, endive, radish, mustard and cress as required. Cauliflowers, cabbage, Kohl rabbi, swede, and savoys may also be sown and planted out from previous sowings in ground well manured. In the warmer parts

of the district peas may still be sown; choose early sorts, also broad beans, early long-pod is the best for sowing now. Those who grow salsify and scorzonera should sow the seed this month. Potatoes may be planted in the early part of the month, except in the most southern parts of the district. Plant out leeks in shallow trenches, also shallots and garlic. Subdivide culinary herbs in showery weather.

Flower Garden.—This is the best month for sowing all kinds of hardy annuals, biennials and perennials, such as dianthus (many sorts), stocks, phlox drummondi, escholtzia, antirrhinums, asters, pansies, calliopsis, mignonette, clarkias, godetias, and many others. Carnations, &c., which were layered as directed, will now be well-rooted, and may be shifted into beds and borders where required. Divide penstemons and verbenas. Plant out seedlings raised in boxes or beds, and transplant any desirable ones that have come up self-sown in the borders. Cut back bouvardias and fuchsias that have become leggy. The end of this month is a good time to plant anemonies and ranunculus, these—especially the latter—require a deeply-worked and rich soil; the ground should be worked to fineness, and manure thoroughly incorporated with it. Plant the tubers two inches deep and six inches apart, press firmly and cover with fine soil; if planted in mixed beds or borders, the positions should be carefully marked to prevent their being disturbed before they show above the surface. Primroses and polyanthus may be now taken up and divided, also daisies, these latter are seldom so fine as seedlings, and for fine flowers, seedlings should be raised every year. Plant buffalo grass to cover bare patches, or lay turf, as is most expedient.

Bush-house.—A re-arrangement will be required to be made here towards the end of the month. Many of the more tender ferns and gesnereaceous plants, alocasias, caladiums, &c., will require removal to warmer quarters in the frame or glass-house. See that the drainage of all pots is free. Watering should be done more carefully, and will be better done in the mornings after the middle of the month, and less syringing will be necessary. If there are climbers growing on the bush-house (which is too often the case, and is a practise very pernicious in its effects, as the shade cannot be regulated as it should be, and, moveover, the climbers invariably root all through the beds and rockery, to the great injury of the plants growing therein), a part should be at once cut away, so as to make the shade less dense. Prune fuchsias growing in the beds, remove decaying fronds of ferns, and keep all clean and tidy.

Glass Structures.—Caladiums, alocasias, gloxinias, and begonias that are going to rest should be very sparingly watered, and gradually dried off. A glass frame, free from drip, is about the best place to ripen these off, whether they have flowered in the bush-house or elsewhere. A batch of cuttings of fuchsias should now be put in; and another lot of cyclamens started, pot these on in rich soil as they advance. Pot off cinerarias, calceolarias, &c., as they get large enough. A sheltered but light position in the bush-house will be a good place for these for a few weeks. Keep a sharp look out for red spiders, which are very troublesome to the grower of calceolarias especially. Pot off rooted cuttings of pelargoniums, and stop any that are inclined to be leggy. Many of the hard-wooded plants will now require re-potting, including aralias, hibiscus, ixoras, eranthemum, &c. Others may have a top-dressing of a good compost. Ventilate freely, but close early in the evening.

Fruit Garden.—Strawberry plants should now be put out in beds of rich soil, and the result will assuredly be a fine crop of large fruit in spring; plant 15 inches apart in rows two feet apart. Raspberries ought to succeed well in the cooler parts of the district. It is too early to make plantations, but, where they are already grown, the old canes should now be removed; and about two or three to each stool of the strongest of the young canes left, and tied up for next season's fruiting. Apple trees affected with American blight, or woolly aphis, should be syringed with a strong insecticide—the most effective of which is kerosine—an emulsion of which should always be kept on hand for use as required. This is more efficacious in ridding orange trees of the scale than any other insecticide—and they are numerous—when the writer has tried. **Prepare ground for extending orchard or vineyard *at once*, if not already done.**

FIELD.—This is probably the best month in the year for sowing lucerne—(see remarks last month *re* sowing). Rye grass and prarie may be sown—(see last month). Turnips—both Swede and Aberdeen yellow—also mangels may be sown early this month in the warmer parts only, and even there the previous month is the best. Wheat, prepare land for sowing next month. Cape barley may still be sown for green feed; next month will be time enough to sow for grain. Tares or vetches may be sown, and if sown with Cape barley, one bushel of each per acre will produce a heavy crop of good fodder, either green or for hay. Those desirous of sowing grasses for pasture should sow now. A good mixture would be the following in lbs.:—Kentucky blue grass, 2; Timothy, 2; perennial rye grass, 8; rib grass, 1; cocksfoot grass, 10; Prarie grass, 12; purple fescue, 2; hard fescue, 2; clover, 1. Total, 40lbs. per acre. It will be seen that I have omitted couch grass, also lucerne. I have done this purposely, as I do not think lucerne suitable; and couch will come of itself soon enough to eventually outgrow other kinds.

APRIL.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—Onions: This is the best month for sowing for main crop; sow thinly in drills 15 inches apart. Ground that has been well-manured for a preceding crop will be very suitable; otherwise, manure should be applied; soot and ashes are good special manures. Plant out cauliflower, brocoli, cabbage, savoy, and Kohl rabi, and sow as required for succession. Seed of all the Brassica tribe for sowing between March and September must be imported, as plants from colonial-saved seed will run to seed in spring. Celery: Plant out and earth up the first planted, if large enough, chosing dry weather. Celery is much better flavoured if the hilling up is left till it be fully grown; hold the stalks well together, and fill in soil about them, taking care that none gets into the heart. A good breadth of turnips may be sown if desired; also Swedes, and plant out those raised in beds for that purpose. Carrots and parsnips may be sown if required, chosing the early part of the month. Early horn carrot is the best to sow now. Lettuce and endive may be sown and planted out from previous sowings. Radish may also be sown; the long black radish should be sown now for winter use. "Coal-black Parisian" is undoubtedly the best, it is crisp and mild, and grows to a good size. Parsley may still be sown. In districts not subject to frost, now is a good time to sow peas, but the end of next month will be soon enough where heavy frosts occur. Plant out shallots, garlic, and leeks. Divide herbs if not already done.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Chrysanthemums: See that these are neatly tied up, thin out to produce good blooms, and give liquid manure if extra fine blooms are wanted. Sow pansies, and prick out from any previous sowing if too thick. Carnations, pinks, &c., that were layered, ought to be all well-rooted, and should be taken off, and planted out. It is a good plan to detach them from the parent plant as soon as rooted, and leave them a week or so before shifting them. Dahlias: The first planted will soon be done, and should be lifted when they become unsightly, others will require attention in removing dead flowers and tying up. Penstemons, verbenas, and phloxes (perennial) may be divided and replanted, also primroses, polyanthus, and daisies. Hardy annuals, biennials and perennials, may still be sown—see last month. Anemones and ranunculus ought now to be planted. Lilliums that have been taken up should now be planted; and large clumps taken up, separated and replanted. Gladiolus—see preceding month. This is a good time to lay down turf for new lawns, or to repair bare patches; also for sowing grass seeds for same purpose; but turfing is the best.

BUSH-HOUSE.—Not much can be done in this department, except effecting any alterations required, and keeping all tidy. Water when necessary, in the mornings; remove live or brushwood shade where it is anyway dense, otherwise the plants will be soft and drawn; and be the sooner affected by the cold. Remove the more tender plants in pots to warmer quarters under glass. Look to the drainage of pot-plants, and keep it free.

GLASS STRUCTURES.—Cinerarias, calceolarias, and primulas should be potted on as they require it. A glass frame not too deep is a better place for them—particularly the first-named—than a glass-house until they begin to show flowers; as they require to be kept near the glass to produce good stocky plants, otherwise they will

become drawn. Fumigate on the first appearance of insects. Cyclamens started in February will require a shift, another lot may be potted and started. Caladiums, alocasias, &c.—see last month. Late started gloxinias, achimenes, tuberous-rooted begonias, &c., that are now flowering should have the lightest positions, and be supplied with liquid manure twice a week; those going out of flower must be watered very sparingly, and allowed to dry off gradually, and those quite dried off had better be laid on their sides to prevent being watered by accident. Continue to propagate fuchsias. Ferns that are growing freely should have a little top-dressing and be freely watered to encourage them, as they will be useful to supply the place of other plants that have gone to rest; those going to rest water sparingly. Ventilate freely in fine weather, but close early.

Fruit Garden.—Push on preparation of the land for orchard and vineyard. Strawberry planting should be proceeded with if not done last month. Raspberries—see last month. This is probably the best month in the year to transplant loquats, purple guava, and custard apple, as they get established before the winter sets in. Orange trees may also planted this month, and the same remarks will apply to this as to the other three. The autumn rains will probably have indicated where draining is necessary. This should be attended to without delay.

Field.—Wheat may be sown this month, and, as many advocate early sowing to avoid rust, everyone should make an effort to sow, at least, a portion this month, to test the efficacy of early sowing in their individual case. Cape barley may be sown for green feed; also tares or vetches—see last month. Oats may be sown for hay, but for grain, a little later will be preferable. Lucerne may still be sown, the earlier in the month the better. Clover: Now is a good time to sow. Grass seeds may still be sown—see last month. Maize should be harvested as soon as fit, and if the stalks be stacked under cover, or tied in bundles and stacked, so as to throw off the rain, they will afford a large amount of feed later on when feed is scarce. Stir the soil between and thin out Swedes and other turnips sown last month.

MAY.

Kitchen Garden.—Continue to plant out all kinds of cabbage, brocoli, Brussels sprouts, savoys, Kohl rabi, and cauliflower; also lettuce, endive, leeks, and celery. Sow for succession as required cauliflower, cabbage, and a small quantity of savoy; also pickling cabbage, lettuce, radish (long turnip and black), mustard and cress; also endive, turnip, and parsley. Thin advancing crops of turnip, carrots, beet, &c.; and in warm situations a sowing of carrot. Beet and parsnip may be made if required. Continue to sow onions largely. Spinach may still be sown; the prickly is best for sowing now. Peas: A good sowing of these, also broad beans, should be made at the end of the month. Asparagus: Cut away the stalks, taking care not to drop the seed about, as it is likely to become a nuisance, and gather any it is desired to save. The beds and paths between should be cleared of weeds, and a good coating of manure applied, to be forked in next month. Plant garlic, shallots, and potato onion. This is a good time to plant onions for seed. Divide herb roots if not already done. Globe artichoke should now have a good dressing of manure and the beds dug. Old stalks and decaying leaves should be removed, and new plantations made if required; it is readily propagated by suckers. Rhubarb and seakale may be planted now; the latter is the best planted in threes, 15 inches apart, each clump of three to be 3½ feet apart. Rhubarb should be 2½ to 3 feet apart each way.

Flower Garden.—Clip hedges and edgings of box, rosemary, &c., at once, if not done, and fill up gaps with cuttings if no plants are available. Chrysanthemums will now require attention in removing dead flowers and keeping them neatly tied up. Mark the best, with a view to propagating them, and the weedy ones to be weeded out. Cut down dahlias as they finish flowering, and lift the roots and store them in a dry place free from frost. Hyacinths and tulips, sparaxis, ixias, &c., should now be planted. It is not too late for anemones and ranunculus—if sound corms and tubers be obtained. Lilliums ought now to be planted. There are many fine lilliums, and one of the bet is L. Auratum (the golden-rayed lily of Japan), which can now be obtained at a very low price, and should be in every garden. There are many newly-introduced lilliums, and anything new in so desirable a class

of plants is deserving of a trial to prove its merits. Propagate penstemons, by division and cuttings; also divide perennial phloxes, daisies, polyanthus, violets, &c., if not already done. Bouvardias: See last month. This is the best time to plant and transplant camellias, azaleas, and all other evergreens, and the earlier in the month the better. Continue to sow pansy seed as required. Sweet peas, phlox, drummondi, candytuft, silene, and other hardy annuals may be sown for spring flowering. Commence pruning roses, but do not prune the whole of the bush at once, but a part, at intervals of 3 weeks, which will prolong the flowering, especially in the case of hybrid perpetuals. Make new lawns, and repair old ones where necessary by laying turf or sowing seeds of suitable grasses.

Bush-house.—Proceed at once with any alterations necessary; and if not sheltered from the west and south-west, some protection should be provided before the end of the month. Remove all plants requiring glass protection to the frame, as frosts may be expected any time after the middle of the month, in any part of the district, and earlier in the southern parts. Any climbers growing over the structure should be thinned at once if not done; remove all decaying leaves. Water sparingly and keep the whole place tidy.

Glass Structures.—Continue to pay attention to caladiums, gloxinias, achimenes, and tuberous-rooted begonias, as they show signs of going to rest, as directed previously. One careless watering after they have gone to rest would have a disastrous effect. Cinerarias, primulas, and calceolarias: See last month. The first and lastnamed shoul be syringed frequently, but primnlas should not be watered over-head. Keep these in a light position to prevent being drawn. Pot off fuchsias as soon as well rooted, and continue to propagate. Shift pelargoniums into large pots as the pot fills with roots, but do not over-pot them. Cyclamens: See last month.

Fruit Garden.—This is also a good month for shifting and planting orange and lemon trees, also loquats and other evergreens. Strawberries: New beds may still be planted, and it is advisable that all should be planted this month if a crop of fruit is expected in spring. All runners should now be cut away from the old plants, and removed or dug in. Some growers—and even some old gardeners—cut off the old leaves of the plants at this season, and have not been surprised to learn that the plants have not done so well in spring where this system has been followed. *Do not remove the old leaves*, but leave that to nature. Where the beds were well mulched last spring as directed (see August), it will generally be sufficient manuring if the decayed mulch be forked in between the rows, otherwise good decayed manure should be applied to all old beds and forked in, being careful not to dig too close to the plants; deep digging is not necessary. If it is considered that the decayed mulch is not sufficient enrichment, a sprinkling of bonedust should be applied, this is a splendid manure for strawberries. Raspberries: Make new beds at once, and remove superfluous suckers if not already done. This is also a good time to plant blackberries the Himalayan is about the best for crop, and is also a good size. Hasten the preparations for the general planting by trenching, draining, &c., if not yet finished. Any trees affected with American blight should have attention; if only a spot or two is affected, daub it with linseed oil; but if affected to a greater extent syringe with kerosene emulsion.

Field.—Wheat: Those who have land in readiness should lose no time in sowing; early sowing is one of the best safeguards against rust, thin seeding is also to be commended. Two to three pecks of seed is sufficient in rich land, such as is generally selected for wheat. Barley and rye may also be sown for grain; and another sowing of the former for green feed. Oats may be sown for either hay or grain; if for hay it should be sown thick to prevent it being too coarse; 2 bushels to 2½ bushels per acre according to the richness of the land. Vetches may still be sown. See April. Peas: It is surprising that, in a climate such as we have, no one seems to attempt the growing of peas. There is a great and constant demand for boiling peas, at prices that would pay better than wheat or barley, and land that will produce wheat will produce a crop of peas. The end of this month is a good time to sow; sow 1 inch deep in drills 2 feet apart and stir the soil between the rows until they begin to flower; after which they will need but little attention till time to harvest.

Onions may also be sown largely. This is another crop which should more largely be grown in the field, seeing that tons are annually imported from the south. Pumpkins should be got off the ground without delay and stored. They will keep as well out of doors as in if not knocked about, but they require to be placed off the ground—the bed of a stack is a good place for them.

JUNE.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—Continue to plant out from seed beds all kinds of cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli, Brussels sprouts, &c.; also Swede, lettuce, &c., as directed last month. Onions sown in April will now be big enough to transplant; thin them in drills and plant out thinnings. Do not plant too deep, only just deep enough to give them a hold. Thin all advancing crops of carrots, parsnips, beet, turnips, &c., as required, and keep the soil stirred between them, especially after rain. Asparagus beds should be attended to if not already done. Cut down and clear away the old stalks, give a heavy dressing of thoroughly decayed stable manure and fork it in; but do not dig deep enough to destroy the crowns that are now forming for next year's crop. Clear away old stalks of rhubarb and seakale; also globe artichoke, if not done, and give the beds a good dressing of manure. Old roots of rhubarb should be taken up and divided and replanted in deeply dug and well-manured ground, three feet apart. Sow peas—early and late—for succession; also broad beans, both Windsor and long-pod. Transplant leeks, when large enough, into shallow drills; dibbling them in 1½ inches deep. A small sowing may be made of cabbage and cauliflower if required. Lenormana's short-stemmed cauliflower, or Dean's early snowball, will be the best to sow now, and St. John's Day, or large York cabbage. Sow lettuce, radish, and turnip (white stone) as required for succession. Stick peas when 3 inches high; and keep the soil stirred between advancing crops of all kinds.

FLOWER GARDEN.—As this is a month during which all kinds of plants, whether deciduous or otherwise, may be safely shifted, it follows that it is about the best for altering and reforming beds, borders, or the general re-arrangement of the whole garden. Before commencing such, a plan of what is intended should be prepared and definitely decided upon. All gaps in edgings and hedges should be filled at once. Plant out pansies, daisies, phlox drummondi, &c., from reserve beds. Another sowing of pansies may be made. Herbaceous perennials, such as phlox, penstemon, &c., may still be divided, if not attended to. Cut away old stems of chrysanthemums, and divide and plant any it is desired to propagate. If nine-tenths of every plant were dug out every year—leaving the young growth—and the rest thrown away, the result would be better flowers than are produced at present. Take up and store dahlias if not already done. Prune roses (see last month), and put in cuttings of those it is desired to propagate. Make a first planting of gladiolus. Narcissus, ixias, sparaxis, freezias, babianas, and hyacinths should be planted at once if not done. Amaryllis and hippeastrums may be divided and replanted. Stir the soil about anemones and ranunculus. Divide and replant lily of the valley. Give lawns a dressing of fine, well-decomposed manure, and rake fine. Propagate shrubs, &c., by layers and cuttings.

BUSH-HOUSE.—There is little to be done in this department just now, except removing decaying leaves and keeping all tidy, and effecting alterations, if such are required. If dry weather prevails, raised beds made up with logs or stones, should have a good soaking of water about once a fortnight, always watering in the morning, or plants growing therein will suffer materially.

GLASS STRUCTURES.—Some of the earliest potted-off cinerarias will now be throwing up their flowers, and these may be put into the greenhouse. Keep a sharp look out for aphis on these, and red spiders on the calceolarias, and fumigate on their first appearance. Slugs also are fond of these plants, and require looking after. Cyclamens ought now to be flowering, and should be distributed in prominent positions in the house. Pot on fuchsias, and continue to propagate. The scale insect and the mealy bug are invariably troublesome at this time of the year, and crotons, dracænas, clerodendrons, stephanotus, hoyas, &c., will require frequent attention in consequence. These require a moist heat at this time of the year, but where only one greenhouse is available for everything, it often becomes a difficult

matter to give each plant the treatment it requires. A batch of gloxinias may be started in a seed-pan, to be potted off later on. Water sparingly, but let nothing suffer for want of water.

Fruit Garden.—All kinds of deciduous fruit trees may be planted this month, being careful not to plant too deep. By careful observation the depth the tree has been growing can be seen, and it should in no case be planted deeper and not quite so deep in newly trenched ground, as it is sure to go down. Apple, pear, peach, nectarine, and apricot trees should be 20 to 24 feet apart. Plum and quince trees may be planted 16 to 18 feet apart. The quin-cunx style of planting is better than the rows at right angles, because a tree always grows round in the head. Pruning of all the deciduous trees should also be proceeded with this month. Cut away all cross branches chafing others, shorten back long shoots of the preceding season's growth, and thin out where required. A treatise on pruning would occupy more space than the limits of a calendar will allow. No one ought to start pruning without some knowledge of the fruit-producing wood of every kind of tree. Attend to strawberry and raspberry beds at once, if not already done, as directed last month.

Field.—Wheat: If the sowing of this has been delayed, it should be proceeded with and finished at once. Barley: Both Cape and malting (Chevalier) may be sown for seed, and the first-named for a late crop of green-feed. Vetches may also be sown for the same purpose, or for hay, as previously remarked. It is better mixed with barley. Oats and rye should also be sown now. Onions may still be sown—earlier the better—see last month. Opium: This is a crop that might be grown by farmers having a family of children who could gather the crop; it is tedious work for adults. Sow the seed by dropping a few grains in patches a foot apart; in rows 2½ feet apart, and thin to one plant in a place. A rich soil is required to produce good results. Peas may still by sown—see last month. The blue pea is most in demand for boiling. Flax is another crop, which it is hoped will soon become generally grown, both for its seed and for hemp. In considering a probable demand for any product, it must be borne in mind that, given a product capable of being produced in quantity, a market for the same will be created thereby. Sugar mills are not erected before the cane is planted largely; neither will flax mills or linseed oil mills be erected before it is practically demonstrated that flax can be grown profitably. Farmers try it, and prove it, and co-operate to erect a mill if no one else has enterprise to do so.

JULY.

Kitchen Garden.—Asparagus beds should now have a dressing of salt; and if not attended to in other respects, as directed, should be done at once. Globe artichokes should have all the superfluous shoots taken away, leaving only three to the strong plants and two to the weaker ones. Attend to rhubarb also, as directed in previous months, without delay, if not done. Towards the end of the month the crowns of seakale may be covered up for blanching. If it is required to force them, long fresh stable manure should be used; otherwise, any kind of litter, leaves, or sand will do, so long as it excludes the light. It is a good plan to place a large flower-pot over the crowns—a large drain-pipe will answer the same purpose—and cover it with the litter. Earth up celery as it gets fit, always chosing dry weather for doing so. Sow peas for succession, also broad beans. Sow cabbage—early York and St. John's Day are two good sorts to sow now, the E.Y. will be cut as the latter comes in fit to cut. Turnips may also be sown towards the end of the month; early six-weeks is a good sort to sow now: also red American stone. Thin and transplant onions; and plant out cabbage, cauliflower, and lettuce in showery or cloudy weather. Lettuce and radish may be sown, chosing a light, well-drained, and warm situation. Keep the soil open between the crops by frequent stirrings with the hoe. Stick peas as they require it.

Flower Garden.—Hurry on any alterations to the beds, &c., so as to get them finished as soon as possible. Plant out from reserve beds as required. Edgings and hedges—see last month. Finish pruning roses. Plant gladioli largely. Finish the dividing of herbaceous perennials if not already done. Give anemones and ranunculus, also lilliums, that are advancing in growth, a mulching of decomposed cow-

dung or other manure. Tie up tree carnations, &c. Camellias may still be planted: old plants will be much benefitted by a dressing of decomposed manure; and, if dry weather prevails, they should have a soaking of water once a week, especially those that are flowering.

Bush-house.—Not much can be done in the bush-house at present, except keeping tidy. All plants in pots should be looked to regularly, to keep the drainage clear, and see that they are free from worms, and also see that none suffer from too much shade.

Glass Structures.—The remarks of last month will apply generally to this. Care should be taken not to fire up too much in the evening and early night; and then allow the fires to go out towards early morning, as it is at this later period that heat is required to keep out the frost. Propagate coleus; and fuchsias may still be put in. Do not give these latter artificial heat—a cold frame is the best place—and if the plants be syringed frequently, and the frame closed early in the afternoon, they will grow strong; and keep free from that pest of fuchsia growers—thrip. Cinerarias, primulas, &c.: See last month. Pelargoniums should now have their final shift, being careful not to over-pot.

Fruit Garden.—Pruning of deciduous trees should be finished this month. This is the best month for pruning grape vines, and cuttings of these should be made at the end of the month, as may be required for extending the vineyard. Those starting new vineyards should select for planting sorts that have been already proved in their district if possible. New sorts should be placed on trial before being planted largely. Proceed with planting of all kinds of fruit trees, so as to get it done as speedily as possible. Do not expose the roots of the trees to drying winds. As soon as they are unpacked, they should all be laid in by their roots, which should be covered, and then the trees taken out one at a time as required for planting; stake and tie firmly as soon as planted. Mulch strawberry and raspberry beds with stable manure or other suitable material, and, if a long spell of dry weather occurs, they should have a soaking of water, as this is the most critical time for strawberries especially.

Field.—In light ground grain crops often present a sickly yellowish appearance. This is owing to the land not being sufficiently firm about the roots, and all such should be rolled with a fairly heavy roller; or, better still, a mob of sheep driven slowly over it, and if they eat it down, it will rather improve it, by causing it to stool out, than injure it, especially in the case of wheat. If it is intended yet to sow wheat, it should be spring wheat, and should be sown as early as possible. Barley and oats, also rye, may yet be sown if put in early. At the latter part of the month potato planting may be proceeded with in the warmer parts of the district; but, as there are sometimes very heavy frosts late in August, it is risky to plant too early where severe frosts occur. Opium poppies should be thinned before they get too large; keep them free of weeds. Cart out manure in dry weather on land intended for mangel or tobacco—both hungry crops—spread and plough it in; when, by cross-ploughing and harrowing next month, it will be in fine heart for sowing.

AUGUST.

Kitchen Garden.—Where the autumn sown crops of carrots, parsnips, and beet were too small to last, no time should be lost in making a sowing, otherwise the sowing may be deferred for a time. Peas and broad beans (early long-pod or mazagin should be sown at this time) for succession; also turnips; early six-weeks is a good sort. This is a good time to sow onions, especially the silver-skin, for pickling; and if it is requsred to supplement the autumn sown crop, it should be done, if possible, at once. Cabbage should be sown for succession - Sweinfurt is undoubtedly one of the very best cabbages for summer growing. Continue to sow lettuce, radish, and endive for salading; also mustard and cress. This latter combination is not grown so much as it ought to be. Rhubard and seakale seed should be sown; also asparagus. Plant potatoes earlier or later in the month, according to freedom or otherwise the district is from frosts. Jerusalem artichokes (Helianthus Tuberosa) may now be planted, plant same as potatoes, in some out-of-the-way corner of the garden. At the end of the month French beans, marrows, cucumbers, tomato, and melons may be sown. Seakale: Cover up another batch for blanching.

Globe artichokes, asparagus, rhubarb: See last month. These may still be planted if got in at once. Thin crops, and stick peas as they require it, and keep the soil stirred between all crops.

FLOWER GARDEN.—See that anemones, ranunculus, and other bulbs, as hyacinths, tulips, &c., do not suffer want of water, mulch the beds if not done, as directed last month. Continue to plant gladioli—a succession of flowers of this indispensible bulb may be had for seven or eight months in the year by judicious successive plantings. Plant dahlias after middle of the month, sow hardy annuals, and plant out any that have been kept in reserve for the purpose. Pelargoniums will soon be in flower, and should be tied out to sticks, to prevent being broken by the wind, and to give effect. Tie up carnations, &c. Lawns should be raked or swept and mown, to take away the brown appearance. If any bare patches have not been repaired attend to it at once. Any shrubs, whether evergreen or deciduous, that it is intended yet to shift, should be moved as early as possible, and all alterations should be finished without further delay.

BUSH HOUSE.—As the worst of the frosts will be over generally by the middle of the month, all frost-bitten and decaying portions of the plants should be removed. Any alterations intended should be effected without delay, and the beds should have a dressing of good compost; made up of virgin loam three, manure two, and sand one. A special manure, manufactured by a Sydney firm, and sold under the name of "Shepherd's Fertilizer," is an excellent substitute for manures (as generally understood) for the above purpose. Apply fresh ashes, if required, for pot-plants to stand on; and a few primulas and cinerarias in flower should be brought in to give the place a little brighter appearance. Many of the plants growing in pots, such as foliage begonias, hardy ferns, hydrangeas, &c., will now be the better of re-potting. A strong soil is suitable for the latter, and a light soil for the former.

GLASS STRUCTURES.—Some of the first dried off gloxinias, achimenes, and tuberous-rooted begonias should now be potted, and started into growth. Alocacias and caladiums should also be potted. Be careful not to water either at first; in fact, if the latter are potted in somewhat moist soil, and placed in a moist heat, they will start better without water for a few days. Re-pot or top-dress any clerodendrons, dipladenas, cissus, &c., that require it, and push them on, train, and tie them carefully as they make growth—neglect of this often spoils a plant for the season. Syringe more freely as the days get warmer, and give air more freely, still closing early in the evening. Divide and re-pot foliage begonias. Continue to propagate coleus. Fuchsias and pelargoniums that have had their final shift should be supplied with weak liquid manure as the pots fill with roots. Many ferns will now require repotting. Seeds of half-hardy and tender annuals should be sown under glass to raise plants for putting out later on; and this department will be required in the same connection on account of the vegetable garden to raise melons, cucumbers, tomatoes, &c.

FRUIT GARDEN.—If the planting of evergreen trees was not accomplished in the autumn, it should be attended to at once; and the planting and removing of deciduous trees should also be finished. Finish pruning vines, and dig the vineyard—if not already done—without delay. Plant cuttings of vines. The grafting of orange and lemon trees may now be proceeded with. The mulching of strawberry and raspberry beds should be attended to, and if very dry weather prevails a good soaking of water should be given to them once a week. This is a very critical time with strawberries in particular, and if allowed to suffer from want of water now they would suffer from the effects for the whole season. Stake and tie young fruit trees, and any old trees having moss and lichen should be scraped with a blunt knife or similar instrument, and washed with a strong insecticide, one of the best for the purpose being *sulphuret of lime*, which is made by boiling together 5lbs. lime (unslaked), 10lbs sulphur, and 10 gallons of water for 30 minutes, to be diluted with four times its bulk of water.

FIELD.—No time should be lost in planting potatoes, the earlier in the month the better, except in the very coldest parts of the district. It is getting rather late for sowing barley, but it may be sown yet if necessary, especially in the colder

parts. Oats may yet be sown; the ground for both will require to be in good heart. Onions may be sown extensively, sow thinly, and the seed should be drilled in to ensure uniformity; the land must be finely tilled. Lucerne: As before remarked I have found this month to stand third to March and April for sowing this excellent fodder. Mangels may now be sown extensively, as food for pigs or cattle it is excellent, sow 1 inch deep in drills 18 inches apart, and thin to 12 inches apart. The thinnings may be planted if necessary, choosing showery weather for the planting out. Opium poppy must now be finally thinned if not already attended to, keep free from weeds. Tobacco should be sown now, as this seed is very slow to germinate it should be mixed with 20 times its bulk of moist sand for 10 or 12 days before sowing. The bed should be freshly dug in a place as free from weeds as possible, the soil patted level on top with the back of a spade, the seed then sown and lightly covered with finely sifted soil, sand, or ashes. Carrots: The white Belgian carrot is extensively grown in some parts for stock, and is considered a valuable food for horses, as well as other stock. Those who have a mind to try them should sow towards the end of this month.

SEPTEMBER.

Kitchen Garden.—This should be a month of activity in this department, as the sowing of all summer crops may now be proceeded with. French beans—both dwarf and runners—also marrows, squash, cucumber, melons, tomatoes, egg-plant, and chillies may be sown; also round spinach. Carrots, parsnips, and beet, if a good sowing of these be made this month and next, and another in February or March, and a small sowing in May, a supply can be kept up for the whole year. Peas: Another sowing may be made, sow early sorts only. Potato planting should be finished at once. Sweet potatoes may be planted as soon as vines can be got. A few pieces of tubers placed on some slightly heating material—a heap of decaying weeds, for instance, if nothing better can be got—and covered with a little soil, will soon provide vines for planting. Sow radish, lettuce, and other salads as required, also turnips—early snowball is a good sort to sow now. Earth up celery, and stick peas as they advance. Cabbage: As this is the "sheet anchor" of the vegetable garden, a small sowing should be made to provide plants for succession. Seakale: As the crowns are cut, the litter and covering should be removed from abouts the roots, and used for covering up another batch for blanching till all is covered. Cut asparagus as it becomes fit, which is before the top begins to open, and when not more than six inches high. Plant earth nuts and pop-corn, also sugar maize.

Flower Garden.—The annuals sown in autumn will now be flowering freely, and if good judgment has been displayed in their selection and arrangement, a gay appearance will be the result. If they have not been properly thinned, it will be better to thin them even now; and this should be done by cutting them clean out at the root, rather than by pulling them up. Any reserves may be planted out in showery weather. Half-hardy and tender annuals may now be sown in open ground. Continue to plant gladiolus for successional flowering; tie up the earlier planted ones as they require it. Plant dahlias, and put a stake to each, to prevent their being cut up when hoeing. Hyacinths, tulips, ranunculus, &c., must not be allowed to suffer from want of water. These, as well as anemones, if in an exposed position, should be sheltered from the mid-day sun, also from heavy rain. Pelargoniums: See last month. The lower branches of these may be pegged down instead of tying them to sticks, and this will give a better effect. Put sticks to and tie carnations, picotees, &c.; mulching these with decomposed stable manure will be beneficial at this time, as it will also to pansies. Camelias will now be making their growth, and any requiring pruning should be attended to in that direction, and all the plants should have a little manure forked in around them, or be mulched with manure. Pay strict attention to mowing of lawns, clipping of edgings, and weeding.

Bush-house.—Many plants may now be removed from the frames into the bush-house, and a general re-arrangement will be necessary. Any potting not attended to, as directed last month, should be done at once; as should also the supplying of ashes for the plants to stand on. Repair any bare places in the roof of the structure; but no climbing plants should be allowed to grown thereon.

Glass Structures.—The repotting of many of the plants will now require to be done, if not done already. Start another lot of gloxinias, achimenes, and tuberous-rooted begonias; also caladiums. Crotons and dracænas should be freely syringed, and kept in the warmest part of the house to bring out their colours well. Continue to propagate coleus, and pot off those already rooted. Any annuals raised under glass for planting out would be all the better for being potted, and kept close for a day or two, and then hardened off before being put out. Give fuchsias that are showing flower liquid manure, and any of a later batch should have a final repotting. Syringe the plants freely, and fumigate on the appearance of thrip or other insects. Give air more freely as the days get warmer.

Fruit Garden.—The planting of orange and all other trees should now be finished, and the digging of vineyards and orchards accomplished. See that strawberry beds are kept mulched. Mulching, in this case, answers a two-fold purpose; it keeps the roots of the plants cool, and prevents the evaporation of moisture; and also prevents the fruit being gritty through being splashed by heavy rains. Attend to trees affected by lichens, &c., *at once*. See last month. Proceed with grafting as the stocks attain the condition necessary for the operation. Grape vines may be grafted at the end of the month. Remove superfluous shoots about the old wood of vines, and attend to orange trees in the same direction. The pruning of orange trees may be commenced at the end of the month.

Field.—If the planting of potatoes has been delayed, it may still be done, but should be done early. Maize may be sown, also sorghum. The latter part of the month will be soon enough to attempt it in the colder parts of the district. Lucerne may still be sown, the earlier the better. Mangolds (or mangels) may be sown, also carrots: See last month for both. Tobacco: Prepare the land for planting out this crop by manuring, ploughing, and harrowing; the land should be rich and well cultivated. Plant out as soon as the plants are fit to handle. Seed may now be sown where the plants are to remain, and the plants thinned as directed for opium poppy. Buck wheat may be sown after the middle of the month. Look over growing crops of lucerne, and if any dodder is observable, chip a clear space all round outside of where the dodder has reached, and burn brushwood on the patch to destroy the seeds of the pest. Dodder cannot spread longer than it has lucerne to cling to; if the crop is badly affected plough it under, and do not crop the land with lucerne again for at least two years.

OCTOBER.

Kitchen Garden.—Sowing of French beans (both runners and dwarf), squash, marrows, cucumbers, pumpkin, melons (both rock and water), egg-plant, tomatoes, capsicums, and chillies may be made as required; also Lima beans. This is a delicious vegetable, and deserves to be more largely grown than it is at present. Beet, carrot, and parsnip may also be sown. Plant peanuts, popcorn, and sugar maize. A small sowing of turnip may be made if required, and another sowing of peas should be made for succession. Lettuce may be sown, and during the next four months it should be sown in shallow drills where it is to remain, and if dry weather prevails it will need frequent waterings; as will also most of the other crops. The white summer cabbage lettuce is a good sort to sow now. Asparagus must be cut as it becomes fit, if a succession is required. Thin and stir the soil between all advancing crops often. If dry weather prevails crops of all kinds will be greatly benefitted by being mulched with short litter, leaves, or any similar material. A thick mulching of cowdung on rhubarb beds will greatly assist the production of a good supply of large stalks. Stick peas and hill potatoes as they require it.

Flower Garden.—Continue to sow half-hardy and tender annuals to take the place of bulbs that have now done flowering. These may be taken up and put into a box with soil to ripen, or laid in the soil in an out-of-the-way place in the border for the same purpose. Particular care should be taken to preserve the names of the different sorts, as it materially assists in their arrangement when planting again in autumn. Plant more dahlias and gladioli, and tie those of the latter coming into flower. Plant out variegated plants propagated under glass for ribbon borders or carpet bedding. There is not so much of this done as there might be where glass is available for propagating the quantity of each required; but, no doubt, a precarious

water supply has much to do with the scarcity of this kind of bedding. Camelias should be attended to, as directed last month, if not already done; also beds of pansies, carnations, &c. Roses should now be making a grand display; mulch with decomposed stable manure, and look out for aphis, which are generally troublesome at this time; and syringe the affected parts with some good insecticide. Hot water is a good thing for these, and it is surprising how hot water can be used without injury to the plants—test it and prove it. Mow lawns, and clip edgings frequently.

Bush-house.—The principal work here now will be watering and syringing. Any epiphitical ferns growing to the posts or wall must not be neglected. In dry weather they should have a good watering, at least, once a week. If there are climbers growing on the structure—a bad practice as previously remarked—they should be kept thinned out, and not allowed to get too dense in any part. Any plants not repotted should be attended to at once, and, as fuchsias and many other plants can now be brought in from the green-house or frame, there should be nothing wanting to make this one of the chief attractions of the garden. Give flowering fuchsias liquid manure.

Glass Structures.—Particular attention will now be required to shading; lime-whiting the glass on the underside is one of the best methods adopted. Painting the glass is objectionable on account of the difficulty of removing all, or part of it, as required, in autumn or winter. Water should be freely used in the green house, not only in watering and syringing the plants, but on the floor and sides of the house itself. Keep cinerarias and primulas in the lightest position of the house, and as they go out of flower they should be placed in a frame or some out-of-the-way corner to ripen their seed; but previous to their going out of flower, the best should be marked, and seed saved from these only—the rest thrown away. These remarks will also apply to calceolarias, but, if attacked by red-spider, it is better to destroy plants and all at once. Give ornamental foliage, and climbing plants also a light position, and give air freely. Ferns, caladiums, and alocacias should be kept moist and in a shaded position. Pot up another batch of tuberous-rooted begonias, gloxinias, and achimenes, and repot any requiring it into rich light soil; those coming into flower should have liquid manure once a week. Pot on coleus in rich soil. Remove fuchsias to bush-house.

Fruit Garden.—Proceed with the pruning of orange trees. Loquat trees may also be pruned as soon as the fruit is off. Look over all fruit trees, and disbud where necessary. This will save a lot of winter pruning, as well as prevent waste of energy on the part of the tree in growing wood that is not required. Trees that have set their fruit too thickly should be gone over by the end of the month, and the fruit thinned where necessary. Remove superfluous shoots from vines, and where tying up is not practised, the shoots should be stopped three joints above the last bunch of fruit. Where tying is practised it should be attended to. The vines should be sulphured as a *preventative* to oidium, proper bellows being used with which to apply the sulphur. Of the several makes of sulphurbellows, "Barnes' Patent" is undoubtedly the best. Keep down weeds in orchard and vineyard by frequent hoeing. Remove strawberry runners to prolong the fruiting, keep the plants mulched; also raspberries, and remove superfluous suckers, keep the canes tied up. Look over grafted trees, loosen the ties, and remove any shoots starting on the stock below the graft.

Field.—Maize should now be got in without delay for the early crop. Maize will pay for good cultivation, even in seasons when it is cheapest, the nett returns per acre from land that has been deeply ploughed, and after cultivation attended to in a husbandman-like manner will invariably be greater than from land simply skimmed, and the crop neglected afterwards. Seed should be carefully selected for each sowing; taking the middle portion of the best shaped and largest cobs. If this practice was universally followed there would be less complaints of maize not paying to grow. Sorghum and imphee - or Farmer's Friend—may be sown; also pearl millet, broom millet, and teosinte. This latter will, without doubt, produce more fodder from one seed than any other known plant; as one seed will, under favourable conditions, produce enough to feed the most voracious working bullock for 24 hours. It should be sown thinly in rows, at least, four feet apart. Sow seeds of

pumpkins and melons; also buckwheat. The silver-hulled is much better than the older kind, and more productive. One bushel of seed per acre will be sufficient. Lucerne may be sown if the weather is favourable, and at this time of the year it will germinate very quickly. See last month *re* dodder. Hill potatoes, thin growing crops of mangolds, carrots, &c. Peas, if sown, as advised in June, will now be fit to harvest. Do not leave them to get fully ripe in the pod before cutting, or they will shell out in handling. They should not be knocked about too much in harvesting; they should be turned frequently after cutting, and ultimately carted to the barn and thrashed. The haulm, if stacked and kept dry, will be eaten by cattle in a time of scarcity. Tobacco will now require constant attention; finish planting out, if not done already, and keep free from weed. Those sown in the field will require a little soil drawn up to them as they advance. If any are eaten off, search should be made below the surface of the ground, in the vicinity of the plant, and a brown grub will most likely be found. Destroy these: they feed at night, hence their having to be searched for. Look out also for caterpillars, which destroy the leaves in the day; these will be found on the underside of the leaf. Opium should now be collected; score the captules in the evening, and in the morning collect the congealed juice. All that is required to collect it with is a knife to remove it from the capsules, and a piece of glass to scrape the opium on to, turning and kneading it daily till fit for market.

NOVEMBER.

Kitchen Garden.—This is often a very dry month on the Darling Downs, and unless the weather is more than usually favourable, little can be done in the way of sowing, unless water is available. If the weather is inclined to be showery, and it is necessary to sow through failure of previous sowings, a small sowing may be made of carrot and beet; also turnip. Spinach may be sown as required for succession (the round spinach is best for summer), also New Zealand spinach. Lettuce: See remarks for last month. Lima and French beans, marrows, cucumbers, tomatoes, &c., should be sown as required for succession; also sugar maize. Asparagus should now be allowed to grow, as there should be abundance of other vegetables without it. It may, however, still be cut without much injury to the plants. Earth-nuts may still be planted, as may also sweet potato vines. Full sowings of cabbage and cauliflowers should now be made for autumn crops. A sowing of celery should also be made. Stick Lima and other runner beans as they require it. Water copiously when necessary, and stir the soil between the crops often. A loose soil is nearly as good as a mulch. Globe artichokes: The stalks of these should be cut down after the heads are cut for use, and a good dressing of long stable-dung placed around the plants, and they will produce another crop later on.

Flower Garden.—Roses should be looked over frequently, and the dead flowers removed; long straggling shoots of noisette and tea-scented roses should be shortened. Syringe, as directed last month, when ever aphis become troublesome. A coating of decomposed manure on the beds will be of great service in keeping up a supply of good blooms. As most of the spring-flowering bulbs will be past flowering; they should be taken up and laid in comparatively dry soil to ripen, keeping each sort named, and separate. When ripe they should be put into bags with sawdust, and kept till wanted in autumn. Put stakes and tie up lilliums that require it; stake and tie dahlias and gladiolus, and plant out any that are left unplanted of either. Continue to sow and plant out tender annuals. Keep carnations, &c., neatly tied up while flowering, and any that have done flowering may be layered. Lawns and walks should have frequent attention in mowing the one and weeding the other. Rosemary and Thyme edgings will require clipping; as will aso Privet and other evergreen hedges. Three times a year is not too often to clip these to maintain a nice appearance.

Bush-house.—Keep hydrangeas well supplied with water, and see that no others suffer. Continue to give fuchsias liquid manure. Repot plants as they require it. Water freely, and syringe freely also. Many of the fuchsias, as they go out of flower, may be planted out in the borders.

Glass Structures.—If removable shading is used instead of whitening the glass, care must be taken that plants are not scalded through a burst of sunshine on partially

cloudy days; irreparable damage is often done by such an occurrence. Pelargoniums as they finish flowering may be stood outside to ripen their wood, or planted out in the borders. Gloxinias, gesnarias, achimenes, &c., showing flower should be supplied with liquid manure once a week at first, and later on twice. Tuberous-rooted begonias, caladiums, and alocacias will also be benefitted by a little weak liquid manure. These should have a plentiful supply of water, and even if caladiums are stood in saucers, and these kept full of water, they will get on all the better for it. They should not be stood in water after repotting until they have nearly filled the pot with roots. Repot or top-dress any crotons or dracænas that require it, and syringe these freely; never allowing the air to be hot and dry where these plants are placed if it can be avoided, or the result will be ill-health and attacks of insects.

Fruit Garden.—The grape vines will now require constant attention, in removing superfluous shoots, tying, and stopping the shoots. Any that have set more fruit than they can mature without distressing them should have the fruit thinned. Sulphur on the first appearance of oidium, or if done as a preventative is still better. Thin over-abundant crops of stone fruit, and, in fact, all fruits; remembering that six cases of prime fruit is more valuable than ten of small inferior fruit. Hence it pays to thin in more ways than one. Strawberries: Unless a plentiful supply of water be given if dry weather prevails, as it usually does this months, it will be impossible to keep them bearing at this time. Run the dutch-hoe over the beds frequently to destroy weeds, and keep the beds well mulched. Where plenty of material can be obtained for the purpose, it will pay to mulch around all kinds of fruit trees now. Look over orange trees frequently, and remove suckers—or rather shoots—from off the old wood. Syringe with kerosene emulsion if affected with the scale pest. Budding may be done if the buds are sufficiently matured, and the weather favourable. See that young trees are secured to their stakes.

Field.—This will generally be a busy month for the farmers, and one of anxiety to many, as harvest time is to the farmers all the world over. Many farmers know when to cut their grain crops, and many do not. To these latter, I would say that wheat that is cut as soon as the straw below the ear turns yellow, and before the grain hardens, will make more flour than that left to get fully ripe before being cut. Oats, for grain, should also be cut while it has a green appearance, and it will not then shed out in harvesting. For hay it should, of course, be cut as soon after flowering as the weather will permit. Barley and rye require to be ripe when cut. There should be no delay in carting to the barn or stack after the grain has ripened in the shock. Sow maize, imphee, and sorghum as land becomes available, and use the scarifier (scuffler of some) between growing crops when the weeds are only small, as it is almost impossible to destroy them when allowed to get big. Buck wheat may still be sown; also pumpkins, pie and other melons. Potatoes should be dug as soon as the tops begin to wither. If left in the ground after they have ceased to grow, they are apt to start growing from the eyes after a shower of rain succeeding a dry spell. Tobacco will require constant attention; remove any lateral shoots that start, and pinch off the top of the plant when it has made nine or ten leaves—seven or eight leaves is enough to leave on a plant. Continue to collect the opium crop: See last month.

DECEMBER.

Kitchen Garden.—As the remarks of last month are equally applicable to this, it would be useless to repeat them. All the seeds mentioned last month may also be sown this if circumstances require it. In addition to cabbage and cauliflower, savoys, broccoli, and Brussels sprouts may be sown. Celery should be sown at once for first planting, if not done last month. Another sowing of rock melons should be made, and these will give a succession of fruit to the end of the season. All marrows and squash should be cut before they begin to ripen, or the vines will cease to bear. French beans must also be gathered, whether wanted or not, for the same reason. If dry weather prevails a plentiful supply of water must be given to all growing crops at least once a week, and for cucumbers and salading three times a week will not be too often. A good watering twice a week is better than a sprinkling every day.

Flower Garden.—Continue to sow tender annuals, such as cockscombs,

amaranthus, portulaccas, &c., and thin out previous sowings. Take up at once autumn and winter planted bulbs that have withered, dry them properly, and store them for next year, unless previously done. Propagate the best pansies by cuttings and carnations, pinks, &c., by layers. Some gardeners advise, and also practice cutting the layer on the *under* side when layering, but I have found it a better plan to cut the layer half through on the *upper* side. It can then be bent up without any fear of breaking right off, as it is very apt to do when cut on the under side. It may be as well here to explain that the cutting half through is necessary to insure success in layering; the returning sap being intercepted—or perhaps I should say its return being *interrupted*, it causes a worty excrescence to form on the semi-detached half, which, in a few weeks, emits roots, in the same manner as an ordinary cutting, only that success is more certain under ordinary circumstances. Tie up gladiolus and dahlias. Cuttings of these latter may be struck now if it is desired to propagate any particular sort by that means. Proceed with budding of roses. Clip edgings and hedges, and mow lawns frequently. Hoe and weed before weeds get too large.

Bush-house.—Lighten up the beds among growing plants occasionally, as they are apt to become caked with frequent waterings. Water freely, and use the syringe freely also, and see that proper shade is not wanting. Some of the gloxinias, achimenes, and caladiums may be brought here now, and coleus should be largely represented, and present a gay appearance.

Glass Structures.—The remarks of last month will, in a great measure, apply to this, especially in reference to gesnereaceous plants and tuberous-rooted begonias. Some of the achimenes and gloxinias may be [illegible] the bush-house, which should also be the home of coleus now. Crotons and dracænas that have become leggy should now be cut down, and cuttings propagated. Do not remove a leaf from croton cuttings when putting them in to strike, as they strike more freely with their leaves on. As soon as the old plants break, they should be repotted, removing as much of the old soil as possible without breaking the ball. Look after mealy-bug and the scale insect, as they are apt to attack cissus discolor, allamandas, stephanotus, &c. Keep these in a free state of growth, and syringe freely. Shade, water, and give air liberally.

Fruit Garden.—Budding of all sorts of fruit trees may be done now, and any budded last month should be looked over, the ligatures loosened, and any that have been missed should be rebudded. Young trees that have been budded, when the buds have taken, may be partially headed down, and if the bud starts a vigorous growth, the stock may be subsequently cut back to where it was budded. In the case of older trees, it will be better not to head them down till late winter, or when the sap begins to rise freely. Many old trees that are not worth the ground they occupy may be made to pay by being budded with sorts known to bear well in the district. Grape vines: See remarks of last month. Thin over-abundant crops of fruit, and rub off superfluous shoots as they appear.

Field.—The sowing of maize for grain should be finished without delay. Sorghum and imphee may be sown for grain, or green-feed; maize may also be sown for the same purpose. A sowing of Cape barley may be made at the end of the month for an early crop of green-feed. Harvest buckwheat and other crops as they ripen. Onions should be taken up as they ripen, and dried a few days in the sun before putting into bags for market. Tobacco will now be fit to cut. It should be left on the ground for an hour or so to wilt before being gathered, and taken to the drying shed. If, after cutting, the ground be stirred about the plants, they will produce another crop before the end of the summer. Lucerne and other hay crops should be cut when in flower, and not allowed to dry too much on the ground. Hay made in cocks keeps its leaves much the best.

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Toowoomba.

THE town of Toowoomba, the capital of the great plateau of the Darling Downs, is situated on the summit of the Great Dividing Range, at an elevation of 1949 feet above the level of the sea. It was not originally intended for, or surveyed as, a site for a town. Owing to the hostility manifested by the early pioneers to any encroachment on their runs for townships or other purposes, the few persons who were anxious to do business with the men on the stations were obliged to settle down at what is now known as Drayton, then known as "The Springs"—from the beautifully clear springs of water there, and which were permanent in the driest seasons. At one time Drayton was a place of considerable importance. It possessed a court house, built of the most primitive materials, and on court day, which was generally held once a month, the town was full of country justices and visitors, and a very large amount of business was transacted. In 1855, Toowoomba, which is an aborginal name, signifying "*Gathering of the Waters*," while by others it is considered to mean "*Great in the Future*," began to attract attention, and in that year a large quantity of land was sold by the New South Wales Government in farm lots as suburban to the town of Drayton. As Toowoomba was the point of ingress and egress over the Main Range, a large amount of traffic necessarily passed through it, passing out to the Western districts then in process of development, and occasionally as many as thirty or forty bullock teams have been seen in one encampment on what is now known as the Mort Estate, behind the present Royal Hotel. In 1858 the population of Toowoomba was considerably increased, and farming on a small scale was carried on by several persons. On the proclamation of the separation of the colony in December, 1859, Drayton and Toowoomba and the surrounding suburbs extending northerly as far as Crow's Nest and west to Cambooya were formed into an electoral district, returning one member to Parliament. The number of electors on the roll at the first general election was 243. It now returns two members to Parliament, and has an electoral roll of 2,400 electors. In 1860 the population had increased to such an extent as to justify the inhabitants in applying for incorporation under the Municipal Institutions Act of 1858. The town was accordingly proclaimed incorporated on the 24th November, 1860, and Mr. W. H. Groom, M.L.A., was elected first mayor. Seventeen candidates presented themselves for election as aldermen, of whom nine were elected, Mr. Groom heading the poll. The area comprised within the Municipality is 2733 acres, and is divided into three Wards. The Municipal Council consists of nine aldermen, three for each Ward, one of whom is annually chosen as Mayor. One alderman retires from each Ward annually, so that the ratepayers have ample opportunities of infusing new blood into the management of their local affairs. The increase of population rendered a recast of the Wards necessary, and the three Wards are known as South Ward, East Ward, and West Ward. The number of ratepayers on the roll is as under: South Ward, 403; East Ward, 425; West Ward, 320.

The population of Toowoomba, according to the census of 1891, was 10,764, and that of the suburbs, including Drayton, Highfields, Goombungee, Crow's Nest, Plainby, Westbrook Homestead Areas, Beauraraba, Umbiram, Pittsworth, Greenmount, Gomoran, Meringandan, and Emu and King's Creeks, and the various agricultural areas, at about 19,000—making a total of 29,764—an increase of over 11,000 since the census of 1881. The increase of population since 1891 in town and

suburbs may safely be estimated at 5,000, with that the population now approximates 35,000. The properties that were sold by the Crown near the town in large blocks have been mostly subdivided, and the town now presents the appearance of a bustling, active place of business. The climate is, without exception, the finest in Queensland, and with railway communication with the metropolis three times a day, Toowoomba has become a favorite place of resort to those desirous of leaving the rather warm climate of Brisbane to enjoy the cool, invigorating breezes of the Downs. A splendid hotel, built on the mountains, just above Ballard's Camp, on the Southern and Western Railway, by Mr. J. Holmes, now rented by Mr. McDougall, is capable of affording accommodation to a large number of guests, and is most beautifully situated. His Excellency the late Sir Arthur Edward Kennedy selected Toowoomba as a locality for a summer residence, and every year rented a large brick building on the summit of the range for the purpose. In 1892 Sir Henry Wylie Norman rented a portion of the Blue Mountain Hotel for the summer months, and he and his family enjoyed the change, and spoke in high terms of the exhilerating climate, and of the charming scenery everywhere to be found among the mountains. Last year his Excellency Lord Lamington rented Westbrook Hall from November to April, 1897. Ten acres of land have been reserved on the Main Range as a site for a summer residence of the future governors of Queensland. As residence sites, for nine months out of the twelve, the eastern slopes of the Main Range are unequalled in any part of Australia. Protected from the westerly winds the climate is perpetual spring. Frosts are unknown, and garden produce of all kinds can be grown all the year round.

Perhaps in no part of Queensland is agriculture, outside sugar cane growing, advancing more steadily than in the Toowoomba district, and the scenery along the Highfields Road, and on the roads branching off to Cawdor, Meringandan, and Glencoe, is beautiful in the extreme—the well cultivated farms as far as the eye can extend affording every indication of progress and prosperity. The dairying industry is extending in all directions, and it is quite a sight to see, in many districts, scores of milk carts daily wending their way to the creameries.

Toowoomba has thirteen places of public worship—the Church of England (2), the Church of Rome, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, Congregational, Baptist (2), Primitive Methodist, Lutheran, and Independent German Church (3). A Jewish Synagogue has also been erected.

In schools the town and district are well provided for. There are fourteen primary schools, and two conducted in connection with the Roman Catholic Church. On the 1st of January, 1876, the new Education Act came into operation, and from that date the teaching in all State schools has been purely secular; State aid to non-vested schools ceased at the end of 1880. There are several private schools for young ladies of a high class character, and private Grammar Schools for boys, conducted by gentlemen of high intellectual attainments. A State Grammar School has been erected at a cost of £17,000, and is now the chief educational establishment of the western districts. Mr. C. C. Corfe is the head master. A Mechanics' Institute and School of Arts has long been established, and a new building in connection with the institution was erected at a cost of £3,500. The School of Arts property, which was formerly held in trust for the town by Messrs. James Taylor, W. H. Groom, and Martin Boulton, was handed over in trust by deed to the Municipal Council by the expressed wish of the Trustees, subscribers, and general ratepayers of the Municipality for educational purposes only. It is now governed by three members of the Municipal Council, with the Mayor as chairman, *ex officio*, and six committeemen chosen by the subscribers. A Technical College is established in connection with the School of Arts, and is the means of imparting technical knowledge in various branches of industry to a large number of students.

The commercial importance of the town is recognised by the banks. The following banking institutions have branch establishments in Toowoomba:—Bank of New South Wales, Australian Joint Stock Bank, Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, Union Bank of Australia, Queensland National Bank, and the Royal Bank of Queensland. The Toowoomba Permanent Benefit Building and Investment

Society is one of the oldest and most valuable institutions of the town, and has been the means of enabling hundreds of workmen and others to erect their own homes and become their own landlords. In this Society thousands of pounds of local money have been invested which return good interest to the investors. It is well and ably conducted, and commands general confidence.

The town is tolerably well supplied with water, which is laid on to most of the streets of the Municipality. The cost of the waterworks was £20,000. The money for the works was obtained on loan, and is repayable in annual instalments extending over 40 years. The water rate covers the cost of management and maintainance, and provides the money for the annual payment of interest and principal. £1000 was voted by Parliament as a loan to the Municipality for the erection of swimming baths. A handsome and commodious structure has been erected, and the baths are now open to the public, under the superintendence of Mr. R. Boyce.

The public hospital is at present under the dual control of the Government and the subscribers. It is supported by voluntary contributions, and partly by State aid. It has accommodation for 30 male patients, 12 female patients, and 8 children. The number of admissions during the year is 600. The average number of patients in daily during the year is 45. It is managed by a committee of eight members, four chosen by the subscribers and four nominated by the Government, and is under the superintendence and management of Dr. Freshney, as resident surgeon. There is also a complete staff of trained female nurses. The average amount of voluntary contributions is £900 per annum. The old hospital buildings were converted into a public school, and a new hospital erected at a cost of £9,500, exclusive of £1000 paid for the site. The grounds are beautifully laid out, and the fine collection of ornamental trees give the institution a bright and cheerful appearance. The hospital is built with an easterly aspect, and has 30 acres of land attached to it. It is one of the finest sites in the town. There is a separate residence for the house surgeon, and patients can be privately treated in private wards if they so desire on payment of prescribed fees. Complete quarters for the trained nursing staff have been erected, and the whole establishment has been thoroughly equipped and renovated. In commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen, it is proposed to erect a new wing shortly, to be named "The Victoria Wing." A sum of £750 has been locally subscribed for the purpose, and the Government endowment will be £1500—£2 for every £1 subscribed.

The Ladies' Benevolent Society is one of the standard institutions in Toowoomba. It is well managed by a committee of ladies who bestow much time and labour on their work.

The industries of the town and district are progressing fairly in spite of hard times. There are two flour mills, four steam saw-mills, one foundry, two large and extensive breweries, with malting-houses attached, tin-plate working establishments, boot factories, cordial and steam ærated water manufactories, coach-building establishments, wheelwrights, three tanneries, two extensive fellmongering establishments, five printing offices, and soap factories, while several large Brisbane commercial establishments have resident agencies. A new malting house, with brewery attached, is in course of erection, and gives promise to extend the barley growing industry of the Downs to an unlimited extent. A contract has also been concluded for the erection of a third flour mill in Russell-street for Mr. Francis Kates, formerly M.L.A. for Cunningham.

At Oakey, on the Dalby railway line, are situated the works of the Hogarth Meat Preserving Company, whose meats have obtained a high repute in the European as well as in the colonial markets. This is one of the largest establishments in the colony, and employs a large number of hands.

The Gowrie coal mines are situated near the Gowrie Crossing, on the Western line of railway. The output of coal is nearly 10,000 tons per annum.

Toowoomba is also the central depôt of the Southern and Western railway lines, and trains leave daily for the south-western, western, and north-eastern districts. The Sydney express mail train also passes each way through Toowoomba daily, Saturdays excepted. Trains leave daily for Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Brisbane,

Ipswich, Warwick, Dalby, Roma, Mitchell, Charleville, Pittsworth, Crow's Nest, Cabarlah, Oakey, and Jondaryan. Through trains from Toowoomba to Charleville leave every Tuesday and Friday at 9.50 p.m., calling at all the intermediate stations. There is an excellent and well provided refreshment-room at the Toowoomba station.

A branch railway from Toowoomba to Crow's Nest runs for a distance of 30 miles. This line has opened up a large agricultural district, and also assisted the development of our timber resources. In the Crow's Nest district there are thousands of acres of the finest pine forests to be found in all Queensland. The climate of Crow's Nest is exceptionably beautiful, being situated on the eastern watershed, and is sheltered from the westerly winds. A few miles from Crow's Nest is a beautiful waterfall, while the country around comprises some splendid scenery. Game is in abundance, and the district is one of the best shooting preserves in the colony. Frosts are seldom experienced, and the result is that garden produce in the eastern slopes can be grown all the year round. Here also the dairying industry is rapidly extending, and butter and cheese sent regularly to Brisbane.

Another branch line from the Overall Bridge on the Warwick line to Pittsworth, a distance of 17 miles, has been constructed. This connects another large agricultural area with Toowoomba. Pittsworth is steadily growing, possesses some of the finest hotels in the colony, has several stores and receiving depôts, and is fast assuming the proportions of a prosperous town. Being in the centre of a large grazing district, monthly sales of stock are held, and buyers come from all quarters to make purchases. Quail are in abundance, and there is a large field for sportsmen.

The public institutions of Toowoomba are the Post Office, Telegraph Office, Land Office, Railway Offices, Works Office, Court House, Gaol, and Industrial School for young girls. A large and handsome two-storey block of public buildings has been erected in Margaret-street. The ground floor is occupied by the Public Lands and Defence Force Departments as offices for the various officers; and the upper storey for the holding of the Assizes, the District Court Sittings, and the ordinary police business. There are also offices and retiring rooms for the judges, counsel, magistrates, jury, witnesses, and the various officers of the court. The whole block is surmounted by a clock tower, sixty feet in height, in which is fitted a large four-faced clock, purchased in London at a cost of £250, which chimes the quarter hours, and the striking of the hours can be heard all over the town.

An Asylum for the Insane is in course of erection at Toowoomba at an ultimate cost of £100,000. The first section is completed, the contract price being £28,750, and is occupied, and two additional wards have just been finished at a cost of £12,000, and £3,500 have been voted by Parliament for new kitchen, laundry, &c. Generally it contains from 200 to 250 male and female inmates. Dr. Hogg is the Medical Superintendent, and he is peculiarly well qualified for the office. The Asylum grounds comprise 160 acres, and an additional 100 has been purchased as a grazing area for the cows of the establishment. The new wing has been completed, and a kitchen and laundry, to be worked by steam power on the most approved modern principle, is in course of erection. Another wing, at a cost of £10 000, will shortly be proceeded with.

A Town Hall has been built and furnished at a cost of £4100. The hall is one of the most handsome and commodious in the town, and has a gallery on the northern end. Suites of rooms have been supplied for all the officers of the Corporation, and there is a special room for the Municipal Council meetings, and a strong-room for the preservation of all deeds, books, and papers.

Toowoomba has a public park of 70 acres, and a portion of it is now laid out as a Botanical garden, and made a healthy place of recreation from funds supplied partly by the Legislature, and partly by the Municipality. It is now vested in the Municipal Council, who have now the management of it. There has also been reserved a most beautiful spot on the Main Range, under Picnic Point, containing 32 acres 2 roods, for recreation purposes. It commands one of the grandest views to be seen in Australia.

There are three Masonic Lodges, three lodges of Oddfellows, A. O. Foresters, a Rechabite Society, several Blue Ribbon Societies, and two other benefit societies. The Caledonians and Hibernians have each a society. There is also an excellent

Fire Brigade, managed by a Board, consisting of representatives of the Government, the Municipal Council, and the fire insurance companies.

Toowoomba has five newspapers—The *Toowoomba Chronicle*, of super double royal size, published on the mornings of Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and has a large and increasing circulation. It is the recognised leading journal of the Darling Downs and Western districts. The *Settler and South Queensland Pioneer*, published every Friday at noon, circulates among the farming population in all parts of the districts. The *Darling Downs Gazette*, published on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays. The *Democrat*, a weekly paper, is published every Friday morning. *Biz*, published every Friday morning.

In addition to the Waterworks, a Gas Company is in active operation to light the streets, the stores, and all the public offices with gas. The company has been a marked success, and never fails to pay a dividend of 10 per cent. per annum

There are two agricultural societies in Toowoomba; one holds its exhibition in August, when live stock is chiefly exhibited—the other in January, when grain, vegetables, fruit, flowers, and wines are exhibited. Each society is assisted by the Legislature, to the extent of 10s. for every £ raised by private subscription to the extent of £125. There is also an Horticultural Society, for the exhibition of flowers, &c.

The present Mayor of Toowoomba is Edmond Boland, Esq., and the Aldermen are Messrs. Henry Webb, M. Keeffe, R. Sinclair, William Thorn, A. Mayes, John Fogarty, R. Kirk, and W. R. Robinson. Mr. A. Merritt is Town Clerk; Mr. John Walton, Rate Collector; Mr. Thomas Stockham, Inspector of Nuisances; Mr. E. Corr, Foreman of Works.

The Toowoomba Municipality comprises an area of 2733 acres, and is divided into three Wards. The estimated population is over 10,764, and the estimated number of dwellings 1,660. The assessed capital is £592,576. The amount of rates levied at 1¼d. in the £ on the unimproved value of the land was £3086 6s. 8d. The Endowment from the Consolidated Revenue of the colony is about 6s. 8d. for each £ of rates actually received. The water rates levied last year amounted to £2834 2s. The lighting rate for the twelve months is £729 11s. 8d. The endowment, however, is payable at the will of the Legislature.

The Parliamentary representatives of Toowoomba are W. H. Groom, Esq., and John Fogarty, Esq.; of Aubigny, William Thorn, Esq.; of Cambooya, Henry Daniels, Esq.; and Cunningham, Thomas McGahan, Esq. The district, formerly known as Drayton and Toowoomba, has been subdivided, and now comprises three electorates, returning four members to the Assembly.

The Police Magistrate is Captain Goodall, and the Clerk of Petty Sessions, Mr. Galloway. Mr. Inspector Durham is in charge of the Police Department.

In whatever view Toowoomba is regarded, situated as it is in the centre of a rich pastoral and agricultural district, possessed of natural and climatic advantages unexcelled, and railways branching from it in all directions, it is impossible not to be impressed with the promising future that lies before it. Within the past thirty-five years it has grown from a village, with a population of two hundred souls, to its present large dimensions. In the next ten years, if its growth is as steady and continuous as in the past, it must become—as in fact it may be said to be now—the most important inland town in Queensland.

The suburbs of Toowoomba, including the populous district of Highfields on the north, and the prosperous settlements of Clifton, Emu and King's Creeks to the south, and on the Westbrook and Eton Vale Homestead Areas, are occupied chiefly by a farming population. In the suburbs are very beautiful gardens that would do no discredit to any country in the world. Here will be found growing in abundance apples, pears, apricots, peaches, nectarines, mulberries, oranges of all descriptions, plums of all varieties, loquats, quinces, and other fruits of all kinds. The grape grows here in abundance, and is cultivated with great care and attention by several German colonists, who have also manufactured wine of excellent quality. The wines of Mr. Hertzer, of the Middle Ridge, received high commendation at the Indian and Colonial Exhibition at London, in 1887, and those of Mrs. Beh and Mr. Herzer were not only highly commended, but were awarded a certificate at

the Centennial Exhibition at Melbourne. Some of the gardens are places of public resort, and are a sort of Baden Baden on a small scale.

Along the Warwick railway line, and at a short distance from it, is Greenmount, one of the most flourishing of our agricultural settlements. It is noted for its splendid butter, which is made in large quantities, and attains the premier prices in the metropolitan market. A large cheese factory has been established here, and the cheese manufactured is pronounced of excellent quality, and commands a ready sale. Dairy farming is conducted on a large scale, and one of the largest and most successful dairies is that of Mr. Thomas Allen, one of the pioneers of this industry, who milks daily 150 cows, and who has shown what steady, persevering industry and indomitable courage, in the face of difficulties, can do. A visit to Greenmount will amply repay the visitor. There is an excellent and well conducted hotel, under the personal management of Mr. Charles Bell. A few days can well be spent here, not only in viewing the beautiful scenery and farms and dairies, but also in fishing and shooting. West from Greenmount is Clifton, which is steadily growing as a town, and possesses four public-houses, some of them two stories, several stores, a State school, a bank, and places of worship. The subdivision and sale of the Clifton Estate has not only largely increased the traffic returns of the railway, but has led to the formation and growth of the Clifton township, and added value to all the surrounding property.

The Government have purchased Headington Hill, under the provisions of the Agricultural Land Purchase Act, and this beautiful estate will be shortly thrown open for selection. It will form another agricultural centre, and will give the town of Clifton, which it adjoins, a large accession of business and increase its importance.

Jondaryan township is situated on the main Dalby line, about 30 miles from Toowoomba, and is a steadily improving locality. It is the outlet for all the surrounding farming and grazing selectors, and contains hotels, stores, and other business places. Within a short distance is Jondaryan head station—one of the largest sheep-rearing properties in Queensland.

Highfields, in addition to its agricultural resources, has vast quantities of timber, which gives employment to a large number of hands. It has four steam saw mills, and supplies the district for miles around with the most valuable timber. A branch railway from Pengarry Junction to Crow's Nest, viâ Meringandan and Geham, has been constructed. The traffic on this line is fairly satisfactory, and, as population increases, it must prove of great value to all the surrounding localities. It is now more than paying all its working expenses.

Clifton, on the Warwick line, has now assumed the proportions of a town. It has several hotels and stores, places of worship, a State school, and a School of Arts. Several private residences have also been erected. It stands in the centre of a large agricultural district, and is daily increasing in importance.

Wyreema, on the Warwick line, is the outlet for the recently-purchased Westbrook lands, and will soon become a station of considerable importance.

Emu, King, and Spring Creeks, Back Plains, North Branch, Beauraba, Pittsworth, Southbrook, Crosshill, Clifton, Umbirom, Meringandan, Gomoran, and the various Homestead Areas, form the most prosperous agricultural settlements in Queensland, and the same may be said of the districts of South Warwick. Wheat, barley, oats, and lucerne are grown here in large quantities, and the hay, when pressed in bales, is sent by rail to the Brisbane markets. It is here that the crossbred Leicester sheep and lambs are placed in lucerne paddocks, and, when in condition, are despatched by rail to the markets of Toowoomba, Ipswich, and Brisbane, where they realise sometimes exceptionally high prices. It is now recognised that the full development of such magnificent lands as we have on the Darling Downs, will be a great factor in restoring prosperity to the colony. The increased price of wheat has given a great stimulus to the wheat industry, and double the area of land is this year placed under that cereal. Given a favourable season, it is estimated a million bushels of wheat will be produced this year.

The Agricultural Land Purchase Act of 1894, which enables the Government of the day to purchase land, suitable for close settlement, to the extent of £100,000 per annum, has been put in force on the Darling Downs, and several large areas at Westbrook, North Toolburra, and Glengallan have been purchased These areas,

amounting to about 30,000 acres, have been surveyed, and thrown open for selection, and have nearly all been taken up. Other purchases are to follow, so that it will not be long before the whole of the magnificent Darling Downs are covered with smiling homesteads and a prosperous rural population.

Local Government Offices.

Lands and Survey.—Lands Commissioner—J. R. Warner; Land Agent—J. R. Warner; Clerk and Draftsman—T. W. Davison; Crown Bailiff and Crown Lands Ranger—J. B. O. Evans.

Police Office.—Police Magistrate—Captain Goodall; Clerk of Petty Sessions—F. W. Galloway; Sub-Inspector of Police—H. R. P. Durham; Assistant C.P.S. and Registrar of Births, Marriages, and Deaths—Drayton and Toowoomba, Highfields, and Darling Downs Central—Essex Evans.

Toowoomba Licensing Bench.—W. R. Goodall, P.M., J. T. Smith, M.L.C., Jas. Stirling, Duncan Munro, S G. Stephens, R. Filshie, B. J. Beirne, S. H. Whichello, E. Boland (Mayor, Toowoomba), John Brown (Drayton Shire Council), E. Eggleton (Middle Ridge Division), E. Harvey (Clifton Board), F. A. Primrose (Gowrie Board), D. Munro (Highfields Division), C. Campbell (Jondaryan Division), John Mathieson (Rosalie Division), C. E. McDongall (Rosenthal Division), W. J. Hooper (Wagganba Division.) Licensing meeting the first Wednesday in every month.

Post and Telegraph Office.—Officer in Charge—F. Cosgrove; First Assistant—G. H. Knowles; Assistants—T. J. Elliott, W. Sexton, J. Swartz, R. Hazard, J. Woods; Line Repairer—T. Hogan; Letter Carriers—A. Quelch, R. J. Moore, T. Hadwen; Messengers—A. Wilson, S. Nagel, and M. Jasse. Government Savings Bank—Officer in Charge—F. Cosgrove. Open every day from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., and on Saturday from 10 a.m. to noon, and on Saturday evenings from 7 to 8.

Sheriff's Bailiff.—G. N. Walker.

Curator of Botanical Gardens.—R. R. Harding.

Poundkeeper.—Mrs. Hannah Lloyd.

Inspector of Brands.—G. F. Gadsden.

Returning Officer—Toowoomba.—S. G. Stephens.

Railways.—Stationmaster—P. Lloyd; Assistant Stationmaster—T. Hope; Traffic Superintendent—J. Stark; Chief Clerk—G. Walton.

Lunatic Asylum.—Superintendent and Medical Officer in Charge—Dr. Hogg; Matron—Miss Law.

State Schools.—West Ward: Head Male Teacher—J M. Hutcheon; Assistant Teachers—W. E. Wilson, J. Kennedy, D. J. Adams; Pupil Teachers—Ernest Kenyon (2), A. F. Kilkeson (1), Alfred Hodges (0). West Ward (Girls and Infants): Head Female Teacher—Miss Hirst; Assistants—Misses Farquharson, McGregor, M. Flynn, N. B. Ryan, B. Murphy; Pupil Teachers—Herminia Busch (1), Elizabeth Montgomery (0). South Ward (Boys): Head Male Teacher—Alfred B. Kemp; Assistant—W. H. Martin; Pupil Teachers—S. Dunsdon (2), D. Desmond (2), George Ross (1). South Ward (Girls): Head Female Teacher—Miss Shanahan; Assistants—Misses E. Clarke, F. McIntosh, M A. Degan; Pupil Teacher—B. Laking. South Ward (Infants): Head Teacher—Miss Rossbrook; Pupil Teachers—M. E. Wilshire, M. E. Harrison. East State School (Boys, Girls, and Infants): Head Teacher—J. Spiers; Assistant Teachers—R. Monteith, A. J. Mills, Misses M. Kearney, A. Creighton, A. Morgenstern; Pupil Teachers—Alice Stephens, George Boyden. There are three distinct departments in the South School, and only two in the West School. South—I. Boys; II. Girls; III. Infants. North—I. Boys; II. Girls and Infants.

Commissioners for Affidavits.—Captain Goodall, C. W. Hamilton, J. Murray, and C. H. B. Mackay.

Government Medical Officer.—Dr. Garde.

Toowoomba Gaol.—(Girls' Reformatory).—Superintendent—Henry Blaney; Matron—Mrs. Blaney.

Public Institutions.

Jondaryan Divisional Board.—Chairman—C. Campbell; Members—Subdivision No. 1; Chas. Campbell, G. J. Cory, C. Williams. Subdivision No. 2;

F. A. Gore, F. West, E. J. Metcalfe. Subdivision No. 3: J. F. Jennings, P. J. Davidson. Clerk and Foreman of Works—G. F. Bennett; Assistant Clerk—C. Blake; Office—Russell-street.

Rosalie Divisional Board.—Chairman—J. Mathieson; Members—D. McMahon, R. Sharpe, P. V. King, F. Wockner, and H. P. Dun; Clerk—D. Desmond; Foremen of Works—A. Walker; Auditors—S. G. Roberts and E. Wilcox; Office—Russell-street.

Highfields Divisional Board.—Chairman—D. Munro; Members—Messrs. J. T. Littleton, J. Hamlyn, M. Gleeson, H. Graham, H. Keimann, J. O'Brien, J. Lane, H. Franke; Clerk and Foreman of Works—T. Black.

Gowrie Divisional Board.—Chairman—M. Heffernan; Members—Messrs. M. Heffernan, M. Laracy, F. A. Primrose, C. Kayser, E. Fitzpatrick, P. Mutze; Auditors—G. F. Bennett and J. Murray; Clerk and Foreman of Works—R. H. Dodd; Office—Russell-street.

Municipal Council.—Mayor—Edmund Boland; Aldermen—W. Thorn, R. Sinclair, M. Keefe, H. Webb, R. Kirk, W. R. Robinson, and J. Fogarty; Town Clerk—A. Merritt; Rate Collector—J. Walton; Foreman of Works—E. Corr; Inspector of Nuisances—T. Stockham.

Middle Ridge Shire Council.—President—E. Eggleton; Councillors—J. Curtis, E. Pillar, H. Webb, W. Tidman, A. Horner; Clerk and Foreman of Works—E. C. Schmid; Shire Hall—Hume-street.

Drayton Shire Council.—President—J. Brown.; Councillors—R. Handley, J. Shepperd, W. J. Peak, G. F. Reithmuller, G. Culler, G. A. E. Allom, D. Cullen, R. Harvey; Foreman of Works and Clerk—R. H. Dodd; Auditors—W. C. Peak and W. Lynch; Shire Hall—Drayton.

Toowoomba Grammar School.—Trustees—R. Aland, Esq. (Chairman), J. L. Graham, Esq., R. W. Scholefield, Esq., G. G. Cory, Esq., H. V. King, Esq., W. Thorn, Esq., M.L.A., R. G. Wonderley, Esq.; Head Teacher—C. C. Corfe, B.A.; Second Master—Norman de Horn Rowlands; Third Master—G. J. Allpass, B.A., Trinity, Dublin; Fourth Master—T. May; Secretary—S. G. Stephens.

School of Arts.—Chairman—The Mayor (E. Boland); Committee—Aldermen Fogarty, Mayes and Sinclair, Messrs. R. G. Wonderley, G. J. Allpass, C. S. Eden, Dr. Falkner; Secretary—D. M. Cameron.

Toowoomba Fire Brigade Board.—Chairman—The Mayor (E. Boland), Messrs. C. Campbell, Sinclair, Mayes, G. G. Cory, R. W. Scholefield; Secretary—W. Clark, junr.

Toowoomba Fire Brigade.—Superintendent—A. Mayes; Deputy-Superintendent—Jos. Thompson; Secretary—W. Clark, junr.; Foreman—J. Rae.

Toowoomba Hospital.—Chairman—R. Aland; Treasurer—A. McPhie; Committee—G. G. Cory, W. R. Robinson, Geo. A. Godsall, A. McPhie, J. T. Smith, R. W. Scholefield; Honorary Surgeons—Drs. Roberts, Garde, Sheaf, M'Donnell, Nolan, and Falkiner; House Surgeon—Dr. Freshney; Hon. Secretary— ————; Collector—J. Melvin; Auditors—C. G. Kyle and Neil McPhie; Matron—Miss Tolmie.

Banks.—Bank of New South Wales—Manager—W. S. Clendinning; Queensland National Bank—Manager—J. J. Mackenzie; Australian Joint Stock Bank—Manager—C. G. Kyle; Union Bank of Australia—Manager—J. F. Bennett; Royal Bank of Queensland—Manager—W. Hoelscher; Commercial Bank of Sydney—H. A. Holden.

Drayton and Toowoomba Cemetery.—Trustees—R. Aland, W. H. Groom, M.L.A., J. H. Robertson, J. Benjamin, Thomas Allen, E. Boland, H. L. E. Ruthning; Hon. Secretary—S. G. Stephens.

Newspapers.—The *Toowoomba Chronicle*, published every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday; the *Settler and South Queensland Pioneer*, published every Friday; the *Darling Downs Gazette*, published every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday; the *Democrat*, published every Friday.

Half-holiday Association.—President—W. H. Groom, Esq., M.L.A.; Vice-Presidents—W. C. Peak, Esq., and T. J. Keogh, Esq.; Secretary—W. J. Day; Treasurer—Geo. E. Fogarty; Committee—Mrs. French and Miss Cunningham,

Mr. J. Stanley Nolan,

SURGEON and MECHANICAL

DENTIST,

RUSSELL STREET,

(OPPOSITE RAILWAY GATES),

TOOWOOMBA.

Messrs. C. W. Robinson, A. W. Agar, A. R. Cameron, J. Rossbrook, J. Carrigg, F. Hooper, A. Dent, C. Kemp.

Eastern Downs Marsupial Board.—Chairman—G. G. Cory; Members—S. B. McGowan, F. A. Gore, G. Alderson, A. L. King; Clerk—W. Clark, Junr.; Office—Ruthven-street, Toowoomba.

Darling Downs Rabbit Board.—F. A. Gore (Chairman), W. B. Taylor, C. Campbell, F. West, J. Jennings, J. Porter, E. J. Metcalfe, H. V. King, J. Macintosh; Clerk—F. Annand; Inspector—J. L. Graham; Office—Margaret-street.

Defence Force.

Defence Force.—Commanding Darling Downs Division—Major H. Venn King. Commanding No. 2 Company, D.D.M.I.—Lieutenant S. W. Barlow. Subaltern—Lieutenant H. Bailey. Headquarters Office—Court House.

Queensland Volunteer Rifles.—Captain J. Tolmie, and Lieutenants Munro and Graham.

Lodges and Friendly Societies.

Masonic.

Southern Cross Lodge, No. 1315, E.C.—J. Whitely, W.M.; T. K. Lamb, I.P.M.; J. E. Stone, S.W.; C. Copp, J.W.; R. Aland, P.M., Treasurer; R. C. Laking, Secretary; W. M. Trevethan, S.D.; S. W. Barlow, J.D.; W. J. Waldon, I.G.; W. Dutton, Organist; G. A. Hillery, Tyler.

D. D. Royal Arch Chapter, No. 194, S.C.—M.E.Z., T. S. Burstow; I.P.Z., A. Mayes; M.E.H., T. K. Lamb; M.E.J., W. Annand; Treas., J. Renwick; S.E., J. Spiers; S.N., A. Hoskin; Director of Music, — Kemp; Organist, W. H. Pimlott; First Sojourner, R. Monteith; Second Sojourner, — Mills; Third Sojourner, R. H. Dodd; S.W., C. S. Eden; S.S., C. Wyeth; J.S., W. Bain; D.C., G. Anderson; Std. B., W. Hebden; Swd. B., H. J. Packer, Janitor, T. Barr.

Royal Arch Chapter—English Constitution.—Companions John Kilham, P.M., P.Z., 300, Z.; J. O. B. Evans, P.M., P.Z., H.; John Whitely, M., 1315, J.; G. A. Leichney, E.; E. Everingham, P.M., 180, N.; H. A. Holden, Treasurer; Ch. Copp, Prin. Soj.; H. F. Horn, Assist. Soj.; Thos. J. Allen, Junr. Soj.; S. G. Stephens, P.M., P.Z., Dir. of Cer.; Wm. Dutton, P.M., Organist; F. Robinson, P.M., Sen. Steward; H. C. Pointer, Jun. Steward; C. Walters, Janitor.

Darling Downs Lodge, 775 S.C.—M. Macauly, R.W.M.; J. Broadfoot, S.W.; H. J. Packer, J.W.; S. Trusdale, I.P.M.; J. Spiers, P.M., Secretary; J. Tolmie, P.M., Treasurer; A. Hoskins, S.D.; E. Marshall, I.G.; J. Pimlott, P.M., Organist; Tyler, T. Barr.

Friendly.

Loyal Darling Downs Lodge, I.O.O.F., M.U., No. 44.—C. D. Lippold, P.N.G.; A. Wallis, N.G.; H. Eiser, V.G.; C. T. Edwards, E.S.; W. J. Walton, Treasurer; W. J. Spalding, F.S.

Darling Downs District, I.O.O.F., M.U.—District Officers—J. Rigby, P.G.M.; H. Pierpoint, D.P.G.M.; W. W. Hurford, P.C.S.,; District Treasurer—W. J. Spalding.

Loyal Link of Friendship Lodge, I.O.O.F., M.U.—P. Thompson, N.G.; D. Ferguson, P.N.G.; H. A. Smith, V.G.; J. Snell, E.S.; W. J. Spalding, F.S.; J. Booth, Treasurer.

Queen of the South, G.U.O.O.F.—J. Draney, N.F.; J. Casper, N.G.; D. Keag, V.G.; W. Hickson, E.S.; C. Quinn, Treasurer; T. R. Roberts, G.S.; Trustees, W. Wensley and F. Robinson.

Protestant Alliance—Beaconsfield Lodge, No. 15.—A. Hodges, W.M.; A. Winter, P.W.M.; F. Cox, D.M.; R. Winter, Chaplain; C. Ware, Secretary; R. Cobb, Treasurer; J. Fredlein, S.E.; R. Harrison, J.E.; J. Cameron, I.G.; T. Abbot, O.G.; Trustees, W. Bruce, senr., J. Lowe, and J. Bailey.

Star of Toowoomba, No. 9.—E. P. Kimmins, W.M.; D. McKay, D.M.; W. Annand, Treasurer; J. Creighton, Secretary; A. Turner, S.E.; J. Carseldine, J.E.; W. J. Long, Chaplain; W. Jeffrey, I.G.; W. Nicolaus, O.G.; Trustees, James Renwick, John Perkins, J. Long; Auditors, J. C. Blake, W. G. Searle; Medical Officers, Dr. Garde and Dr. Fisher.

RAILWAY BENEFIT SOCIETY.—President, F. Cox; Vice-Presidents, J. Stormouth and J. O'Sullivan; Secretary, P. J. Keareny; Treasurer, P. Mansford; Committee, T. McKay, J. Cathcart, J. Fowler, T. Abbott, W. Sharman, F. Bentley, A. McAlister, R. Shuttlewood, J. Bonham, J. Buchanan, W. Nalder and P. Kenny.

I.O.O. RECHABITES.—A. Winterburn, Chief Ruler; Deputy Ruler; N. P. Svenson; W. H. Wolley, Treasurer; W. H. Wensley, Secretary; Stewards, G. Cossart, J. Boyden; Trustees, Messrs. W. Hamwood, H. Webb, J. E. Pomfret; Medical Officers, Drs. Fisher, Armstrong, Garde.

TOOWOOMBA UNITED LOYAL ORANGE LODGE, No. 33.—C. T. Edwards, W.M.; J. E. Pomfret, Secretary; W. Hamwood, Treasurer.

H.A.C.B. SOCIETY.—President, J. Troy.; Vice-President, W. Brown; Treasurer, J. Scully; Secretary, J. B. Ryan; Warden, T. J. McNamara; Guardian, T. Walsh.

ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS—Court Saxon, No. 6866.—C.R., H. L. Groom; P.C.R., J. McCarthy; S.C.R., J. Eldridge; Treasurer, R. Anderson; Secretary, F. C. Burtt; S.W., H. Ewald; J.W., J. Bowerman; S.B., A. G. Carter; J.B., G. Reynolds.

Benevolent Societies.

LADIES' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—President, Mrs. Clendinning; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. Boland and Mrs. T. St. J. Pughe; Secretary, Mrs. Dutton; Treasurer, Mrs. Atkinson; Committee, Mrs. J. H. Robertson, Mrs. Gibson, Mrs. Place, Mrs. J. G. Palethorpe, Mrs. T. St. J. Pughe, Mrs. G. Merry, Mrs. Nolan, Miss Tolmie, and the clergy and medical gentlemen of the town.

WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.—President, Mrs. J. G. Palethorpe; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. Miller and Mrs. Merry; Treasurer, Mrs. Wilcox; Secretary, Miss Davis.

Building Societies.

DARLING DOWNS BUILDING SOCIETY.—Directors, W. C. Peak (Chairman), Hy. Andrews, Wm. Lane, T. K. Lamb, J. E. Stone, Jas. Tolmie; Auditors, W. H. Wensley and H. A Nesbitt; Secretary, S. G. Stephens; Office, Neil-street.

TOOWOOMBA PERMANENT B. B. AND I. SOCIETY.—Chairman, W. H. Groom, M.L.A.; Directors, Messrs. Hodgen, W. Bruce, C. Campbell, J. H. Robertson J. Troy, junr., and P. Lightbody; Secretary, B. J. Beirne; Auditors, E. W. Ashton and F. W. G. Annand.

DEPOSIT BANK L. & B. COMPANY.—Directors, Hon. F. H. Holberton, W. R, Robinson, C. W. Hamilton, John Garget, E. W. Robinson, J. H. Robertson; Secretary, F. W. G. Annand.

Agricultural Societies

DRAYTON AND TOOWOOMBA A. & H. SOCIETY—(Estab. 1863).—President, W. C. Peak; Vice-Presidents, A. Mayes, W. Thorn, M.L.A., and W. R. Robinson; Treasurer, C. G. Kyle; Secretary, H. Symes; Committee, S. G. Shepperd, W. S. Brown, E. Corr, F. Bruhn, M. Laracy, H. Hopkins, F. Hooper, D. McMahon, H. Webb, H. Franke, R. Handley, T. Farnell, W. Trevethan, S. G. Stephens.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY—(Estab. 1861).—President, W. B. Slade; Vice-President, Chas. Williams; Committee, Messrs. E. W. O. Hill, H. V. King, G. G. Cory, F. A. Gore, M. F. Ramsay, R. W. Scholefield, G. C. Clark, David Mott, J. G. Palethorpe, Alex. McPhie, James Taylor, and W. R. Robinson; Auditors, Messrs. Marwedel and Sinclair.

DARLING DOWNS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—President, J. R. Warner; Vice-Presidents, G. F. Bennett and J. G. Palethorpe; Secretary, R. C. Laking; Treasurer, W. W. Hurford; Committee, J. Lowe, W. Dix, S. C. W. Robinson, H. Hopkins, A. R. Cameron, J. Gibbs; Mesdames Clendinning and Boland; Librarian, G. Searle; Trustees, Hon. F. H. Holberton, M.L.C., R. Aland, Hon. J. Thorneloe Smith, M.L.C.

Sporting Clubs.

TOOWOOMBA TURF CLUB.—President, F. C. Brodribb; Vice-Presidents, Dr. Garde and James Taylor; Committee, Messrs. W. Thorn, M.L.A., J. F. Jennings, John Scully, G. G. Cory, W. R. Robinson, F. I. Taylor, A. H. Redwood and

F. Marwedel; Judge, C. G. Cory; Starter, W. R. Robinson; Auditor, F. W. G. Annand; Secretary, W. Clark, junr.

Amateur Turf Club.—President, Philip S. Cunliffe; Vice-Presidents, A. McPhie and J. Taylor; Hon. Treasurer, C. G. Kyle; Hon. Secretary, Neil McPhie; Committee, Walton Kent, J. W. White, A. Longbourne, J. F. Jennings, and H. Brookes.

Toowoomba Cricket Club.—President, M. F. Ramsay; Vice-Presidents, W. B. Taylor and H. F. Gadsden; Hon. Secretary, R. Sinclair; Hon. Treasurer, H. A. Holden; Delegates, G. D. Stanfield and R. Sinclair.

Half Holiday Cricket Club.—Patron, His Worship the Mayor (Mr. E. Boland); President, W. C. Peak; Vice-Presidents, M. L. Ross, H. E. Porter, W. Booth, R. Billington, R. Clark, and Sub-Inspector Durham; Captain, C. Kemp; Secretary, E. Peak; Working Committee, Messrs. McNaught, Cameron, Carrigg, W. Day, and W. Bain; Selection Committee, F. Jarrot, W. Bain, and C. Kemp. Treasurer, C. Kemp.

Half-Holiday Tennis Club.—President, W. C. Peak; Vice-Presidents, J. H. Munro and T. K. Lamb; Committee, Misses Burtt and Andrews, Messrs. W. J. Day and C. Campbell; Secretary and Treasurer, B. House.

Union Cricket Club.—Patron, Geo. Godsall; President, Jas. Renwick; Vice-Presidents, H. L. Groom, Ray Clark, Wm. Lane, R. Cobb, H. E. Porter, and Jas. Broadfoot; Hon. Sec., J. Hill; Hon. Treas., J. Draney; General Committee, H. Renwick, R. Moore, G. Lane (in conjunction with Secretary and Treasurer); Selection Committee, J. Draney, J. Hill, and T. Bradfoot; Delegates, P. J. Hogan and J. Hill.

Banks and A.M.P. Cricket Club.—President, W. S. Clendinning; Vice-Presidents, J. F. Bennett, W. E. Hoelscher, and J. P. Mackenzie; Committee, H. A. Holden C. R. Thomas, and J. Provan; Secretary, J. Provan.

Gordon Cricket Club.—President, Rev. T. St. J. P. Pughe; Selection Committee, J. Cuffe, E. Pascoe, H. Knowles; Captain, E. Pascoe; Hon. Secretary, J. Cuffe.

Cricket Union.—President, W. H. Groom, M.L.A.; Vice-Presidents, Rev. Canon Warner, Dr. Hogg, Messrs. F. Snell, and E. J. Metcalfe; Hon. Secretary, R. Sinclair; Hon. Treasurer, H. A. Holden; Selection Committee, H. A. Holden.

Junior Cricket Association.—Patron, C. C. Corfe; President, Dr. Hogg; Vice-Presidents, Rev. T. St. J. P. Pughe, M. Heffernan, W. J. Snow, E. Porter, W. Lane, R. Cobb; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, R. Carey.

Toowoomba Polo Club.—Patron, F. C. Brodribb; President, R. W. Scholefield; Vice-Presidents, J. Taylor, Dr. Falkiner; Hon. Secretary, J. S. Nolan; Hon. Treasurer, ; Committee, A. McPhie, J. F. Jennings, N. H. Caswell, E. J. Godsall.

Half-Holiday Polo Club.—Patron, His Excellency Lord Lamington; President, W. Thorn, M.L.A.; Vice-Presidents, G. A. Godsall, F. Marwedel, C. H. Gardner; Committee, W. C. Peak, W. Trevethan, S. Thorn, H. Roper, and J. W. White; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, G. E. Fogarty.

Darling Downs Rifle Club.—Patrons, Major King, W. H. Groom, J. Fogarty, W. Thorn, M.L.A., F. C. Brodribb, J. Garget, Dr. Hogg, F. H. Holberton; President, Geo. Black; Vice-Presidents, W. B. Taylor, Inspector Durham, Rev. T. St. J. Pughe, Dr. McDonnell; Secretary, E. D. Easton; Treasurer, W. Lane; Handicap Committee, Messrs. Robinson, Maeshall, and Lane; Score Registrar, E. Marshall.

Queensland Western District Rifle Association.—Patrons, His Excellency Baron Lamington, K.C.M.G., Sir Hugh Nelson, K.C.M.G., Colonel Howel Gunter, Commandant Q.D.F.; President, Major King; Vice-Presidents, Geo. Black (Toowoomba), Geo. Lilley (Roma); Executive Committee, Lieut. F. W. G. Annand, — Lefrancke, Jas. West, Geo. Black, Geo. Lilley, Jas. Geddes; Council, Geo. Black (Toowoomba), — Lefrancke (Warwick), Jas. Geddes (Middle Ridge), Lieut. F. W. G. Annand (Toowoomba), — Wanstall (Roma), Jas. West (Toowoomba), W. H. Martin (Toowoomba), Wm. Lane, Treasurer (Toowoomba).

Toowoomba Lawn Tennis Club.—President, F. C. Brodribb; Vice-Presidents,

W. E. Hoelscher, H. A. Holden, Dr. Falkiner, and A. McPhie; Committee, A. H. T. Beebe, G. Essex Evans, C. G. Kyle, M. J. O'Sullivan; Secretary and Treasurer, E. R. Thomas.

Gordon Gymnastic and Athletic Club.—President, Rev. T. St. J. P. Pughe; Superintendent, W. G. Searle; Hon. Treasurer, H. A. Holden; Committee, G. A. Godsall, J. A. Harrison, L. Symes, W. Moran, B. Joseph, J. Thorne; Secretary, Frank Burtt.

Colleen Bawn Dramatic Company.—Patron, T. Lane; President, A. Mayes; Vice-President, G. J. Mackay; Stage Manager, E. J. Godsall; Secretary, W. Stevens; Treasurer, V. C. Redwood; Business Manager, J. E. Stone; Auditors, S. Austen and H. L. Groom.

Toowoomba Orchestral Society.—Committee, W. Jarrott, C. W. Hamilton, W. Hibbert; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Jas. F. Moloney; Conductor, W. Hibbert.

Debating Society.

Toowoomba Parliamentary Debating Society.—Speaker, Rev. Geo. Hervey; Premier, R. Sinclair; Leader of Opposition, C. S. Eden; Secretary and Clerk of the House, J. E. Stone.

Ecclesiastical.

Church of England.—St. James's, Rector, Rev. T. D. Warner: St. Luke's, Rev. T. St. J. P. Pughe.

Roman Catholic Church.—Resident Priests, Rev. T. O'Connell, Rev. P. J. Bailey, Rev. T. Lane.

Presbyterian Church.—St. Stephen's—(Vacant).

Wesleyan Church.—Rev. T. Warham.

Congregational Church.—Rev. G. Hervey.

Primitive Methodist Church.—Rev. J. Prowse.

Baptist Church.—Rev. J. Glover.

German Lutheran.—Rev. W. Langebecker.

Jewish Synagogue.—(Vacant).

Sunday Schools are established in connection with all of the above churches.

Business Directory.

The following form a list of the principal business establishments of Toowoomba, and the profession and trade of each of them:—

Merchants and Storekeepers.—Marwedel and Co., Stevens and Co., Alexander and Munro, T. K. Lamb, Powell and Palethorpe, R. Renwick, Laidlaw and Peak, J. P. M'Leish and Co., J. Atkinson, Archibald Anderson, J. Fogarty, Pigott and Co., P. O'Brien, J. Giles, M'Cook Bros., H. F. Elliott, J. Troy, J. M'Stay, Carew, Gardner and Billington, M. M'Govern, J. Nihill, Lightbody and Brazier, J. Anderson, E. Murphy, G. P. Merry, Connole Bros., Frazer and Co., W. and A. L. Hamwood, Bain and Sydenham, Mrs. White, T. Wood, T. Price, B. Gibson, D. Sheedy, Kwong Sang and Co., G. Morton, J. Cushway, W. J. Selley, J. Purcell.

Tea Merchants.—Geo. Moloney and Co., G. Robinson, Woodridge Bros.

Millinery Establishments.—Mrs. Lamb, Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. J. R. Keogh and Co., J. McStay, Misses Lynch.

Hotelkeepers.—Mrs. Thompson, C. E. Collins, M. Loveday, Mrs. Clear, Mrs. J. Collins, T. Walsh, Mrs. Hennessy, M. Heffernan, A. McShane, D. Schultz, J. Scully, E. Pierce, W. Brosnan, R. Kirk, R. Burge, M. Laracy, M. Keeffe, G. A. Godsall, Mrs. O'Brien, T. Meagher, J. W. Blinco, A. Strohfeldt, T. Watson, Miss Keating, J. F. Moloney, A. McGoldrick, J. H. Smiley, G. Feldmann.

Wine and Spirit Merchants.—Marwedel and Co.

Music Warehouses.—Harston and Co., Burrell and Co., Müller Bros.

Auctioneers, &c.—T. G. Robinson and Co., R. Sinclair and Co., Kennard and Co., Scholefield and Co., McPhie and Co., Taylor and Clark, E. J. Dann. Commission Agents—J. W. Mattinson, J. S. M'Intyre, S. G. Stephens, A. H. Redwood and Co.

Insurance Agents.—National Fire and Marine Insurance Company of New Zealand, New York Insurance Company, Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation.

tion, Limited, Burtt and Hills; Victoria Insurance Company, T. G. Robinson and Co.; Standard Fire and Marine Insurance Company of New Zealand, B. J. Beirne; National Mutual Life Association of Australasia, Imperial Fire Insurance Company, A. H. Redwood and Co.; New Zealand Fire and Marine Insurance Company, Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society, New Zealand Accident and Plate-glass Insurance Company, R. Sinclair and Co.; Commercial Union Fire and Marine Assurance Company, Australian Widows' Fund and Life Assurance Society, Queensland Mutual Insurance Company for Fidelity Guarantee, Plate-glass, Accident, and Employers' Liability, Scholefield and Co.; Royal Fire Insurance Company, North China Marine Insurance Company, Universal Plate-glass Insurance Company, Scottish Widows' Fund Life Assurance Society (Sydney and Edinburgh), Kennard and Co.; Royal Insurance Company (Queen Branch), J. Melvin; Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Company, Union Marine Insurance Society of Canton, E. J. Dann; Northern Fire Assurance Company, Manchester Fire Assurance Company, E. D. Easton; London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, Taylor and Clark; North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, F. A. Primrose; Liverpool, London, and Globe Insurance Company, F. W. G. Anrand; Mutual Assurance Society of Victoria, and South British Insurance Society, S. G. Stephens; Mutual Life of Australasia, Marwedel and Co.; A.M.P. Society, A. H. Hoskin, District Secretary; Colonial Mutual Fire Insurance, R. C. Laking; Phœnix Fire Office, Alliance Marine Company, McPhie and Co.; National Mutual Life Assurance, Lion Insurance Company, Thomas J. Allen; Citizens' Life Assurance Society, G. T. Bennett; Sun Office, R. Hodgen.

Solicitors.—Hamilton and Wonderley, R. Dodd, J. Murray, C. H. B. Mackay, J. W. Herbert, A. M. Lilley, C. S. Eden, M. J. O'Sullivan, C. Hennessy.

Saddlers.—McDonald and Quinn, J. Blackburn, A. Gaydon, M. O'Connell, W. Hamwood, J. Gleeson.

Collar Maker.—W. R. Wilson.

Furniture Dealers.—J. Rowe, W. A. McLeish.

Watchmakers and Jewellers.—H. Walker, E. Blomgren, P. Chrissen, W. J. Snow.

Booksellers and Stationers.—J. H. Robertson, G. Black, A. Provan and Co., J. E. Stone.

Tin Plate Workers.—R. Filshie, James Paton, E. Smart, Hutchinson and Pottinger, Patridge and Co., T. R. Roberts.

Bootmakers.—H. Mengel, C. T. Edwards, Rowbotham Bros., P. Field, A. R. Cameron, H. Alke, B. Virgin, W. Ewen, J. Finn, L. Brandis, B. Palmer, A. E. Goodwin, F. Amos and Co., J. Dunn.

Surgeons.—Dr. E. Roberts, Dr. Faulkiner, Dr. Armstrong, Dr. Garde, Dr. McDonnell, Dr Nolan, Dr. Fisher. Surgeon Dentists.—I. L. Hodgson, W. A. Noble, G. J. Mackay, H. A. Boys, J. Stanley Nolan, J. Sunderland.

Photographers.—M. Roggenkamp, E. Müller, J. Bain.

Fruiterers.—J. Tucker, T. Farnell, T. Clark, J. Ingram, M. S. Goodsell, Mrs. McDonald, R. Pember, Mrs. G. Crokam, H. Roessler, Mrs. White, J. Anderson, Mrs. Karl, Mrs. Dale, Mrs. Woodward, Mrs. Souter, Mrs. Tobin, Mrs. Welby, J. P. Snape.

Painters and Paperhangers.—P. Thompson, junr., J. Prouton, H. Prouton, R. Müller, W. Wheatcroft, Blake and Long, G. W. Westwood, A. Bowdler.

Nursery Gardeners and Seedsmen.—Range Nursery, Henry Roessler, S. Horsfall, P. Field, A. R. Cameron, G. Searle, M. S. Goodsell, Wooldridge Bros., J. F. Sibley.

Tailors.—Ipswich Woollen Company, Alexander and Munro, Hilless and Co., Padget Bros., T. Jefferson, I. Abrahams, J. A. Clark, B. Myers.

Cordial Manufacturers, &c.—M. L. Ross, P. MacNamara, F. and G. Hooper, Mrs. Riordan, F. Fogarty, Campbell Bros., G. McKnight.

Newspaper Proprietors and Printers.—W. H. Groom *(Toowoomba Chronicle* and *The Settler and South Queensland Pioneer)*, Robinson, Tolmie and Co. *(Darling Downs Gazette)*, D. M. Cameron *(Democrat)*, W. Lister *(Biz)*, J. H. Robertson and Co., Limited, J. E. Stone.

BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS.—Lamb and Co., C. Newman, T. W. Webb, J. Webb, A. Anderson, J. Anderson, E. M. Carrigg and Co., J. Giles, Gill and Ireland, H. Stodley.

LOLLIE MANUFACTURERS, &c.—C. Copp, P. Greenbury.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.—W. Hodgen, W. Williamson, Broadfoot and Cooper, J. Renwick, H. Andrews, A. Mayes, Doyle and Gilbert, W. Trapp, F. Müller, D. Meisenhelter, A. Davis, J. France.

CYCLE AGENCIES.—T. Trevethan, E. Clark, F. W. G. Annand.

SEWING MACHINES.—Singer Company, Beale and Co., F. Driver.

LICENSED SURVEYORS.—John Roessler, J. E. Hamilton, G. A. E. Allom.

ARCHITECTS.—J. Marks and Son, W. Hodgen, Evan Smith.

TIMBER MERCHANTS (with Steam Mills).—E. W. Perkey, Filshie, Broadfoot and Co., A. and D. Munro, Toowoomba Foundry Co., Ltd.

COACH BUILDERS.—Thomas Trevethan, W. W. Hurford, O'Sullivan and Weimers, Colby and Charlton.

COACH PAINTERS.—H. Harrold, Geo. Hurford.

CABINETMAKERS.—T. S. Burstow, Keogh and Co., Rosenstengel and Kleimeyer, F. Müller.

UNDERTAKERS.—Rosenstengel and Kleimeyer, R. Cobb.

HAIRDRESSERS.—J. McKinney, C. Campbell, A. E. Hooper, L. Silva, G. Ivory, Souter and Co.

BRICKMAKERS.—James Renwick, A. Mayes.

WHEELWRIGHTS AND BLACKSMITHS.—Frederick Robinson, O'Reilly Bros., Lovell and Wensley, F. Snell, M. Kilmartin, G. Crokam, J. Barlow, A. Ellis, J. Macguire, F. Wiedemann, P. Nolan.

IRONMONGERS.—R. Aland, W. M. Tanner, J. Paton, J. Rüthning, H. G. Wyeth.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.—I. L. Hodgson, W. A. Noble, G. J. Mackay.

FOUNDERS AND IRONMONGERS (with Steam Power).—Toowoomba Foundry Co., Limited.

MONUMENTAL STONE-CUTTING WORKS.—W. Bruce, Geo. Bailey, H. Wagner.

BUTCHERS.—Campbell Bros. and Co., Boland and McHugh, Tobar Bros., C. Warneke and Co., H. Maurer, Wagner Bros., W. Feuerriegel, H. Hogarth, J. W. Giles, J. Giles.

BREWERS.—Perkins and Co., Limited, and Darling Downs Brewery.

MALTSTERS.—V. C. Redwood, Darling Downs Malting Company.

TANNERS.—S. H. Whichello, J. Blackburn, P. Field, T. Hicks.

SOAP FACTORIES.—C. Hampson, G. and F. Hooper.

FISH AND OYSTER RESTAURANTS.—T. Farnell, R. Pember, J. Ingram, D. Ferro, D. Delier.

FELLMONGERS.—S. H. Whichello, Campbell Bros. and Co., T. S. Hawkins.

NIGHTMEN.—J. Buchan, R. M'Alpine, J. Horn.

TOBACCONISTS.—M. Campbell, T. Farnell, J. McKinney, S. H. Robertson and Co., A. E. Hooper, W. A. McLeish, G. Ivory, J. Ingram.

ACCOUNTANTS AND AUDITORS.—E. W. Ashton, R. C. Laking, H. Symes, D. Bain, F. Burtt, F. W. G. Annand, H. A. Nesbit, J. Melvin, E. D. Easton, Burtt and Hills.

BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOTS.—R. Aland, J. E. Stone.

BOARDING HOUSES.—F. Schaffer, Russell-street; Mrs. Bunning, Russell-street; Mrs. Moran, Russell-street; Mrs. Anderson, Bell-street; Mrs. Taylor, Margaret-street; Mrs. Care, Campbell-street; Mrs. Brotherton, Russell-street.

VAN PROPRIETORS.—Geo. Carseldine, J. Bailey, M. M'Govern, J. Morrison, J. H. Dahlin, J. E. Pomfret, J. M'Kay, J. Rowe, J. Henderson, T. M'Kay, J. Schaffer, H. Heads, J. Moore, J. Flohr.

LIVERY STABLE PROPRIETORS.—Alex. Mann, A. R. R. Boyce.

CHIMNEY SWEEPERS.—W. Andrews, W. Webb.

GUNSMITHS.—C. Lippold, G. Hillary.

WHOLESALE WAREHOUSES.—Webster and Co., R. Harper and Co., Scott, Dawson and Stewart, D. L. Brown and Co., Stewart and Hemmant, A. M. Hertzberg and Co., Hoffnung and Co., G. Myers and Co.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.—Miss Pennie, Ivanhoe; Mrs. A. Barlow, The Grange; Mrs. Dann, Misses Mason and Billing.

TEACHERS OF MUSIC AND SINGING.—Miss Kathleen Gilder, Miss Hibbert, Miss Keane, Miss Schmidt, W. Hibbert, R. E. Davies, W. Dutton, G. Müller, S. Hobson, E. Pfrunder.

TOOWOOMBA GAS AND COKE COMPANY, LIMITED.—Directors, J. Garget, Hon. F. H. Holberton, G. A. Godsall, C. Campbell, E. W. Robinson, and S. G. Stephens; Secretary, F. Burtt; Manager, W. Lane.

TUNERS.—Harston and Co., Burnell and Co., W. Dutton.

GARDENERS (Jobbing).—M. S. Goodsell, T. Barrett, Geo. Searle, G. C. Smith, T. Price, A. Saunderson, J. Knight.

FENCING MATERIAL DEPOTS.—Thos. Sims and Son, Hampson Bros.

LICENSED CAB PROPRIETORS.—J. Horn, G. Irwin, F. Stratford, W. Ellis, Alex. Mann, C. Williams, H. Kemp, A. R. R. Boyce, P. Lynch, G. Wall, P. Cleary, J. O'Loughlin, R. White, C. Turner.

'BUS PROPRIETOR.—G. Soden.

FLOUR MILLS.—Dominion Flour Milling Co., and Gisler Bros.

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Drayton.

THE town of Drayton is one of the oldest on the Darling Downs, and at one time was the emporium of the trade of the whole western country. It is in the centre of a large agricultural district, and contains some of the finest building sites to be found in the colony. When the Drayton Deviation is constructed—as it will be some day—these sites will be surely occupied with villa residences. The population of the town proper is almost 800, but it is surrounded by a large settled agricultural population. The number of ratepayers on the roll is 239. Drayton has a Shire Council to manage its local affairs, whose meetings are held on the first Wednesday in every month. Rates, £458. Endowment, £163. Number of rateable properties, 420. Capital value, £110,000.

SHIRE COUNCIL.—President—J. Brown; Councillors—W. J. Peak, R. Handley, J. Shepperd, R. Harvey, G. F. Reithmüller, D. Cullen, G. Cullen, G. A. E. Allen; Clerk and Overseer, R. H. Dodd; Auditors, W. C. Peak and W. H. Lynch.

TOWN COMMONAGE.—Ranger—Peter Farquharson.

CHURCHES.—Church of England—Dr. J. K. Black; Roman Catholic Church—Rev. Father Bailey, service monthly; Wesleyan Church—Rev. T. Warham, once a fortnight; Presbyterian—Rev. R. Alden, service monthly.

STATE SCHOOL.—Inspector—R. N. Ross, Esq.; Head Teacher—Mr. E. Pascoe; Assistants—Miss A. Kennedy, Miss M. Lawton. Attendance, 125.

Business Directory.

SADDLER.—R. S. Lynch.

BOOTMAKER.—C. Woods.

STOREKEEPER AND BUTCHER.—J. Giles.

POSTMISTRESS.—Mrs. Lynch.

HOTELKEEPERS.—C. Cullen and D. Cullen.

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Pittsworth.

PITTSWORTH, the present terminus of the Beauaraba Branch Railway, is situated in the centre of an important agricultural and pastoral district. It is 25 miles by road, in a W.S.W. direction from Toowoomba, and 36 miles by rail. Sixteen years ago it formed a part of the Felton sheep run, now owned by Mr. James Tyson, and since the opening of the railway its progress has been rapid. It is surrounded by the farming settlements of Southbrook, Umbiram, Broxburn, Beauaraba Scrub, Gentleman's Seat, North Branch, Kincora, and the Hermitage. A large and

increasing amount of cultivation is being carried on within the area of these settlements, the produce from which, together with sheep and wool from the outlying stations, will keep the Beauaraba Branch pretty busy. There is known to exist, all through the district, large deposits of excellent coal. The educational requirements of the district are provided for by five State Schools and seven Provisional Schools, at which there is a large and increasing attendance. Wool is also brought from Goondiwindi and surrounding stations thereto into Pittsworth. Wool, &c., is taken to Pittsworth for transmission to the port of Brisbane from the following stations, viz. :—Yandilla, Condamine Plains, Kurrowah, Pine Creek, Lemon Tree, Brookstead, Tandawanna, Kyawonna, Brookfield, Yarrandine, St. Helens, Porter's, North Branch, Balgownie, Western Creek, and from a large number of small sheep owners. Auction sales of stock, which are becoming very popular, are held once a month. There is a considerable amount of settlement and a large quantity of first-class agricultural land at Back Creek, 25 miles west of Pittsworth. It is anticipated that the railway will be extended to that place in the near future. The mail coach leaves Pittsworth for Pine Creek twice a week, Sundays and Wednesdays, viâ Brookstead, Yandilla, and Millmerran. There is a nice building there, belonging to the Church of England denomination; the minister from Pittsworth officiates. Also, a new hotel, known as the Domville Hotel, and is kept by Mr. G. Dowling. A police station has been erected there during the year, and is in charge of Mounted-constable Moore. The township is growing slowly. Population of Pittsworth, 400; census district, 8,500. Several new buildings being lately erected, and others in course of erection. Pine Creek, which is known as Turallin, is six miles distant from Millmerran, and is also growing steadily. There is one hotel there, known as the Royal Oak, and is kept by Mr. P. J. Bolger, in conjunctionwith a store. There is also a store and butcher's shop, kept by Mr. J. Moloney. Mrs. W. Bacon is postmistress at the latter, and Mr. E. Walpole is postmaster at the former township.

Government Officials.

Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions and Electoral Registrar.—Senior-constable Knox. Police—Senior-constable Knox, Mounted-constable Gillies.

Post and Telegraph Master, Savings Bank Officer, and Assistant District Registrar.—Wm. Gargett.

Station Master.—T. H. H. Maitland.

Local Justices of the Peace.—Wm. Brocklebank, D. Mackintosh, F. West, James Porter, A. E. Porter, P. Connor, J. Wiemers, F. A. Gore, G. R. Gore, J. Moloney, John Sullivan, J. Torbock, John Von Pein, D. McE. Hunter, Robt. Willson, S. F. Clarke.

Ecclesiastical.

Church of England.—Rev. W. S. Marshall.

Church of Rome.—Rev. Father O'Connell Visits.

Wesleyan.—Rev. T. Warham

Lutheran.—Rev. M. Doblies.

Public Institutions.

State School.—Wm. Taylor, Head Teacher; Miss Murran, Assistant; one pupil teacher. Average attendance, 105.

Racecourse.—Secretary to Trustees, Geo. J. Allport.

Cricket Club.—Secretary, J. Parkinson.

Coursing Club.—Secretary, C. H. Hartmann.

Football Club.—Secretary, F. P. Brawley.

Tennis Club.—Secretary, G. V. B. Tillett.

Golf Club.—Secretary, Wm. Taylor.

Orchards.—John Schmidt, C. H. Hartmann.

Cemetery.—Trustees, F. West, J. Trott, G. Stumm, J. Daniels, P. Connor.

Lodges.—I.O. Rechabites, Pittsworth Masonic, S.C., Beauaraba Masonic, E.C., Protestant Alliance, H.A.C.B.S.

Country Friends

Have you a want, and is it your wish to effect a saving in the purchasing of this want, securing at the same time the quality you require. If this is your wish, which is the desire of every economical housekeeper, then PIGOTT & CO., Cash Drapers, Ruthven-street, Toowoomba, is the place to gain your wish, where every Article is marked at Wholesale Price, and a saving of fully 25 per cent. "Middle-men's Profit" is made by every customer who deals with this Firm.

Carriage Paid on all Drapery Parcels

TO ANY RAILWAY STATION IN THE COLONY.

Pigott and Coy.,

Cash Drapers and Milliners,

TOOWOOMBA BRANCH.

OVER

Pigott & Company

With their Numerous Branches, have three times the turnover over that of any other firm in the colony, hence, larger buyers, means larger discounts, and, being Cash Buyers and Sellers, their values cannot be equalled, for the profits on the Goods are small, but are made up to the Firm by the quick sales.

Important

Particular attention is given to the careful and speedy execution of all Orders received through the Post, which must be accompanied with the amount. We Pay Carriage on all Drapery Parcels to any Railway Station in the Colony.

Pigott and Co.,

Cash Drapers and Milliners,

TOOWOOMBA BRANCH.

PROTESTANT ALLIANCE.—Secretary, Wm. Green.

H.A.C.B.S.—President—D. Mackintosh; Vice-President—J. W. B. Coleman; Secretary—Chas. Connors; Treasurer—Thos. Donovan; Warden—Wm. Sullivan; Guardian—C. McKewin; Trustees—John Sullivan, T. Mahoney, D. A. Gallagher, Thos. Donnellan, T. Sullivan.

Business Directory.

QUEENSLAND NATIONAL BANK.—Manager, T. J. O'Carroll; Accountant, J. Parkinson.

PRODUCE MERCHANTS, DRAPERS, AND STOREKEEPERS.—F. Marwedel and Co., W. Bowden, Wilson and Co., George Tillett, T. Mahoney, A. J. Harvey, Miss Mitchell.

ASSEMBLY ROOMS.—Lessee, E. Everingham.

ACCOUNTANT.—Geo. B. V. Tillett.

HAIRDRESSER.—H. Wiemers.

IRONMONGERS.—W. P. Copp, F. Marwedel and Co., Wilson and Co., Mahoney and White.

TOBACCONISTS.—Geo. Tillett, and H. Baxter.

MEDICAL MAN.—Dr. Salter.

HOTELS.—Beauaraba Hotel, W. Bowden; Royal, A. J. McGoldrick; Railway, D. Gallagher; Union, T. Mahoney; Grand, E. Everingham.

PAINTER—D. Paterson.

SIGNWRITERS—H. Wiemers and J. Box.

GALVANISED IRON WORKER—W. P. Copp.

BUTCHERS.—T. Donovan, Thos. M. Pitt.

FRUITERERS.—G. Tillett, Low Yick, Miss Mitchell.

AUCTIONEER.—R. W. Scholefield, B. W. N. Yorston.

WATCHMAKER.—H. Baxter.

FANCY GOODS.—H. Baxter.

BOOTMAKERS.—J. Connolly, B. McKewin, Rowbotham Bros., Peter Field.

NEWS AGENTS.—G. Tillett, H. Baxter.

SADDLERS.—T. Moloney, and P. G. Dore.

BLACKSMITHS.—Oliver Harding, Wiemer Bros., G. Gommersall, James Box.

TIMBER MERCHANTS.—Evans Bros., A. Rickardt, F. Steinohrt.

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.—Jno. Coleman, W. P. Copp, J. Grey.

WHEELWRIGHTS.—Wiemer Bros., James Box, P. McKenna.

BAKER.—C. G. Ashmead.

CARPENTER, JOINER, AND CABINETMAKER.—W. P. Copp, and J. Coleman.

CORDIAL AND AERATED WATER MANUFACTURER.—Thos. Barnes.

COMMISSION AGENTS.—Wilson and Co., F. Marwedel and Co.

PUSLINCH DAIRYING COMPANY.—Manager, W. T. D. Yonge.

PITTSWORTH DAIRY COMPANY.—Secretary, G. J. Allport.

IMPLEMENT WAREHOUSE.—Massey-Harris Coy.

DRAYMAN.—E. Addicott.

FORWARDING AGENTS.—F. Marwedel and Co., Willson and Co.

DRESSMAKERS.—Mrs. Maloney, Miss Houston, Mrs. Evans, and Miss Scanlon.

MUSIC TEACHER.—Wm. Dutton.

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Millmerran.

MILLMERRAN is a pastoral township on the Back Creek, 165 miles west from Brisbane, 28 from Pittsworth, 7 from Yandilla, and 8 from Pine Creek (Turallin).

Population of district about 300.

Coaches leave Pittsworth every Wednesday and Sunday at 7·15 a.m., returning Monday and Friday at 9 a.m. It is anticipated that the railway will be extended, to that place shortly, as the survey has been completed. There is a considerable amount of settlement, and a large quantity of first-class agricultural land at Back Creek. The village settlement at Koorongara, 18 miles south of Mill-

merran, is steadily increasing, and will have direct coach and mail service from commencement of year.

Government Officials.

Local Justices of the Peace.—F. A. Gore, G. Gore, J. Maloney, W. Pierce E. Walpole.

Police Station.—Officer in charge, Constable Gee. Moore.

Ecclesiastical.

Church of England.—Rev. W. S. Marshall.

Presbyterian.—Rev. S. I. Alden.

Public Institutions.

Provisional School, No. 176.—H. L. Walker, Head Teacher. Attendance, 30. Provisional School.—Teacher, Miss Kathleen O'Neil. Attendance, 17.

Post Office.—Postmaster—E. Walpole.

Race Club—Millmerran Race Club.—President—E. J. Metcalfe; Vice-President—R. Grieves; Treasurer—G. Elborne; Secretary—F. Gillespie; Committee—M. Hegarty, W. J. Walpole, J. Walpole, J. Jones, J. Conway, J. McLoughlin.

Rifle Club.—Secretary—Albert Evans.

Cemetery.—Trustees—G. Elborne, J. P. Purcell, E. Walpole, J. Murphy.

Cricket Club.—Millmerran.—Secretary—H. L. Walker.

Business Directory.

Storekeeper.—E. Walpole.
Saddler.—F. Gillespie.
Hotelkeeper.—G. Dowling (Domville Hotel).
Butcher.—E. Walpole.
Timber Merchants.—Evans Bros.
Carpenters and Builders.—Silver and Mabbett.
Dressmaker.—Mrs. Schuamberg.
Insurance Agent.—E. Walpole (South British).
Cheese Factory.—Geo. Trott.
Blacksmith.—J. P. Purcell.
Tailor.—T. Coleman.

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Leyburn.

A PASTORAL township on the Darling Downs, 42 miles from Toowoomba, 28 miles from Cambooya Railway Station, 36 miles from Warwick, and 110 miles from Goondiwindi. Has a mail running three times a week to and from Cambooya, and once a week to and from Warwick, Goondiwindi and Warroo, and twice a week from Yandilla. The population of the district is about 500.

The following stations are the nearest to Leyburn:—

Ellangowan, E.S. and A.C. Bank ..	distant	7 miles
Talgai and Canal Creek, Queensland Investment Land Mortgage Co., Brisbane; G. S. Boulton	distant	12 miles.
Balgownie (selection) Mrs. Hogarth	,,	14 ,,
Felton, J. Tyson	,,	16 ,,
Stonehenge, Bank	,,	18 ,,
Yandilla, Gore and Co.	,,	23 ,,
Tummaville, Gore and Co.	,,	12 ,,

Police Magistrate of Warwick visits Leyburn.

Acting Clerk Petty Sessions.—Constable Becher.

Magistrates—James Mahoney, J. D. Harris. Magistrates authorised to consent to the marriage of minors—J. C. Snell (at present residing at Salisbury, in the Toowoomba Police District), and J. Macandrew, Police District of Inglewood.

Registrar of Births and Deaths, also, agent for Colonial Mutual Assurance Society, Ltd., James Mahoney.

POSTMASTER, &c.—J. D. Harris.
PRIMARY SCHOOL (No. 70).—E. H. Larter, Teacher; F. Larter, Assistant.
POUNDKEEPER.—W. Smith.

Business Directory.

BOOTMAKER.—F. Buttner.
BUTCHERS.—M. Liddy, J. Rutsch.
HOTELKEEPERS.—P. Tighe, W. Smith.
BLACKSMITH.—Anton Schwemb.
STOREKEEPERS.—James Mahoney, J. Johnson.
CARPENTER.—William Lewis.
SAW MILLS.—Evans Bros., Punch's Creek.

Ecclesiastical.

CHURCHES.—St. Augustine—Rev. Marshall.
CATHOLIC CHAPEL.—Rev. Father Potter visits.

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Crow's Nest.

CROW'S NEST (native name Toobogindamby), is situated 30 miles north of Toowoomba, on the eastern slope of the Main Range. It was surveyed as a township in the year 1876, by Mr. de Lisser. At this time only a few persons had selected land, since then every bit of available land has been taken up. It has one of the best timbered districts in the colony—pine, blackbutt, stringybark, turpentine, ironbark, and other timbers being very plentiful, and growing to a great size. There is some splendid agricultural land, about 200 selections taken up in the parishes of Djuan and Emu Creek, and 25 selections taken up in the parish of Anduramba, resumed part of Eskdale run, about six miles from Crow's Nest, but the greatest and best portions are held by the neighbouring mill proprietors, and at present are only used for timber purposes. Tin and gold have been found in small quantities a few miles from the township. Fifteen years ago a mail once a week by horse was sufficient to meet the requirements of the district, at present a train runs daily from Toowoomba. A mail twice a week by horse runs from Crow's Nest to Plainby and Douglas, agricultural districts, nine miles in a westerly direction. Also twice a week to Emu Creek cattle station, and Mr. H. Graham's, Djuan. There are three cattle stations adjoining the district. Emu Creek, 15 miles to the north, owned by P. M'Killop, Esq., of Victoria. Nukeninda, 18 miles N.E., Thorn Bros., owners. Eskdale, 15 miles east, Lord Bros., owners.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—Court House, Police Barracks, Railway Station Buildings, Telegraph and Post Office.

PRIMITIVE METHODIST.—Rev. J. Moorehouse.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.—Service held in Court House by Rev. T. O'Connell and Rev. H. Bailey.

SCHOOLS IN THE POLICE DISTRICT OF CROWS NEST.—State Schools—Crows Nest—Wm. Jno. Hendy, Head Teacher; Sarah Ann Lacy, Pupil Teacher; No. on roll, 71. Merritt's Creek—W. Hebden, Teacher; No. on roll, 65. Gomorron—P. Guerin, Teacher; No. on roll, 36. Provisional Schools—Plainby—J. H. Littleton, Teacher; No. on roll, 39. Pechey—E. P. Littleton, Teacher; No. on roll, 29. Djuan—Wm. Patrick Lean, Teacher; No. on roll, 30. Glenhaven—Holden Browne, Teacher; No. on roll, 24. Bergen—Mary O. K. Little, Teacher; No. on roll, 35. Ravensbourne—Judith Malone, Teacher; No. on roll, 20. Perseverance—Dunsdon, Teacher; No. on roll, 25. Whichello—Wm. Gleeson, Teacher; No. on roll, 35. Moss View School (Emu Creek)—A. T. Littleton, Teacher; No. on roll, 34.

STATION MASTER, TELEGRAPH OPERATOR, AND POSTMASTER.—A. Martin.

STOREKEEPERS AND BUTCHERS.—J. T. Littleton, Williams Bros., Mitchell and Co.

HOTELKEEPER.—Royal Hotel, Matthew Gleeson.

BLACKSMITH.—J. Gould and J. Gleeson.

CARPENTERS.—W. Gunter, and A. Colthorp.

GARDENERS.—C. Barnes, F. Greenslade, and J. Barnes.

WOOLCLASSER.—C. H. Sutcliffe.

LOCAL MAGISTRATES.—J. T. Littleton, E. W. Pechey, W. Wilcox, J. Cleary, T. McGrath, H. Graham, W. J. Case.

MAGISTRATE AUTHORISED TO CONSENT TO THE MARRIAGE OF MINORS.—J. T. Littleton.

CLERK OF PETTY SESSIONS.—Senior-constable Stewart.

Societies.

CROW'S NEST CRICKET CLUB.—Secretary and Treasurer—A. Williams.

CROW'S NEST DEBATING SOCIETY.—President—J. H. Littleton; Vice-President—H. S. Browne; Secretary—John Nolan; Treasurer—J. Nairn.

CROW'S NEST JOCKEY CLUB.—Secretary—James Gleeson; Treasurer—M. Gleeson.

TRUSTEES CROW'S NEST RECREATION AND RACECOURSE GROUNDS.—Chairman—J. Maddern; Secretary—J. H. Littleton; Treasurer—T. Williams; M. Gleeson, senr., and J. Gleeson.

CROW'S NEST PROGRESS ASSOCIATION.—President—J. T. Littleton; Vice-Presidents—Matthew Gleeson, J. H. Littleton, and S. Jackson; Secretary—James Gleeson; Treasurer—A. Williams.

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Clifton.

THIS rising and progressive town is a central position on the Downs, and is on the main line of railway to Warwick. It is surrounded with the finest agricultural land in Australia, and the official returns of agricultural produce sent by rail supply abundant evidence of the productiveness of the soil. It has several large stores, a number of well-managed hotels, some of them two-storey buildings, Post and Telegraph Offices, State school, School of Arts, churches, Divisional Board Hall, Masonic Hall, and a number of private residences, some of them with well-laid out gardens. The trade of the town is considerable, and is steadily increasing. The bulk of the land surrounding the town is in the hands of *bonâ-fide* selectors, and farming, combined with grazing, is carried on with success and profit.

CLIFTON DIVISIONAL BOARD.—Chairman—E. Harvey; Members—G. Alderson, N. P. Jorgensen, J. Logan, J. Kelcher, J. Bourke, G. C. Clark, E. Harvey, M. King, J. Collins. ; Clerk and Inspector—H. Mott; Auditors—T. Allen and J. Dougall.

POST AND TELEGRAPH MASTER.—C. Freeman.

STATION MASTER.—C. Freeman.

BANK.—Queensland National—Manager, J. J. Davies.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.—President, J. Logan.

STATE SCHOOL.—Head Teacher, W. Beer.

CHURCHES.—Church of England, Presbyterian Church, Roman Catholic Church.

STOREKEEPERS.—J. Logan, John Mowen, Warren and Co., H. Bailey, J. Dean.

HOTELKEEPERS.—John Hurley (Clifton Arms), E. Gallagher (Australian Hotel) M. Talty (Club Hotel).

BUTCHERS.—John Mowen, D. Connolly.

BLACKSMITHS.—E. Marshall, J. Imhoff.

SADDLERS.—C. Barth, D. Twomey.

BAKER.—D. Connolly.

DRESSMAKER.—Miss McCauley.

BOOTMAKERS.—Wright Bros.

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Allora.

DALRYMPLE CREEK takes its rise from the western slopes of the Main Range, north of Cunningham's Gap, and empties into the Condamine, a short distance below West Talgai head station, in length about 49 miles. Dalrymple Creek was named after Ernest Elphinstone Dalrymple, Esq., he being the first squatter that settled on Goomburra. Mr. Dalrymple disposed of it to the Rosenthal Company for the small sum of £350 in the year 1844, and the late and much respected John Deuchar

was placed in charge. The company sold it to Patrick Leslie, Esq., in 1847, for the sum of £1400. It was subsequently sold on behalf of Mr. Leslie, by Messrs. Mort and Company, in the year 1855, to Mr. F. Tooth, of Sydney, with 21,000 sheep, at 21s. 6d. per head, and 50s. per head for cattle, land taken at cost price, stores, &c., at valuation, amounting in all to £39,000.

Allora, the town proper, is situated on the south side of Dalrymple Creek. The soil is classed as rich, black soil, with a depth of from 4 to 20 feet. Good water is procurable at a depth of from 33 to 36 feet. During the last few years the town has made rapid progress, and some large and creditable buildings have been erected. Much of the surrounding land was resumed by the Government from the owner of Goomburra, and sold in small farms. It is now peopled by a sturdy class of farmers, who are cultivating the most of it, and are fairly prosperous. Wheat is largely grown, and, when not damaged by rust, some magnificent returns are obtained. Maize and lucerne are also extensively cultivated, and heavy crops are the rule.

The population of Allora at the census of 1891 was 969.

Allora is a municipality, which is well managed by the local aldermen, and the revenue judiciously expended. A branch line of railway constructed under the provisions of the Railway Guarantee Act connects the town with the main line at Hendon.

CHURCHES.—Church of England—Rev. C. W. Baron; Presbyterian Church—(Vacant); Roman Catholic Church—Rev. J. J. Horan (Warwick); Wesleyan Church—Rev. W. Dinning (Warwick).

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.—Mayor—W. Deacon; Aldermen—A. Gordon, A. Shannon, J. Kelly, H. H. Black, I. Holmes, J. Reid, J. Graham, J. Powell; Town Clerk—J. Stay; Auditors—F. Pain and A. McMillan; Ranger—J. Munro.

NATIONAL SCHOOL.—A. E. Exley, head teacher; Miss Kate M'Kenna, E. Harrison, assistants; R. Crookey, C. Buxton, M. Dougall, pupil-teachers. Children on roll—125 boys and 122 girls; total, 247; average attendance, 205.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—G. C. Clark, R. Cooke, T. Kennedy, J. C. Snell, W. B. Slade, T. Grimes, F. C. Easton, W. Deacon, E. Harvey, J. Logan, J. Collins, J. J. Banks, H. Mott, A. Gordon, P. Donovan, J. Dougall.

POLICE COURT.—Sergeant W. S. King, Acting C.P.S. and Registrar of Small Debts Court.

POUNDKEEPER.—James Stewart.

BANKS.—Australian Joint Stock Bank (estab. 1879)—H. de B. Anderson, Manager; Queensland National Bank, T. C. Davies, Manager.

ASSOCIATION—Central Downs Agricultural and Horticultural Association.—President—G. C. Clark; Vice-Presidents—W. Deacon, E. Harvey, T. Kennedy, J. J. Banks, A. Dowling, and C. Gillam; Secretary—J. H. Buxton; Treasurer—H. de B. Anderson; Committee—J. Kelly, P. Donovan, C. Bourne, M. Rickert, F. W. Donkin, J. Nemeth, A. Rickert, G. Moulday, P. Dalton, W. Abernethy, J. Gilmore, M. Geaney, H. Weynand, J. C. Kennedy, I. Holmes, G. Tickle, R. Cooke, E. Cowley, J. Dougall.

INSTITUTION.—School of Arts (estab. 1872)—President, H. de B. Anderson; Vice-President—Dr. F. Pain; Treas.—P. Donovan; Secretary—O. Christensen; Committee—S. B. Player, Rev. C. W. Baron, J. H. Buxton; J. Dougall, J. Dean, J. Nemeth.

PRESBYTERIAN BAND OF HOPE.—President—M. Wilson; Treas.—Miss Kennedy

DARLING DOWNS COURSING CLUB.—President, Hon. W. Allan; Vice-Presidents, W. B. Slade, E. O. W. Hill, G. C. Clark, junr.; Secretary, H. G. Deacon, committee of 15 members.

ALLORA JOCKEY CLUB.—President—Hon. W. Allan; Vice-Presidents—R. Cooke and E. Harvey; Treasurer—P. Donovan.

CRICKET CLUB.—President—W. B. Slade, Esq.,; Vice-President—G. Clark, Esq.; Treasurer and Secretary—H. de B. Anderson; Committee—C. Bourne, J. H. Buxton, and W. Burge.

ASSISTANT DISTRICT REGISTRAR—for Births, Marriages and Deaths.—Mrs. Gwynne.

POST OFFICE, &c.—H. Jeffryes.

Business Directory.

CONTRACTORS—J. Powell Sharp and Leggatt, H. W. Stay.
BAKER.—H. Reppel.
BUTCHERS.—Gordon Bros., I. Holmes.
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.—S. B. Player.
SURGEON.—F. Pain.
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.—J. Powell, A. M'Millan, Sharp and Leggatt, H. Webber, T. Flynn, H. W. Stay.
CORDIAL AND SOAP MANUFACTURER.—I. and I. Holmes.
BOARDING HOUSES.—H. Reppell, Mrs. Erhardt.
CENTRAL DOWNS DAIRY COMPANY.—Directors, W. B. Slade (Chairman), J. J. Banks, G. C. Clark, R. Cooke; Secretary, P. Donovan.
FRUITERERS.—J. Holmes, H. Reppell.
BLACKSMITHS.—C. Wright, H. Weynard, J. Lum[illegible]
STOREKEEPERS.—Kennedy Bros., W. Deacon, Barnes and Co., J. Holmes, J. Hyslop, A. D. Siebenhausen.
INNKEEPERS.—J. Basford (Commercial), N. Kelley (Tattersall's), J. Holmes (Royal), S. Gordon (Princess of Wales), R. Carr (Club), S. Neylan (Railway).
INSURANCE AGENTS.—W. Deacon (New Zealand), E. Harvey (Manchester), J. Powell (United), Kennedy Bros. (Royal and Atlas), Barnes and Co. (South British).
SADDLERS.—Nemeth Bros., W. Burge.
STEAM FLOUR MILL.—Kennedy Bros.
STEAM SAW MILL.—A. Gordon and Co., H. W. Stay.
TIMBER YARD.—Sharp and Leggatt.
WHEELWRIGHTS.—J. Shuttlewood, C. Wright.
AUCTIONEERS.—Hardwick Bros., P. Donovan.
NURSERYMAN AND FRUITGROWER.—Geo. Moulday.
TAILOR.—A. D. Siebenhausen.
UNDERTAKER.—J. Powell.
WATCHMAKER.—R. Williams.
TINSMITH.—G. Chapman.
NEWSPAPER.—*Allora Guardian*, E. Harvey, proprietor.
BOOTMAKERS.—L. Petry, Wright Bros.
ACCOUNTANT AND AGENT.—P. Donovan.

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Warwick.

ON the Condamine, about 30 miles from its source in the Killarney Mountains, is the centre of one of the most important agricultural districts in Queensland. It occupies a pleasant and healthy site, commanding a distant view of the Main Range, and almost surrounded by the river on which it is situated. The streets are broad, well formed, and remarkably clean. Two public squares, occupying a central position, are tastefully laid out and planted with ornamental trees and shrubs. Warwick contains many handsome and substantial public buildings, mostly of stone, of which a plentiful supply is obtainable in the neighbourhood. There are four churches—Anglican, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, and Presbyterian—all built of stone. There are four banks—the Australian Joint Stock Bank, the Bank of New South Wales, the Queensland National Bank, and the Royal Bank. The Government buildings are all of a substantial character, as also is the new Town Hall. Two local newspapers circulate (the *Argus* and the *Warwick Examiner and Times*, bi-weekly), amongst the inhabitants of the town and district. These journals are conducted with judgment and skill, and exhibit a fair amount of literary ability, and may fairly claim a good rank amongst the provincial newspapers in Queensland. Perhaps no town in Queensland has suffered to such an extent from the evils of land monopoly as Warwick. In justice to the townspeople, it must be stated that they struggled manfully against the inroads of squatterdom. These struggles, however, availed only

to a slight extent against the squatter, aided as he was by corrupt administration and time serving officials. Warwick at the present day is actually hemmed in by extensive private holdings, yielding moderate return to the proprietors and the minimum of revenue to the colony. The holders of these estates are now finding it convenient to subdivide and sell to selectors and farmers. An Act was passed in 1894—the Lands Purchase Act—which gives the Government power to repurchase these large estates for close settlement. This has been achieved, and it will add materially to the wealth and importance of the Darling Downs district. Under the Act several properties have already been purchased, and selected by small holders. Certain areas have previously been secured to the bona-fide settler; such, for instance, as the agricultural reserves at Swan Creek, Freestone Creek, Sandy Creek, Emu Creek, Emu Vale, Gladfield, N. Toolburra, S. Toolburra, Rosenthal, Darkey Flat, and Killarney. These areas, though limited in extent, are fertile, and yield abundant crops of maize, wheat, oaten and lucerne hay, potatoes, tobacco, &c. There are also some good vineyards in the neighborhood, some of which deserve special notice, viz.—Assmanshausen, the property of Mr. Jacob Kircher, of Sandy Creek, Johannisberg, Swan Creek, and the "Warwick Vineyard," the property of of Mr. Carl Tietzel, of Warwick. Wilson's brewery in the town is also doing a large business. Some rich gold-bearing reefs have been found in the district, and mining is being carried on at Talgai, Pikedale, Thane's Creek, and Darkey Flat. Favourable reports are being frequently received from those localities, and there is little doubt that with suitable machinery and experienced miners, payable gold, and in good quantity, will be obtained. Warwick contains a population of about 4500, and the district, Darling Downs East, 6500. Amongst the industries may be specified two large steam flour mills, owned by the Dominion Milling Company, and the Farmers' Milling Company, which are kept constantly at work. The flour manufactured at these establishments is of the best quality, and commands an extensive sale throughout the colony. The Warwick flour has secured first prize three years in succession in Brisbane, 1891, 1892, 1893, and 1896. Warwick is well provided for educationally. There are two State Schools—the Warwick West, containing two separate departments, and showing a total average attendance of four hundred and fifty children; and the East Warwick mixed school, showing an average attendance of one hundred and forty pupils; a denominational school connected with the Roman Catholic Church, showing an average attendance of three hundred pupils; and private schools make up the number of educational establishments. The School of Arts provides a free reading-room for the ratepayers, and is assisted by the Municipal Council to the extent of £54 per annum. Technical classes on an extensive scale are also established. In the Warwick district the largest cheese factory in the colony is erected. It is capable of turning out 1½ tons of cheese per day, and taking in 3600 gallons of milk per day. Messrs. Reid and Denham are the proprietors of this factory. The malting industry has also recently been established, an extensive building having been erected near the railway station. Appended is a list of the Government and public institutions, and also of the merchants and tradespeople established in Warwick:—

Public Institutions.

Municipal Council (Incorporated May 25th, 1861).—Mayor—Hon. John Archibald, M.L.C.; Aldermen—W. Wallace, J. Healy, T. A. Johnson, F. Grayson, H. Williams, J. Allman, and W. Collins; Town Clerk—F. B. Woods; Rate Collector, Sanitary Inspector, Commonage Ranger, and Inspector of Works—John Spreadborough; Auditors—J. L. Campbell and P. Connolly.

Eastern Downs A. and H. Society.—Patron—Hon. Wm. Allan; President—A. Morgan; Vice-Presidents—T. A. Johnson and W. B. Slade; Treasurer—James R. Ross; Committee—H. Coop, R. Dowse, W. Fliteroft, F. Grayson, P. Hagenbach, A. E. Hardaker, Alfred Jones, P. Kemp, W. D. Lamb, P. Mattinson, Major Moore, Thos. McGahan, G. T. Myles, P. D. Percival, C. E. McDougall, S. B. McGowan, C. Ross, A. O. H. Phillips, H. Sterne, M. Swanbourne, W. J. Tilley, W. H. Warner, Jas. Wilson, H. Palmer; Secretary—J. Selke.

Warwick Turf Club.—Patron—W. Allan; President—A. Morgan; Vice-Presidents—J. R. Curnow and W. Collins; Treasurer—C. A. Lambert; Committee

—H. Cory, J. Allman, C. E. McDougall, J. Longwill, Dr. Hunt, H. Sterne, M. M'Dougall, A. H. Palmer, and J. D. Smith; Secretary—J. M. Healy.

School of Arts.—President—A. Morgan; Vice-Presidents—R. Gibson and J. W. Wild; Treasurer—J. R. Ross; Secretary and Librarian—W. Stockwell; Committee—The Mayor, Aldermen Williams, Healy, Collins; and Messrs. H. W. Walcott, C. Colas, E. J. D. Mackay, S. S. Fenwick, C. A. Lambert, A. A. Stewart, W. Wallace, G. Wickman.

Hospital.—Committee—Major Moore, P.M. (Chairman), A. E. Hardaker, A. Morgan, W. G. Hanbury, G. T. Myles, and J. Cantwell; Secretary—F. J. Kingsford; Matron—Miss Sheddon; Trustees—Major Moore, F. B. Woods, A. Morgan, and C. Clarke; Resident Surgeon and Dispenser—Dr. Ashworth.

Glengallan Divisional Board.—Hold their meetings Divisional Board Office, Albion-street. Chairman—P. Hagenback; Councillors—M. Brewer, E. Aspinall, T. W. Macansh, P. Hartigan, C. M'Intosh, T. McGahan, M.L.A., T. Mogridge, D. Thompson; Clerk to the Board—J. Selke; Inspector of Works—C. Thompson; Auditors—Jas. McIntosh and F. B. Woods.

Rosenthal Divisional Board.—(Office, Albion-street). Chairman—C. E. M'Dougall; Councillors—A. Patterson, A. Evans, J. Douglas, W. Kyle, and Jas. M'Intosh; Clerk and Inspector—F. T. Grayson; Auditors—S. Metford and F. B. Woods.

Warwick Racecourse.—Trustees—A. Morgan, C. E. McDougall, H. Cory, W. Collins, F. B. Woods; Secretary—F. H. Selke; Caretaker—W. Riebelt.

Warwick Cemetery.—Trustees—C. B. Daveney, S. Benjamin, T. A. Johnson, W. Wallace, and J. Healy; Secretary—F. B. Woods; Sexton—James Byrnes.

Warwick Fire Brigade.—Superintendent—J. Ferguson.

Public Officers.

Police Magistrate.—Major Moore.
Clerk of Petty Sessions.—W. G. Hanbury.
Land Agent.—W. G. Hanbury.
Savings Bank Officer and Postmaster.—C. E. Bright.
District Registrar.—W. G. Hanbury.
Telegraph Officer.—C. E. Bright.
Bailiff (Small Debts and District Court).—J. T. Wallace.

Ecclesiastical.

Church of England (St. Mark's).—Clergyman—Rev. E. Meeres, Rector.
Roman Catholic Church.—Rev. J. J. Horan, P.P., and Rev. M. Potter, C.C.
Presbyterian Church.—Rev. C. J. Legate.
Wesleyan Church.—Rev. W. Dinning.

Friendly Societies.

Masonic—Mylne Royal Arch Chapter, No. 200, S.C.—James De Conlay, M.E.H.; W. Wallace, P.Z.; J. Archibald, M.E.Z.; James Campbell, Scribe E.; S. Benjamin, Treasurer. Meets at their hall, Guy-street, on the second Thursday of December, March, and June, and the 23rd September, at 7.30 p.m.

Masonic—St. George's Lodge, No. 1372, E.C.—W. Wallace, W.M.; Rev. Meeres, S.W.; J. R. Curnow, J.W.; C. Ross, S.D.; C. M. Hitchcock, J.D.; C. H. Ward, Secretary; R. Gibson, Treasurer. Meets on the Tuesday nearest full moon at the Masonic Temple, Guy-street, at 7.30 p.m.

Masonic—Lodge Cunningham, S.C., 818.—R.W.M., J. De Conlay; I.P.M., J. Archibald; S.W., J. Studdert; J.W., R. Cameron; Secretary, J. L. Campbell; Treasurer, C. A. Lambert. Meets the Tuesday night after St. George's Lodge.

Hibernian Australian Catholic Benefit Society.—Past President—J. M. Healy; President—E. O'Mara; Vice-President—J. Clancey; Treasurer—J. Hartigan; Secretary—P. Connolly; Trustees—John Healy, J. Allman, J. Clancey.

Oddfellows—Loyal Rose of Warwick Lodge.—C. J. Kelly, N.G.; C. Clark, V.G.; F. Meyer, E.S.; J. J. Bevin, F.S.; C. Roggenkamp, Treasurer; Trustees, J. Sterne, W. Wallace, andW. Collins. Hall, Albion-street; meets every second Thursday evening.

Oddfellows—Star of the Downs Lodge.—R. Ivory, N.G.; J. Garilla, V.G.;

T. Tyrell, Treasurer; F. Allsop, E.S.; E. D. Coman, F.S.; Trustees, T. Hanley, P. Reibelt, and C. Frank. Hall, Albion-street; meet every second Monday.

GOOD SAMARITAN LODGE, No. 6, P.A.F.S. OF AUSTRALASIA.—G. S. Simpson, W.M.; R. T. Cornish, D.M.; H. Houghton, Treasurer; R. J. Jutsum, Secretary; Trustees, F. Reimers, J. Fenwick, and W. K. Hyslop.

Business Directory.

MERCHANTS AND STOREKEEPERS.—Barnes and Co., Carew, Gardner and Billington, T. A. Johnson, J. De Conlay, W. K. Hyslop, W. M'Donald, F. Grayson, John Leonard, John Healy, John Clancy, Mrs. Clarke, T. Miles, John Cantwell, The Exchange Stores, Mrs. Howell, R. Shilliday, and American Cash Stores.

LADIES' WAREHOUSE AND DRESSMAKERS.—Barnes and Co., J. De Conlay, Mrs. Howell, Carew, Gardner and Billington, and J. Cantwell.

TAILORS.—A. Frank, G. C. Nickel, O. M'Kenna, T. Devitt, and J. Abrahams.

INNKEEPERS.—Mrs. Evenden, H. Chandler, J. Allman, Mrs. Reitzler, John Sterne, Mrs. Kane, Jacob Sattler, Jas. O'Hagan, J. Page, Alex. Stephens, Thomas Pender, W. Munro, F. Rynne, John Maynard, W. Wiegard, P. Matheson, and Mrs. Law.

BANKS.—Australian Joint Stock Bank—Manager, J. R. Ross; Bank N.S.W.—Manager, C. Lambert; Queensland National Bank—Manager, W. Flower; Royal Bank—Manager, A. F. Harlaker.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.—C. B. Daveney, H. C. Ransome, M'Dougall and Co.

SOLICITORS.—J. R. Curnow, E. J. D. Mackay, H. A. Palmer, S. R. Roe, and Leeper and Bergin.

SURGEONS.—Dr. Margetts, Dr. Phillips, Dr. Egan, Dr. Tilley, and Dr. Hunt.

SURGEON DENTIST.—Albert Clowes, and Dudley Taylor.

LICENSED SURVEYORS.—Andrew Margetts, and Claude Newcomb.

NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS AND PRINTERS.—Arthur Morgan (*Argus*, established 1864), Cowton and Irwin (*Examiner and Times*, established 1866).

BOARDING HOUSEKEEPERS.—Mrs. Pollard, Mrs. Sweeney, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Holst, J. Johnson, and Mrs. Harrison.

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS.—J. W. Grenier, and Appel Bros.

SADDLERS.—P. Cooney, C. Barth, J. M. Healy, J. A. Gorry.

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.—J. Miller, J. De Conlay, F. H. Rowe.

BOOKBINDERS.—Cowton and Irwin, A. Morgan

BLACKSMITHS AND WHEELWRIGHTS.—G. Aimes, John M'Enicry, J. Fenwick, H. Borger, E. Eastmant, Warwick Foundry.

COACHBUILDERS.—W. Fliteroft, Grenier and Cornish.

IRONMONGERS.—W. Dobson, Barnes and Co., J. De Conlay.

PLUMBERS AND TINSMITHS, &c.—J. Law, W. Dobson.

ENGINEERS, IRON, AND BRASS FOUNDERS.—France and Co.

PAINTERS AND PAPERHANGERS.—H. Haig, Hunter and Co., R. Cameron, Hubbard and Co.

CABINETMAKERS.—F. Reimers, J. De Conlay, Barnes and Co.

UNDERTAKERS.—F. Reimers, E. O'Mara.

MONUMENTAL STONE CUTTING WORKS.—J. M'Culloch, W. Thompson, P. Gallagher.

WINE SHOPS.—J. Lamb, G. Rivers.

TOBACCONISTS.—H. A. C. Tietzel, A. Schureck, Mrs. Newcomb. Wholesale Agent for Greenup Bros'. Tobacco Factory, Texas, T. A. Johnson; Agent for Richmond Tobacco Co., H. C. Ransome.

CHEESE FACTORY (YANGAN).—Proprietors, Denham and Reid.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.—C. H. Ward, J. D. Connellan.

HAIRDRESSERS.—W. H. Petersen, A. Schureck, Mrs. Newcomb.

TANNERS.—Cunningham and Lancaster, M. M. Brown and Son.

BAKERS, &c.—J. Healy, Mrs. Clarke, Thos. Gorman, W. Beavis, J. B. Thompson.

BUTCHERS.—Harrison and Sons, W. Collins, W. Chandler, Thompson Bros.

BREWER.—J. C. Thomson.

CORDIAL MANUFACTURERS.—Thos. Mogridge, Mrs. Suter, Timothy Hanley.

SOAP FACTORY.—Thomas Mogridge.

FLOUR MILLS.—Dominion Milling Co., Farmers' Milling Company.

TIMBER MERCHANTS.—Wallace and Gibson, M'Intosh and Dumigan (Killarney), R. A. Howell (Killarney), Reid and Milward (Killarney).

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.—J. McCulloch, W. Gaisford, John Longwill, Jas. Stewart, John Stewart, D. Connolly, E. O'Mara, H. Campbell, H. Miller, G. Bell, J. Woodcock.

BRICKLAYERS.—E. Bugden, G. Stacey.

FRUITERERS.—Mrs. May, Mrs. Newcomb, Mrs. Hewitt, H. Knock, G. Rivers, T. Scott.

BRICKMAKERS.—C. Schnitzerling, A. Taylor.

LIME BURNERS.—J. C. Schnitzerling (Silverwood), Greives Bros. (Silverwood).

PRODUCE MERCHANTS.—J. Clancy, F. Grayson, J. Cantwell, Barnes and Co., J. De Conlay, W. K. Hyslop, Mrs. Howell, R. Shilliday.

SEEDSMEN.—Barnes and Co., J. Cantwell, J. De Conlay.

LIVERY AND BAIT STABLES.—J. M. Morgan.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.—C. Roggenkamp, H. Haig.

BOOTMAKERS.—Brown Bros., J. Collins, J. Keane, Orr and Hart, A. Drohan.

SEWING MACHINES.—Singer and Co., Beale and Co.

WARWICK GASLIGHT, POWER, AND COAL COMPANY, LIMITED.—Offices, Grafton-street; Secretary, P. R. Morton.

MALTING BUSINESS.—Executors late J. G. Sims.

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Stanthorpe.

THE town of Stanthorpe was formed in the year 1872, through a find of alluvial Tin Ore of such magnitude that over £4,000,000 value was raised and sent to market. It is situated within three miles of the border of New South Wales and Queensland, and about half-way between the towns of Tenterfield (N.S.W.) and Warwick (Q.), and about 200 miles from Brisbane, the capital of the colony. The defined area of mineral lands around Stanthorpe is about 550 square miles. Owing to the alluvial tin ore having worked comparatively out, and the price being so low during the past few years, the inhabitants (numbering about 2000) had to look for other sources to keep up the district, and now both silver and copper has superseded the tin industry, and we find from one claim alone, "The Silver Spur," the output from which for 1896 was 122,000 ozs. of silver obtained, which, with a percentage of copper, has realised £17,000. Other mines, viz., Pikedale Silver and Copper Mines, Silver Crown, &c., are in course of development, and extensive machinery has been purchased of the latest designs to thoroughly prove the district. Apart from the mining, the squatting stations around the township are noted for the high-class wool produced, and the brands of Messrs. C. F. White, Bracker, Gunn, Lawson, and McLeod, have always figured amongst the highest in the list of the London wool-brokers. Tobacco leaf is grown in the district, principally at Inglewood and Texas, and the Queensland supply is principally obtained from those localities and manufactured in Brisbane.

One of the advantages of the district is the fruit growing industry, which is making rapid strides since its introduction, and through the adaptability of the climate, the hardiest European fruits can be easily grown, more particularly apples, plums, pears, grapes, and vegetables of the choicest description that do not grow so well through the heat in any other portion of Queensland.

The climate is bracing at all seasons; cold in the winter; but the average Summer heat is from 75 to 80 degrees, and always cool nights, and the medical faculty throughout the colony strongly recommend the district for a health resort, the water, more particularly, being so impregnated with mineral as to be as clear as crystal, and to invalids has a most beneficial effect.

The schools are well attended, and about 300 to 400 robust children attend daily.

The Darling Downs Malting Coy.

LIMITED,

TOOWOOMBA.

Office: MARGARET STREET. Manager: A. H. REDWOOD.

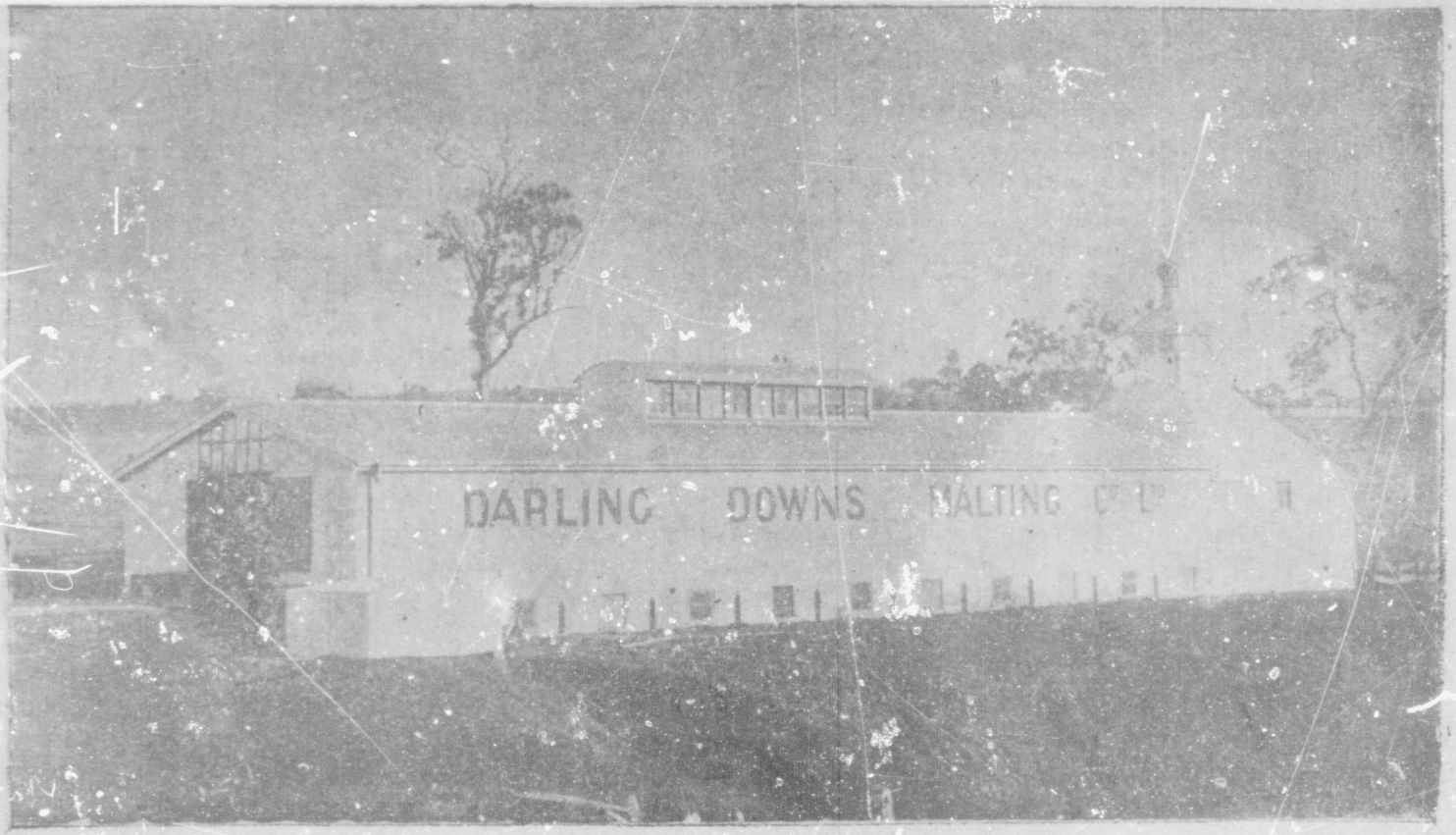
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This Company secures a SURE MARKET for the Most Profitable of All Crops,

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Local Government Offices.

POLICE MAGISTRATE, CLERK OF PETTY SESSIONS—F. H. Hyde.
POST AND TELEGRAPH MASTER.—W. Wightman.
BORDER CUSTOMS AND WALLANGARRA.—S. Williams, and J. F. Allen.
HEAD TEACHER NATIONAL SCHOOL.—E. Hurworth.
BAILIFF DISTRICT COURT.—George Simcocks
SERGEANT OF POLICE AND LAND AGENT.—A. M'Donald.

Ecclesiastical.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Rev. A. R. Martin, B.A.
ROMAN CATHOLIC.—Rev. J. Davadi.
WESLEYAN.—Rev. T. R. Thurlow.

Divisional Board.

OFFICERS.—Chairman—W. H. M'Quaker; Members—J. McCook, Jno. Cussen, Jas. Fletcher, H. Ritscher, W. Walsh, C. F. White, Dr. Orton; Auditors—J. C. Dexter, J. D. Robertson; Clerk and Overseer of Works—E. W. Shelford.

Institutions.

HOSPITAL.—Chairman—Jas. Raff; Hon. Treasurer—Jas. V. Scully; Committee—F. H. Hyde, W. W. Welsby, H. Tausk, A. W. Whittard, W. G. Rodda; Secretary—G. Simcocks; Wardsman—John Lang.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.—President—E. Hurworth; Vice-Presidents—Jas. Raff, W. Wightman; Treasurer—H. Kirschbaum; Committee—W. H. Passmore, J. V. Scully, P. Landrigan, E. Gleeson, C. Crewe, A. W. Whittard, W. G. Rodda, and S. P. Clifford; Secretary—G. Simcocks.

VITICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—Patron—Hon. A. J. Thynne; President—Edgar Hall; Vice-Presidents—W. H. McQuaker, G. Read; Committee—J. Johnson, R. Belford, E. Gleeson, K. W. Scholz, J. Sommerville; Hon. Secretary—R. Hoggan; Hon. Treasurer—W. H. Passmore.

Lodges and Friendly Societies.

MASONIC.—Star of the Border Lodge, No. 293, I.C.—J. Johnson, W.M.; J. F. Allen, P.M.; W. H. Passmore, T.W.; A. W. Whittard, J.W.; W. J. Richardson, S.D.; W. G. Rodda, S.W.; F. G. Piper, I.G.; W. Wilmot, Tyler; Treasurer and Secretary, G. Simcocks, P.M.

ODDFELLOWS—Loyal Stannum Lodge, No. 92.—E. Gleeson, N.G.; C. Hartigan, V.G.; J. V. Scully, F.S.; A. W. Whittard, Treasurer.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—Nil Desperandum—Alfred Brownjohn, W.P.; G. Simms, P.W.P.; Geo. Simcocks, R.S.; J. Anderson, Treasurer; Geo. Simcocks, F.S.; J. Marriott, Chaplain; N. Simms, Tyler. D.M.W.P. of Grand National Division, Geo. Simcocks.

BORDER A. P. AND M. SOCIETY.—President—J. F. G. Foxton, M.L.A.; Vice-Presidents, W. H. M'Quaker and G. Read; Treasurer—Herman Ritscher; Secretary—G. Simcocks; Committee—J. Anderson, J. Davadi, R. Day, P. Tevlin, S. Hale, E. Ellersen, P. Corrigan, R. Lawson, Dr. Orton, C. W. Scholz, Jas. Malone, M. Mara, W. Seaman, D. H. McK. Ross, B. Greenland; Life Member—J. C. Dexter.

Business Directory.

BANKING INSTITUTION.—A. J. S. Bank—J. Raff, Manager.
AUCTIONEER, &c.—G. Simcocks.
BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, &c.—W. Welsby, B. Greenland, J. D. Robertson, W. C. Wilmot.
BAKERS.—W. H. M'Quaker, C. McKenna.
BOOKSELLER AND IRONMONGER.—H. Ritscher.
BUTCHERS.—Daniel Sheahan, A. M. Brunckhorst.
BOOTMAKERS.—E. Chamberlain, J. Cussen.
CORDIAL FACTORIES.—W. Clifford, Thos. Murray.
FORWARDING, SHIPPING, AND CUSTOM HOUSE AGENT.—Geo. Simcocks.
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS.—Mrs. J. Wilmot.
STOREKEEPERS.—A. H. E. Barton, L. Jacobs & Co., J. Sheahan, W. H. M'Quaker, J. C. Brunckhorst, Way Hop, Mrs. W. Ailison (Sugarloaf), C. Stewart,

A. W. Wittard, F. Ah Que, Foo Luke, Ky Kee, Kong On.

Insurance Agents (Fire and Life).—Geo. Simcocks, J. C. Dexter, J. V. Scully, and W. Seaman.

Blacksmiths and Wheelwrights.—J. Anderson, Samuel Pierpoint, W. Gleeson, A. Mathieson, J. Lambert.

Innkeepers.—S. Hale, P. Tevlin, M. Mara, W. Welsby, Denis Sheahan.

Fruiterers.—Mrs. Jennings, J. C. Brunckhorst, Mrs. Tiernan, Mrs. Jeffries, Mrs. Cussen.

Painter.—J. Marriott.

Produce Dealers.—Chas. Stewart, P. Ternan, J. C. Brunckhorst, Ah Que, Way Hop.

Saw-mills.—Mrs. Allison, Sugarloaf

Wine and Spirit Merchants.—L. Jacobs and Co.

Saddler.—Mrs. S. Lawson, Girle & Son.

Tin Buyers.—W. Seaman, Mrs. W. Allison.

Newspaper.—*Border Post*, J. V. Scully.

News Agent.—Geo. Simcocks.

Tobacconist.—Claus Grewe.

Mining, Estate, and Commission Agent.—J. C. Dexter.

Medical.—Dr. Orton, Dr. Lane.

Watchmaker.—C. Olsen.

Coach Proprietors.—Stanthorpe and Texas bi-weekly (Sunday and Thursday) —W. J. Richardson.

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Jondaryan.

THIS township is situated on the Western line, half-way between Dalby and Toowoomba. It is the outlet for the country north-east to Nanango, and does a considerable trade with the surrounding selectors. It has many conveniences, Post and Telegraph Offices, Court-house, large stores, and well-conducted hotels, and a State school.

Jondaryan is now the centre of a large wheat growing district. The Rosalie district, in particular, has proved its adaptability for producing a high-class wheat.

Acting C.P.S. and Police Constable.—Constable McNamara.

Local Magistrates.—Charles Williams, John Dixon, John Mathieson, H. C. Frederic, John Bruhn, J. P. Davidson.

Church.—Church of England.

State School.—Head Teacher, G. M. O. Haines.

Station Master and Post and Telegraph Master.—William Turner.

Storekeepers.—Thos. Taylor, Denis Flanagan, Wm. Baldock, Valentine Platz.

Hotelkeepers.—Thos. Taylor, Denis Flanagan, David Clohesy, Wm. Baldock.

Butchers.—Thos. Taylor, Wm. Baldock.

Ham and Bacon Curer.—Thos. Taylor.

Winemaker.—Valentine Platz.

Fruit Merchants.—Honora O'Donnell, Joseph Bryant.

Blacksmith.—George Major.

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Dalby.

DALBY, or the City of the Plains, with a present population of 1000 souls, was incorporated as a municipality in 1863; was formerly the western terminus of the Southern and Western Railway, until Parliament sanctioned the extension to Roma, such line now being completed. It has several public institutions that are well managed, and are of value to the district.

Owing to the situation of the town being beyond what is known as the Main Range rainfall, the soil, although equal to any other part of the Darling Downs, has been but partially tested as to its agricultural capabilities; but agriculture, on a comparatively large scale, is now being successfully carried on at Jimbour, Cattle

Creek, and Bon Accord, and in a minor degree on most of the homestead selections in the neighbourhood. Pastoral pursuits have long been carried on, and have yielded large and profitable returns.

A large area of land in the Dalby district—on Jimbour, St. Ruth, Irvingdale, and Cecil Plains runs—has recently been taken up, and is now in the hands of some very enterprising selectors and sheep farmers, who are making steady advancement in fencing, and otherwise improving their homesteads, and a large quantity of wool will this year be sent in small lots from the district. The introduction of artificial grasses will tend greatly to the permanent settlement of the locality.

The timber in the neighborhood of Cattle Creek and the Bunya Mountain is unsurpassed in quality in Queensland. A good trade is done in Dalby with the Western districts.

Government Departments.

SUPREME COURT.—Commissioner for Affidavits—T. M. S. Rowlands.

COMMISSIONER FOR TAKING AFFIDAVITS FOR N.S. WALES.—F. W. Roche.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT COURT.—Registrar—Major Fanning; Bailiff—Ernest Rooke.

POLICE.—Police Magistrate—Major Fanning; Sergeant and three constables; Surgeon—Dr. Fullerton.

ACTING CLERK OF PETTY SESSIONS.—Major Fanning; Land Agent—Major Fanning; Receiver in Insolvency—Major Fanning; Agent for Curator of Intestate Estate—Major Fanning; Immigration Agent—Major Fanning.

MAGISTRATES.—Resident in Dalby—F. W. Roche, J. V. R. Gowlland, J. Conroy, J. McQueen, R. M. Morriss, J. T. Bell, James Clarke, W. Fishbourne.

POST OFFICE.—Postmaster—T. Brand; Assistant—G. W. F. Campbell; Letter Carrier—J. Askew.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—Manager—T. Brand; Line Repairer—R. Harris.

STATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Head Teacher—F. Finch; Assistant—E. A. Malley and E. Malley.

SCHOOL BOARD.—James Clarke, W. Fortescue, William Hall; Secretary—W. Fortescue.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.—Stationmaster—George Stewart.

DISTRICT REGISTRAR.—F. W. Roche.

POUNDKEEPER.—S. Black.

Ecclesiastical.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Rector—Rev. Kingsley Cole.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.—Resident Priest—Rev. D. J. Byrne, and assistant.

PRESBYTERIAN.—Rev. John Watson.

Societies.

MASONIC LODGE—Sir Joshua Peter Bell, No. 798, S.C.—Thos. McIl. Taylor, W.M.; T. M. S. Rowlands, P.M.; Fred Finch, D.M.; Joshua T. Bell, S.M.; R. J. Hodge, S.W.; Leonard J. Godfrey, J.W.; Fred Finch, Treasurer; Sam F. Black, Secretary; John O'Dea, S.D.; A. C. Davies J.D.; J. Y. Black, President of Stewards; A. M. Ross, W. Stewart, Stewards; John Nicholson, I.G.; Thomas Hall, Tyler.

M.U.I.O.O.F., ODDFELLOWS.—James Clark, P.N.G.; Robert Baker, N.G.; W. F. Horn, V.G.; William Hall, Elective Secretary; Wm. Fortescue, Financial Secretary.

Public Institutions.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.—President—J. Conroy; Vice-President—Dr. Fullerton; Secretary—Miss M. Askew; Treasurer—L. J. Godfrey.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.—Mayor—J. McQueen; Aldermen—S. McQueen, T. C. Hanley, J. Wells, W. Gottschalk, J. Coutts, W. Fishbourne, J. Healy, E. Ryan; Town Clerk—S. F. Black; Inspector—Jas. Ryan; Auditors—J. Ryan, J. P. Lupton.

DALBY CEMETERY TRUST.—Trustees—J. Y. Black, James Conroy, Jas. Clarke, J. V. R. Gowlland, J. Hodge; Secretary—F. W. Roche.

NORTHERN DOWNS JOCKEY CLUB (established July, 1873).—President—P. C. Smith; Vice-President—A. McLeod; Treasurer—J. V. R. Gowlland; Secretary—A. J. Rook; Auditor—J. P. Lupton.

HOSPITAL.—President—T. M. S. Rowlands; Vice-Presidents—J. Hodge and E. Ryan; Matron—Miss Brissenden; Nurse—Miss Whitworth; Medical Officer—Dr. Fullerton; Secretary—S. Black.

WAMBO DIVISIONAL BOARD.—Chairman—Henry Ensor; Members of the Board—W. Ross, J. Y. Black, T. Higgins, P. F. Bodkin, J. O'Neil, Paul Hunt, McIl. Taylor; Foreman of Works—John Buckley; Clerk—M. Ford; Auditors—J. Ryan, F. Matheson.

Business Directory.

AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION AGENT.—L. H. Schaffer, Fred. Matheson.

BANKS.—Queensland National Bank, Limited—Manager, R. M. Morris; Commercial Banking Company—Manager, J. V. R. Gowlland.

BOOKSELLERS, &c.—A. C. Davies, Misses M'Donald.

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.—S. M'Queen, J. M'Queen, Peter Field.

BLACKSMITHS AND WHEELWRIGHTS.—W. Hall, D. O'Brien.

BUTCHERS.—J. Ryan, A. W. Chambers, H. Geisel, junr., L. D. Mulholland

BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS.—T. W. Long, Geo. Brown.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.—Jas. Wainman, W. Gottschalk, W. Fortescue, R. Baker, W. H. Taylor.

CABINETMAKER AND UPHOLSTERER.—W. Gottschalk, R. Baker.

COACHPAINTER.—W. Hall, junr.

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.—J. J. Cormack.

COAL AGENCY.—E. Starling.

COMMISSION AGENTS.—D. G. Just, F. Matheson, Julius Otto, L. H. Schaffer.

FRUITERERS AND CONFECTIONERS.—T. W. Long, Tomy Ah Long, Sam Chong, Sam Chew, Geo. Studley.

GARDENERS.—Ah Sam and Sam Choy.

HAIRDRESSER.—S. G. Hatton.

INNKEEPERS.—J. Y. Black, Royal Hotel; W. Webb, Railway Hotel; J. J. Sweeney, Golden Fleece Hotel; W. Laine, Post Office Hotel; P. Hallinan, Hibernian Hotel; Mrs. Gibson, Queen's Arms Hotel; O. M'Carthy, Criterion Hotel; D. Condon, Commercial Hotel; Edward Ryan, Imperial Hotel.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.—Imperial Fire Insurance Company of London; National Fire and Marine Insurance Company of New Zealand; Australian Mutual Provident Society; The Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society, Limited; Sydney Insurance Society; Mutual Life Association of Australasia; New Zealand Insurance Company; United Insurance Company; National Mutual Life Association; British and Colonial Insurance Company, Ltd., Commercial Union Insurance Co., Lion Fire Insurance Co., Phœnix Insurance Co., Manchester Fire Assurance Co., Mutual Assurance Society of Victoria, Ltd.

MERCHANTS, &c.—Conroy Bros., J. Clarke, J. Chooi, T. W. Long, L. H. Schaffer, T. C. Hanley, Dan O'Brien, Carew, Gardner, and Billington (Agency).

PRINTERS, &c.—H. Eastaughffe, *Dalby Herald.*

SAW MILL PROPRIETORS, &c.—F. Matheson, Christianborg Saw Mills, Geo. R. Walker and Co.

SURGEON.—Dr. Fullerton.

SOLICITOR, &c.—T. M. S. Rowlands.

SADDLERS.—J. Hodge, Geo. Warke.

CORDIAL MANUFACTURERS, &c.—S. Bradford, D. McLaren.

TAILORS.—E. Walton, H. Clushon

TIN PLATE WORKERS, &c.—R. O. Hefty, G. Hodge.

UNDERTAKER.—William Gottschalk.

WATCHMAKERS, &c.—R. Lindow.

GENERAL CARRIERS.—E. Starling, Jas. Byrne.

TENTMAKER, BILL POSTER, AND BELLRINGER.—J. W. Jarrold.

DRESSMAKERS.—Miss Crooker, Mrs. Askew, Miss Moore, Mrs. Stuart,

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To the People of the WESTERN DISTRICT.

We supply your wants from OUR TOOWOOMBA BRANCH at strictly BRISBANE WAREHOUSE PRICES, saving several days in delivery of goods. We keep a Big and Well-assorted Stock to select from.

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To Our Country Friends.

SHOPPING BY POST.

Samples and Price Lists will be sent Post Free, also Self-measurement Cards on Application.

We make a rule of always forwarding THE NEWEST and MOST FASHIONABLE GOODS when the selection is left to us.

Our reputation is too great to lose by taking advantage of inland purchasers, and, when Orders are sent to us, giving a Description and Price of what is required, we give them our personal attention.

We Pay Carriage on Drapery Parcels amounting to £2 and upwards (excepting heavy lines, such as Carpets, &c.) to any Railway Station in Southern Queensland, or by Parcel Post to any part of the colony.

Carew, Gardner & Billington,

TOOWOOMBA.

Roma.

THE town of Roma is 318 miles from Brisbane, and 218 from Toowoomba, situated on the Southern and Western Railway. Its population, according to the census of 1891, is 1,650. It is a thriving town, and does a considerable amount of business. It is surrounded by several large stations, but its future prosperity and advancement must largely depend on the cultivation of the soil; and in this respect it has nothing to fear. The land is unquestionably of first-class character and quality, and is well adapted for grapes and fruit trees of all descriptions, in particular the orange. A large influx of settlers has taken place during the last few years. Many of them have come from South Australia and Victoria, attracted by the glowing reports of the remarkable fertility of the lands in the Maranoa district, for the cultivation of wheat. This cereal is now firmly established, and the staple agricultural industry in the district. With a steadily increasing land settlement, and cultivated areas, the future of the Maranoa as a great agricultural centre is assured, and the time is not far distant when Roma will be recognised as the central town of Western Queensland.

The climate is warm and dry during the summer months, and the rainfall not reliable; hence grain crops are uncertain, although wheat is grown in large quantities. There is a dryness and healthiness in the atmosphere at Roma quite distinct from the coast districts, and which is regarded as a safeguard against any violent attack of rust, although it must not be expected to be altogether free from it. But it has an exceptional climate for wheat cultivation, and the most should be made of it.

The vine flourishes at Roma luxuriantly, and there are several vineyards of over 30 acres in extent, and others varying from 4 to 20 acres each, while large areas have been placed under wheat. Vines, oranges, plums, apricots, peaches, and other fruit trees have been largely planted recently by selectors on homestead areas. The vines in all these vineyards are healthy, and yield abundantly in favorable seasons. With the soil and climate peculiarly adapted for wheat and the vine, there is a bright future in store for Roma. Energy and capital are required to develop its resources, and there is certainly no lack of the former, judging from what has already been achieved.

Roma is well supplied with stores and hotels. All the buildings, both business and private, have a solidity about them which indicates the confidence of the people in the permanency of the district.

A flour mill, with machinery of the very latest improvements is in full work, being a branch of the Queensland Milling Company, a large firm of millers established in Brisbane, which has proved a great boon to the district.

Roma was incorporated on the 25th May, 1867; it lapsed in 1875, and was re-incorporated in 1876. Since then a great many substantial improvements have been effected by the Corporation. A loan of £3,500 was obtained under the "Local Government Act of 1878," and has been expended in macadamising the principal street of the town. Large sums have also been expended in recent metalling the side streets. The estimated area of the Municipality is 16,000 acres, and the rateable value of the property is £54,000. The revenue from rates amounts to £600.

Roma has a public Hospital, Gaol, State School, Convent School, School of Arts, two Masonic Lodges, Orange Lodge, Hibernian Benefit Society, Oddfellows' Lodge, Protestant Alliance Society, Democratic Progressive Association, Athletic Club, and several other societies, all more or less in a healthy condition.

The Mayor of Roma is Thomas Enright, Esq., and the Town Clerk is Mr. G. L. Chrystal.

The Parliamentary representative of the district of Maranoa, of which Roma forms a part, is R. King, Esq.

The Press is represented by the *Western Star*, published bi-weekly, and *Maranoa Advocate*, bi-weekly.

Ecclesiastical.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Coadjutor Bishop—Right Rev. John Stretch; vicar—Rev. J. A. Priestly.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.—Rev. Father P. Capra, Father Brady.
PRESBYTERIAN.—Rev. W. H. Drewett.
WESLEYAN.—Rev. J. Calvert.
CHURCH OF CHRIST.—(Pulpit vacant).

Public Instittuions.

NATIONAL SCHOOL.—Joseph Mayfield, head teacher; Miss M. A. C. Rees, Mr. J. C. Stubbin, Miss A. Bruce, Miss E. Hardwicke, Mr. G. W. Lyons, Miss A. Smith. Enrolment, 380; daily average attendance, 302. Committee—F. Bourne (Chairman), G. L. Chrystal, F. W. G. Faithful, W. Miscamble, J. Rogers, R. Bryant, W. H. Sparks (Secretary).

ROMA HOSPITAL.—President—James Lalor, M.L.A.; Vice-Presidents—A. R. M'Gregor and Seaborne May; Treasurer—F. W. E. Faithfull; Committee—Messrs. Rogers, J. Fowles, F. G. Mackay, Miscamble, A. Bollman, C. S. King, A. M'Pherson, F. Bourne, H. K. Alford, and Mayne; Secretary—P. Browne; Auditors—H. Catling and E. A. Rees; Wardsman and Matron—Mr. and Mrs. Rhodes; Medical Officer—G. S. L'Estrange.

BUNGIL DIVISIONAL BOARD.—James Lalor, M.L.C. (Chairman), S. May, F. Bourne, T. Ferrier, T. O'Sullivan, D. McLean; Secretary and Foreman of Works, &c.—Donald Ross.

LEICHHARDT RABBIT BOARD.—Hon. J. Lalor, M.LC.. (Chairman), A. C. Chambers, J. McLellan, J. Richardson, Chas. Flower, R. C. Lethbridge, A. R. McGregor, R. Douglas; Clerk—R. H. Dyball.

BOARDING SCHOOL.—R.C. Convent.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.—Thos. Enright (Mayor), F. Bourne, George Ward, R. Bryant, H. K. Alford, J. N. Bones, T. A. Spencer, Wm. Spence, E. Tuckey; Town Clerk—G. Chrystal; Foreman of Works—T. F. Cain, ; Town Inspector.—R. Graham; Auditors—H. O. Catling and A. C. Harvey.

LOCAL PUBLIC OFFICERS.—Police Magistrate, Clerk of Petty Sessions, and Returning Officer—F. Vaughan; Assistant C.P.S.—J. Simpson; Land Commissioner—L. E. Jackson; Inspector of Slaughter Houses—Sergeant Quilter; Sergeant of Police—Quilter; eleven constables; Railway Stationmaster—P. Nolan; Postmaster and Telegraph Master—Collum; Operators—F. A. Davies and Thos. R. Skehan; Assistants—F. G. Mackay, T. Townsley.

LOCAL JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—J. Saunders, L. Jackson, T. A. Spencer, J. Lister, F. Bourne, J. Lalor, G. S. Le Estrange, F. W. E. Faithfull, S. May, J. Nimmo, A. J. Wieneke, G. L. Chrystal, D. Ross, W. Harland, S. S. Bassett, Thos. Ferrier, D. McNaughton, G. H. Nind, Geo. Taylor, Paul Volkmann, Bollman, J. Warren, H. N. Wilson.

GAOL.—Governor—F. Schneider; Matron—Mrs. Schneider; Principal Turnkey—(vacannt at present); and 3 Turnkeys.

Societies.

RAPHAEL LODGE, No. 1850, E.C.—W. Miscamble, W.M.; R. Bryant, I.P.M.; W. H. Sparks, S.W.; T. R. Pearse, J.W.; G. Ward, Treasurer; H. R. Maguire, Secretary; H. Woods, Organist; E. C. Wilkinson, S.D.; A. Watson, J.D.; H. A. Lannan, I.G.; G. Lilley, Tyler.

RAPHAEL ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER.—G. L. Chrystal, Prin. Z.; J. H. Reeves, Prin. H.; J. Fowles, Prin. J.; C. E. Tuckey, Scribe E.; W. Miscamble, Scribe N.; A. Flack, Prin. Soj.; G. Ward, 1st Assist. Soj.; R. Bryant, 2nd Assist. Soj.; J. H. N. Page, Janitor; F. Bourne, J. M. Hunter, and W. F. Flavelle, Past Z's.

MARANOA LODGE, No. 730, S.C.—F. W. E. Faithfull, R.W.M.; J. M. Hunter, I.P.M.; U. Cunneen, D.M.; D. S. L'Estrange, S.M.; M. J. Johnson, S.W.; R. Muir, J.W.; E. H. Decker, Secretary; P. McLean, Treasurer; Rev. W. H. Drewett, Chaplain; J. R. W. Edmonds, S.D.; C. H. Hoffman, J.D.; John Taylor and Thomas Howard, Stewards; H. Morgan, Organist; R. Forsyth, I.G.; H. J. Leitch, O.G.

MARANOA ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER, 247, S.C.—J. Rogers, Z.; J. Lister, P.Z.; J. M. Hunter, H.; F. W. E. Faithfull, J.; E. H. Decker, S.N.; J. R. Mayfield, S.E.; J. R. W. Edmonds, 1st Soj.; C. H. Hoffmann, 2nd Soj.; R. Muir, 3rd

Soj.; P. M'Lean, Treas.; W. F. Flavelle, D.C.; H. Leitch, Janitor; R. S. Dutton, S.S.; D. M'Lean, S.B.; R. C. Lethbridge, Stand. B.

Pioneer Lodge, No. 19, P.A.F.S.O.A.—John Latimore, W.M.; C. Searle, Secretary; John Crawford, Treasurer. Meet every alternate Friday night.

Hibernian Society.—G. Williams, President; L. J. Meldon, Secretary; J. Linnett, Treasurer; about 35 members.

Loyal Western Star Lodge, M.U.I.O.O.F., No. 90.—W. H. Sparks, N.G.; E. C. Wilkinson, P.N.G.; H. Batzloff, V.G.; J. Reid, F.S.; J. Rogers, Treasurer; number on roll, over 117.

Roma Tennis Club.—Secretary and Treasurer—J. Saunders.

Roma Hospital.—Medical Officer—Dr. Guy L'Estrange; Wardsman and Matron—Mr. and Mrs. Rhodes.

Western Queensland Racing Club.—President—Hon. J. Lalor; Vice-President—R. C. Lethbridge; Secretary—W. H. Sparks.

Western Queensland Pastoral and Agricultural Association.—President—R. C. Lethbridge; Vice-Presidents—D. McNaughton, F. Bourne; Secretary—H. K. Alford.

School of Arts.—Patron—Hon. J. Lalor; President—J. Mayfield; Secretary and Librarian—P. Browne.

Business Directory.

Wine and Spirit Merchants.—M'Naughton and Co., W. B. Murphy.

General Storekeepers.—Bryant and M'Lean, D. M'Naughton and Co., W. B. Murphy, Miss Murray, A. McLoughlin, Bayard and Co., Hunter and Company, Hoskins and Co.

Stationers.—Joseph Warren, J. Saunders, J. Sparks, and Grigg and Co.

Cabinetmakers and Upholsterers.—C. H. Hoffmann, G. Lilley, J. Phillips, and J. Crawford.

Hairdressers.—J. C. Forrester, C. Conroy.

Insurance Agents.—North British Fire Insurance Company—H. K. Alford; Imperial Fire Insurance Company—H. K. Alford; New Zealand Insurance Company, South British of New Zealand, and National Agency of New Zealand—T. A. Spencer; Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society—H. K. Alford; Queen Insurance Company (Fire and Life), United Insurance Company, Mutual Life Association of Australasia—J. Saunders; Mutual of Victoria, and Royal (Fire)—P. Browne; A.M.P., Guardian, and Lion (Fire)—C. E. Tuckey; Commercial Union—J. Saunders; Colonial Mutual Fire Insurance, London and Lancashire Fire Insurance—G. L. Chrystal.

Hotelkeepers.—T. Enright, Royal Hotel; Mrs. Thomas M'Ewen, Bush Inn; Mrs. Roach, Western Railway Hotel; J. Walduck, Queen's Arms Hotel; W. House, Court House Hotel; W. J. Lawson, Victoria Hotel; — Schubert, Commercial Hotel; W. Reid, Cornstalk Hotel; C. Hartley, Tattersall's Hotel; G. Ward, Queensland Hotel; Mrs. E. Hogan, School of Arts Hotel; L. E. Johnson, Club Hotel.

Boarding Houses.—T. Watson, Mrs. Miles, Mrs. Schofield, Mrs. Pope.

Tailors.—J. Sparks, M'Naughton and Co., J. Walsh, Bryant and McLean.

Bootmakers.—Peter Field, J. Beattie.

Watchmakers.—J. Sparks, W. Flavelle, — Docherty, — Rounsefell.

Carpenters, &c.—T. Shanahan, J. Williams and Sons, J. Phillips, W. Edwards, W. Auchter, A. B. Anderson, J. Clelland, R. Bates.

Saddlers.—U. Cunneen, Mat. Johnston, J. Wienecke, A. Johnson, C. Arnold.

Fruiterers.—J. Phillips, — Matthews, J. C. Forrester.

Tobacconists and Stationers.—J. Sparks, J. Warren, F. Woodland, A. Leach.

Blacksmiths and Wheelwrights.—W. Miscamble, J. Rogers.

Gunsmith.—C. Martin Klaas.

Auctioneers.—T. A. Spencer, H. K. Alford, A. McPherson.

Chemists.—J. Saunders, Queensland Drug Store (Company).

Doctors.—G. S. L'Estrange.

Dentist.—A. T. Lansbury.

Butchers.—H. Lannam, Roma Butchering Company, R. Forsyth.

MILLINERS.—Miss Davis, Miss Murray, Miss Hart, Miss Worrall, Miss Meldon.
TINSMITHS, &c.—Lister and Hibberd, J. Warren.
SOAP MANUFACTURER.—F. Bourne.
BANKS.—Bank of New South Wales— — Bollmann, Manager; Queensland National Bank—F. W. E. Faithfull, Manager; Bank of Australasia— — Turner, Manager.
SOLICITORS.—R. H. Dyball, W. G. Mayne.
BAKERS.—Leach Bros., J. Hadwen, and C. Crowley.
UNDERTAKERS.—C. H. Hoffmann, G. Lilley.
AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.—F. Bourne, H. O. Catling.
NEWSPAPER.—*Western Star*, A. Robinson and Co.; and *Maranoa Advocate*, H. R. Maguire.
SURVEYOR.—W. R. Twine, junr, J. D. Steele, Herbert R. Maguire.
COMMISSION AGENTS.—H. K. Alford, T. A. Spencer, C. E. Tuckey, P. Browne, H. O. Catling.
PAINTERS.—A. Flack, J. England, W. Gerring, J. Holloway, C. Searle.

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Goondiwindi.

PLEASANTLY situated on the north bank of the M'Intyre River, at the southern border of Queensland, and distant 152 miles from Toowoomba by the nearest practical road, Goondiwindi is a local business centre of a thriving district. The town derives its support chiefly from the pastoral interest, and from travelling stock from Queensland to the New South Wales markets, as it is a main stock route, chiefly cattle, for though there is a considerable quantity of good land within its boundaries, and throughout the selections in the neighbourhood, the distance from railway transport is a bar to agricultural operations on an extensive scale. The population is about 600.

A large bridge, costing £5000, has been erected on the M'Intyre River, thus connecting the colonies of Queensland and New South Wales. The bridge has been built at the expense of both colonies. Goondiwindi is the headquarters of the Waggamba Divisional Board, also the Waggamba Marsupial Board.

The Coach leaves Goondiwindi for Warwick and Leyburn on Wednesdays and Sundays at 5 a.m., arriving in Warwick at noon on Thursdays and Mondays. It departs from Warwick on the same days and at the same hour as it does from Goondiwindi, arriving at Goondiwindi at 8 p.m. Mondays and Thursdays. Proprietors, Messrs. Richardson and Co. Four mails leave weekly for Sydney by alternate coach and pack horse, viâ Moree, via Warialdi, and viâ Inverell, and four return from Sydney. To and from Kunopia once a week. To and from Mungindi twice a week, once by coach and once by horse. Dalby once a week.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.—Mayor—A. Warden; Aldermen—James Brennan, Thos. Cairns, Thos. Hunter, Wm. Lucas, W. Wilson; Town Clerk—J. F. Woodlock; Nuisance Inspector—B. M'Manus.

WAGGAMBA DIVISIONAL BOARD.—Chairman—W. J. Hooper; Members—H. Marshall, D. M. Cameron, H. Deighton, G. Killen, and G. W. Watson; Clerk—C. T. Oxlad; Foreman of Works—T. Gibson.

BORDER HOSPITAL.—Surgeon—S. R. Woodforde, M.B., Ch. M., Edin.; President—Thos. Gibson; Secretary—C. T. Oxlad; Wardsman—G. Cameron; Matron—Mrs. G. Cameron; Dispenser—S. R. Woodgate.

MASONIC LODGE.—Lodge McIntyre, S.C.—E. T. Drake, R.W.M.

ODDFELLOWS' LODGE.—Loyal Border Union, M.U.—F. Baker, F.S.

RACING CLUB.—Patron—J. R. Smith; President—J. W. Jones; Secretary—J. T. O'Connor. Races held in months of May and December.

PASTORAL AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—President—W. H. Treweeke; Secretary—G. E. Lucas.

BORDER ATHLETIC CLUB.—Secretary—W. Phipps.

GOONDIWINDI FOOTBALL CLUB.—President—E. Gallop; Secretary—W. Phipps.

LAWN TENNIS CLUB.—President—Dr. Woodforde; Secretary—R. R. Miller.

CRICKET CLUB.—President—J. W. Jones; Secretary—R. A. M'Lennan.

State School.—Head Teacher—J. P. Wood; Assistant—Miss M. Pampling; Pupil Teachers—Miss M. Henderson and C. Woodforde. Average attendance, 165. Committee—Chairman—T. B. Price; Secretary—C. T. Oxlad. Number of children on roll, 196.

Churches.—Church of England—Rev. T. J. Hyder; Presbyterian Church—Rev. S. Brown.

Police Magistrate and C.P.S.—O. Armstrong.

Land Commissioner.—F. W. Barlow.

Police—Senior-Constable Doherty; 3 Ordinaries.

Electoral Registrar.—O. Armstrong.

Border Customs Officers.—Queensland—O. Armstrong; New South Wales—J. T. O'Connor.

Registrar of Births, Marriages, and Deaths.—O. Armstrong; Southern District Court Registrar—O. Armstrong; Sheriff's Bailiff—B. M'Manus; Bailiff—T. B. Price.

Post and Telegraph Master.—H. O. Bishop.

Line Repairer.—R. M'Lennan.

Bank of New South Wales.—Manager—E. Gallop.

Local Magistrates.—C. W. Bailey (Royston Heath), E. T. Drake (Goondiwindi), W. J. Hooper (Tallwood), J. F. Woodlock (Goondiwindi), W. H. Trewecke (Umbercollie), S. R. Woodforde (Goondiwindi), D. Gunn (Boolarwell), G. W. Watson (Tandawanna), D. M. Cameron (Welltown).

Business Directory.

Insurance Agents.—J. F. Woodlock and Co., A.M.P. Society, Standard Fire and Marine Insurance Co. of New Zealand, and Colonial Mutual; Thomas Hunter, New Zealand Fire Insurance Co.; C. T. Oxlad, Mutual Life Assurance Society of Victoria, Royal Insurance Co.; A. Warden, Sun, Merchants' Mutual.

General Accountant.—C. T. Oxlad.

Agents (Commission).—T. B. Price, J. F. Woodlock.

Auctioneers.—J. F. Woodlock.

Bakers.—Lamberth and Lamberth, and H. Ah Foo.

Blacksmiths, &c.—A. J. Falla, Dyson and Smith.

Boarding House.—G. Cameron, Mrs. Bushell

News Agents.—Crowdy and Co.

Builders.—F. Baker, J. Brennan, J. F. Gibson.

Butchers.—C. Pfingst, W. Pfingst, A. Pfingst.

Cabinetmakers, &c.—F. Baker, S. Dwyer.

Chemist and Druggist.—S. R. Woodforde

Hotels.—W. McAuliffe, Victoria; W. Wilson, Queen's Arms; E. G. W. Lucas, Commercial; Mrs. A. Perry, Queensland Hotel; J. B. Cranney, Royal.

Lemonade and Cordial Manufacturer.—A. Pierce.

Medical.—Dr. S. R. Woodforde, M.B., Ch.M., Edin.

Dressmakers and Milliners.—Mrs. Gürtler, Miss Russell, Mrs. McNulty.

Newspaper—*M'Intyre Herald*, published Tuesday afternoons.—Proprietor and Editor, E. T. Drake.

Poundkeeper.—T. B. Price.

Saddlers.—A. Warden, A. Bell.

Bootmakers.—H. Gürtler, W. Langenbach, E. C. Courtney.

Seedsman.—T. Gibson.

Storekeepers.—Crowdy and Co., Lamberth and Lamberth, H. Ah Foo P. Mow.

Tailors.—James Russell, H. Ah Foo, Thos. Cairns.

Timber Merchant.—R. K. Smith.

Watchmaker and Jeweller.—H. B. Kirkegaard.

Wheelwrights.—A. J. Falla, Dyson and Smith.

Fruiterers.—John Elsom, W. Booth.

Solicitor.—Kearsey Milford.

Stationers.—H. Ah Foo, Crowdy and Co.

Tinsmith.—Wm. Lawlor.

Undertakers.—F. Baker, and S. Dwyer.



GOVERNOR—His Excellency Lord Lamington.
PRIVATE SECRETARY—P. W. G. Stuart.
AIDE-DE-CAMP—Captain Pyne.

Queensland Parliament and Executive Council.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

President—His Excellency the Governor.
Hon. Sir T. M'Ilwraith, K.C.M.G., Minister without Portfolio.
Premier, Colonial Treasurer, Chief Secretary, and Vice-President of the Executive Council—Right Hon. Sir H. M. Nelson, P.C., K.C.M.G.
Home Secretary—Hon. Sir H. Tozer, K.C.M.G.
Secretary for Lands—Hon. J. F. G. Foxton.
Minister for Agriculture—Hon. A. J. Thynne.
Attorney-General—Hon. T. J. Byrnes.
Secretary for Mines—Hon. R. Philp.
Secretary for Public Instruction and Public Works—Hon. D. H. Dalrymple.
Postmaster-General and Secretary for Railways—Hon. J. R. Dickson, C.M.G.
Minister without Portfolio—Hon. W. H. Wilson.
Clerk of the Executive Council—Albert Victor Drury.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President—Hon. Sir A. H. Palmer, K.C.M.G.

Chairman of Committees—Hon. F. T. Brentnall.

Hon. William Allan
" John Archibald
" Andrew H. Barlow
" B. D. Morehead
" William Draper Box
" Frederick Hamilton Hart
" F. T. Brentnall
" John Christian Heussler
" William Frederick Lambert
" Hugh Mosman
" W. F. Taylor, M.D.
" H. C. Wood
" William Forrest
" John Sargent Turner
" James Cowlishaw
" P. Perkins
" J. Tyson
" C. F. Marks
" A. J. Thynne

Hon. A. H. Wilson
" W. H. Wilson
" A. Raff
" F. H. Holberton
" F. Clewett
" John Deane
" William Aplin
" E. B. Forrest
" W. G. Power
" A. C. Gregory, C.M.G.
" J. C. Smyth
" P. MacPherson
" J. Thornelo Smith
" James Lalor
" Robert Bulcock
" John Ferguson
" C. H. Buzacott
" G. W. Gray
" Albert Norton

Clerk of the Council and of the Parliaments—Henry Wyatt Radford. Clerk Assistant and Usher of the Black Rod—W. C. Costin. Librarian—Denis O'Donovan, C.M.G., F.R.S.L., F.R.G.S., &c.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY (72 Members).

Speaker—Hon. A. S. Cowley.

Chairman of Committees—J. T. Annear.

Albert—R. M. Collins
Aubigny—W. Thorn
Balonne—G. W. B. Story
Barcoo—G. Kerr
Bowen—Robert Harrison Smith
Brisbane, N. (2)—T. Macdonald-Paterson, Robert Fraser
Brisbane, S. (2)—W. Stephens, H. Turley
Bundaberg—Thomas Glassey
Bundanba—L. Thomas
Bulimba—Hon. J. R. Dickson, C.M.G.
Bulloo—J. Leahy
Burke—John Hoolan
Burnett—W. F. McCord
Burrum—N. E. N. Tooth
Cairns—I. Liesner
Carpentaria—G. C. Sim
Cambooya—H. Daniels
Carnarvon—Hon. Justin F. G. Foxton
Charters Towers (2)—A. Dawson, J. H. Dunsford
Clermont—J. M. Cross
Cook—John Hamilton
Croydon—W. H. Browne
Cunningham—Thomas McGahan
Dalby—J. T. Bell
Enoggera—J. G. Drake
Fassifern—Hon. G. Thorn
Fitzroy—A. J. Callan
Flinders—C. McDonald
Fortitude Valley (2)—John McMaster, Frank McDonnell
Gregory—William H. Corfield
Gympie (2)—Wm. Smyth, Jacob Stumm
Herbert—Alfred S. Cowley
Ipswich (2)—T. B. Cribb, Alfred J. Stephenson
Kennedy—G. Jackson
Leichhardt—R. F. Hardacre
Lockyer—W. D. Armstrong
Logan—James Stodart
Mackay (2)—J. V. Chataway, D. H. Dalrymple
Maranoa—R. King
Maryborough (2)—J. T. Annear, John Bartholomew
Mitchell—C. B. Fitzgerald
Moreton—Matthew Battersby
Murilla—Sir H. M. Nelson
Musgrave—Wm. H. B. O'Connell
Normanby—John Murray
Nundah—Thomas Bridges
Oxley—Samuel Grimes
Port Curtis—J. Bolss
Rockhampton (2)—W. Kidston, J. Curtis
Rockhampton N.—J. C. Stewart
Rosewood—D. T. Keogh
Stanley—F. Lord
Toowong—Thomas Finney
Toowoomba (2)—Wm. H. Groom, John Fogarty
Toombul—A. L. Petrie
Townsville (2)—R. Philp, W. J. Castling
Warrego—J. Crombie
Warwick—Hon. T. J. Byrnes
Wooloongabba—Thomas Dibley
Woothakata—John Newell
Wide Bay—Sir Horace Tozer, K.C.M.G.

Clerk of the Assembly—Lewis Adolphus Bernays, C.M.G. Clerk-Assistant and Sergeant-at-Arms—Hon. Charles George Holmes A'Court. Principal Shorthand Writer—J. Gilligan. A staff of shorthand writers are now engaged permanently.

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Stations and their Post Towns.

Acacia Creek, Warwick
Alderton, Condamine
Balgownie, Cambooya
Baramba, Nanango
Beauaraba, Beauaraba
Beauaraba New Township, Beauaraba
Bendee, Dalby
Bengalla, Leyburn
Billa Billa, Goondiwindi
Bingie, Condamine
Blinkbonnie, Warwick
Bodumba, Leyburn
Boonoo Boonoo, Stanthorpe
Bovil, Goondiwindi
Boronga, Goondiwindi
Bon Accord, Dalby
Boondoomba, Dalby
Boolarwell, Goondiwindi
Boonal (N.S.W.), Goondiwindi
Brookfield, Goondiwindi
Burgose, Dalby
Burrandowan, Dalby
Callandoon, Goondiwindi
Canmaroo, Dalby

Cabarlah, Crow's Nest
Canning Creek, Leyburn
Canning Downs, Warwick
Carrington, Toowoomba
Cecil Plains, Dalby
Clifton, Clifton Railway Station
Collinsville, Warwick
Cooby Creek, Geham
Coppymurrambilla (N. S. W.), Goondiwindi
Coolmunda, Inglewood
Coomrith, Dalby
Cumkillenbar, Dalby
Cooranga, Dalby
Cooroon, Dalby
Crow's Nest, Crow's Nest
Dulacca, Condamine
Durah, Dalby
East Talgai, Allora
Ellangowan, Cambooya
Emu Vale, Warwick
Eton Vale, Cambooya
Euston, Drayton or Toowoomba
Felton, Cambooya
Gladfield, Warwick
Glenelg, Leyburn
Glengallan, Warwick
Glenlyon, Leyburn
Glenmore, Dalby
Goomburra, Allora
Gowrie, Gowrie Crossing or Toowoomba
Goodar, Goondiwindi
Greekbank, Dalby
Gunyan, Leyburn
Haldon, Clifton Railway Station
Harrow, Cambooya
Highfields, Cabarlah
Hendon, Hendon Railway Station
Headington Hill, Clifton Railway Station
Halliford, Dalby
Jimbour, Dalby
Jinghi Jinghi, Dalby
Jondaryan, Jondaryan
Jandowi, Dalby
Killarney, Warwick
Kurrawah, Dalby
Kincaird, Dalby
Kogan Creek, Dalby
Koreelah, Warwick
Loudon, Dalby
Lyndhurst, Warwick
Maryvale, Warwick
Mount Irving, Jondaryan
Moongoola, Warwick
Moraybia, Condamine
Mount Russell, Jondaryan
Mount Sturt, Warwick
Meringandan, Meringandan
Merriwa (N.S.W.), Goondiwindi
Moogoon, Goondiwindi
Murragoron, Inglewood
Newinga, Goondiwindi
North Branch, Greenmount
Nundubbermere, Leyburn
Oakey Creek, Oakey Creek Railway Station
Oaklands, Leyburn
Pilton, Toowoomba or Clifton Railway Station
Pine Creek, Yandilla
Pratten, Warwick
Proston, Dalby
Retreat, Dalby
Rosalie Plains, Jondaryan
Rosenthal, Warwick
St. Ruths, Dalby
St. Ronan's, Yandilla
St. Helens, Pittsworth
Stonehenge, Leyburn
Summer Hill, Warwick
Talgai East, Hendon
Tallwood, Goondiwindi
Tandawanna, Goondiwindi
Tarawinaba, Goondiwindi
Terrica, Leyburn or Warwick
Terra Millis, Inglewood
Tipton, viâ Dalby
Tummaville, Leyburn
Treveston, Leyburn
Toolburra, Warwick
Undercliffe, Warwick
Umbirom Homestead, Drayton
Umbercollie, Goondiwindi
War War, Dalby
Warroo, Inglewood
Woodlee, Yandilla
Warra Warra, Dalby
Woomba, Dalby
Weranga, Dalby
Westbrook, Drayton
Westbrook Homestead Area No. 1, Haydock's
Westbrook Homestead Area No. 2, Crosshill, *viâ* Oakey Creek
Welltown, Goondiwindi
Wyaga, Goondiwindi
Western Creek, *viâ* Drayton or Cambooya
Whetstone, Inglewood
Winton, Goondiwindi
Yeulba Creek, Condamine
Yandilla, Yandilla

Local Commission of the Peace.

Adams, John Drummond, Geham
Aland, Robert, Toowoomba
Allan, Hon. William, Braeside, Warwick
Allen, Thomas, Woodlawn, Greenmount
Allen, T. J., Toowoomba
Affleck, John, Swan Creek, Warwick
Anderson, Wm., Clifton
Anderson, A., Toowoomba
Andrews, William, Meringandan
Armstrong, O., Goondiwindi
Archibald, Hon. J., Warwick
Bailey, C. W., Goondiwindi
Bamberry, John, Merivale, Warwick
Barnes, George R., Warwick
Bassingthwaighte, Sydney Wm., Riversdale, Chinchilla
Bassingthwaighte, Edwd., Jinghi Jinghi, Chinchilla
Bassingthwaighte, George, Rosevale, Macalister
Batzloff, Frederick, Westbrook H.A.
Beirne, B. J., Toowoomba
Bennett, G. F., Toowoomba
Berkelman, W. F., Toowoomba
Boland, E., Toowoomba
Bond, William, Toowoomba
Briggs, A. B., Ellengowan, Leyburn
Brocklebank, W., Broxburn, Pittsworth
Brosnan, Maurice, Lucky Valley
Broadfoot, James, Toowoomba
Brodribb, F. C., Toowoomba
Brownrigg, W. H., Goondiwindi
Ball, James Thomas
Bruhn, John J., Quinlow, Jondaryan
Campbell, James, Toowoomba
Campbell, Charles, Toowoomba
Campbell, James, Swan Creek, Warwick
Cameron, Duncan, Maida Hill, Dalby
Cameron, W. J. B., Toowoomba
Cameron, D. M., Welltown, Goondiwindi
Cardew, Pollet, Stanthorpe
Cardew, F. T. L., Oakey Creek
Cassidy, F., Jimbour, Dalby
Charles, John, Inglewood
Chauvel, C. H., Warwick
Chauvel, C. H. E., Canning Downs South, Warwick
Clarke, George, Hendon
Clark, G. H., East Talgai, Hendon
Clay, George, Leyburn
Clayton, G. C., Toowoomba
Cleary, J., Crow's Nest
Clendinning, W. S., Toowoomba
Cory, H. Vermont, Warwick
Cory, Gilbert Gostwyck, Toowoomba
Cocks, Charles, Toowoomba
Conroy, James, Dalby
Cooke, Robert, Allora
Cooke, R., Mossdale, Gomoron
Coutts, Thomas, North Toolburra
Crawford, Wm., Crawfordsburn, T'mba
Crawford, Henry, Glenburn, Drayton
Cruise, R., Toowoomba
Crotty, P., Toowoomba
Cunliffe, P. S., Toowoomba
Daly, James, Quinlow, Jondaryan
Daveney, C. B., Warwick
Davidson, Paul, Darkey Flat, Warwick
Davidson, P. J., Crosshill, Oakey
Davies, T. C., Allora
Davy, Thomas C., Warwick
Deacon, Wm., Allora
De Conlay, James, Warwick
Dickson, R. P., Warwick
Donovan, Patrick, Allora
Dougall, James, Allora
Dun, H. P., Irvingdale, Dalby
Dunne, James, Tipton, Dalby
Easton, Frederick C., Spring Creek
Easton, Henry E., Gowrie Junction
Ensor, Henry, Maida Hill, Dalby
Evans, A. F., Dalby
Evans, Agustus, S. Toolburra, Warwick
Filshie, Robert, Toowoomba
Finnie, John, Rosevale, Drayton
Fitzsimmons, Charles P., Tipton, Dalby
Fletcher, E. Kensington, Dalby
Fletcher, James, Ballandean, Stanthorpe
Fogarty, John, Toowoomba
Ford, Michael, Dalby
Frederick, H. C., East Prairie
Freshney, Reginald, Toowoomba
Gallagher, John, Thane's Creek
Galloway, F. W., Toowoomba
Garde, T. W., Toowoomba
Garget, John, Toowoomba
Gibson, Richard, Warwick
Goodall, Captain W. R., Police Magistrate, Toowoomba
Gordon, Andrew, Allora
Gore, Frederick Arthur, Yandilla
Gore, Gerald Ralph, Yandilla
Grayson, F., Warwick
Grayson, Allen, Killarney, Warwick
Graham, Henry L., Crow's Nest
Graham, J. L., Toowoomba
Groom, William Henry, Millbrook, Toowoomba
Groom, Henry L., Toowoomba
Grimes, Thomas, Spring Creek, Clifton
Griffiths, G. W., Toowoomba
Gruchy, John William de., Highfields
Hagenbach, Peter, Warwick
Hanley, James, Back Plains, Clifton

Handley, Robt., Paradise Farm, Drayton
Harris, J. D., Leyburn
Hartigan, Patrick, Warwick
Harvey, Edward, Allora
Healy, John, Warwick
Hensler, J. P., Goondiwindi
Hensler, Carl, Goondiwindi
Hodgen, William, Toowoomba
Hogg, James B., Asylum for the Insane, Toowoomba
Holberton, Hon. Fredk. H., Toowoomba
Hood, W. W., Toowoomba
Hooper, W. J., Merriwa
Horwitz, Jacob, Warwick
Horwitz, Joseph, Warwick
Hosick, Daniel A., Talgai, Leyburn
Howell, T. J., Killarney
Hunt, James, Daandine
Hunt, Paul, Loudon, Dalby
Hunter, D. M., Pittsworth
Jennings, John F., Westbrook
Johnson, T. A., Warwick
Jones, John, Canning Creek, Inglewood
Joyce, J. W., Dalby
Keogh, P., Toowoomba
Keogh, P. M. Warwick
Kelleher, John, Darkey Flat, Warwick
Kennedy, Thomas, Allora
Kennard, S. B., Toowoomba
Kemp, W., Swan Creek, Warwick
Killeen, P., Boxgrove, Dalby
Killeen, William, Boxgrove, Dalby
Killeen, George, Brookfield, Goondwindi
King, Henry V., Gowrie
King, A. L., Gowrie
King, E. H., Glengallan
Kircher, J., Sandy Creek, Warwick
Lane, John P., Severn River, Stanthorpe
Landy, James, Dalby
Lamb, Thomas, Killarney, Warwick
Leane, John, Meringandan
Lee, James, Happy Valley
Littleton, John Thomas, Crow's Nest
Lomas, George H., Silverwood, Warwick
Lord, Frederick, Eskdale
Macansh, T. W., Warwick
Mackay, D. H., S. Toolburra, Warwick
Magill, Dr. M., Goondiwindi
Margetts, Frederick, Warwick
Marwedel, Fedor Max, Toowoomba
Marks, James, Toowoomba
Marshall, Wm., Well Station, Warwick
Mathieson, John, East Prairie, Jondaryan
Mayes, Alexander, Toowoomba
Merry, Thomas F., Warwick
Metcalfe, E. J., Toowoomba
Mills, Jas. C., Callandoon
Mogridge, Thomas, Warwick
Morgan, Arthur, Warwick
Morgan, William Matthew, Warwick
Moore, Major, Police Magistrate, Warwick
Mott, H., Allora
Munro, Duncan, Highfields
Munro, John, Highfields
Munro, Archibald, Toowoomba
Mutze, Peter, Gowrie Road
Myles, J. T., Warwick
Macintosh, James, Blinkbonnie, Warwick
Mackenzie, J. P., Toowoomba
Macpherson, Lachlan, Toowoomba
M'Dougall, C. E., Warwick
M'Dougall, Edwin, Rosalie, Jondaryan
M'Donald, J. C., Warwick
McDonnell, Michael Joseph, Greenmount
M'Donnell, Æ. John, Toowoomba
M'Ewen, John, Inglewood
M'Gahan, Thos., Swan Creek, Warwick
McGowan, S. B., Canning Downs, Warwick
M'Grath, Thomas, Perseverance
M'Intosh, Donald, Glencairn, Cambooya
M'Intyre, Joseph Sharp, Toowoomba
M'Intosh, Charles, Killarney, Warwick
M'Killop, Peter, Emu Creek, Crow's Nest
M'Leish, J. P., Toowoomba
M'Leod, Roderick, Terrica, Inglewood
M'Mahon, Daniel, Gowrie Junction
M'Millan, John, Mugan, Goondiwindi
M'Phie, Neil, Toowoomba
M'Quaker, W. H., Stanthorpe
Nelson, Sir H. M., Gabbinbar, Too'mba
Needham, Francis Henry, Warwick
Orton, Arthur, Stanthorpe
O'Leary, Jeremiah, Ellangowan
O'Brien, Patrick, Toowoomba
O'Connor, P., Kincora, Pittsworth
O'Leary, Arthur, Mile End, Warwick
Pain, Francis, Allora
Peak, William James, Drayton
Pierce, William, Lemon Tree, Yandilla
Pillar, E., Middle Ridge
Porter, Alexander, North Branch
Porter, J., Strathbourne, Leyburn
Primrose, Francis A., Toowoomba
Ramsay, Robert, Harrow, Cambooya
Ramsay, Marmaduke Francis, Harrow, Cambooya
Reithmuller, Gotlieb Frederick, Glenvale
Renwick, James, Toowoomba
Ritscher, Herman, Stanthorpe
Roberts, Edwin, Toowoomba
Robertson, J. H., Toowoomba
Robinson, S. C. W., Toowoomba
Robinson, Edwin W., Toowoomba
Robinson, W. R., Toowoomba
Roche, Frederick William, Dalby
Rosenstengel, Richard, Toowoomba

Say, George, Highfields
Scholefield, Richard W., Toowoomba
Scott, J. T. W., Goondiwindi
Seaman, William, Stanthorpe
Sharpe, Richard, Toombungee
Sheahan, John, Stanthorpe
Shepperd, John, Drayton
Slade, W. B., Glengallan, Warwick
Sly, William, Toowoomba
Sloman, J. B., Toowoomba
Smith, Hon. J. T., Toowoomba
Sinclair, Duncan, Welltown
Simpson, George Morris, Dalby
Snell, John Cooke, Cambooya
Stephens, Samuel G., Toowoomba
Stirling, James, Toowoomba
Strüver, F. R. C., Pine Creek
Swinburne, Matthew, North Toolburra, Warwick
Taylor, W. B., Toowoomba
Taylor, James, junr., Toowoomba
Taylor, W. W., Toowoomba
Taylor, Thomas M., Jimbour, Dalby
Teschner, L., Gowrie Scrub, Toowoomba
Thorn, W., Toowoomba
Thompson, W., Warwick
Thomson, A. P., Dalby
Tolmie, James, Toowoomba
Torbock, John Robson, Rosswyn, Pittsworth
Troy, Joseph, Toowoomba
Treweke, W. H., Umbercollie, Goondiwindi
Truss, John, Middle Ridge
Turner, W. H., Cockrith, Dalby
Turnbull, James sr., Dalveen, Warwick
Tyson, Hon. James, Felton
Von Pein, John, Beauaraba Scrub, Pittsworth
Wallace, William, Warwick
Ward, Charles H., Warwick
Warner, J. R., Toowoomba
Webb, William, Racecourse, Toowoomba
Walker, G. R. F., Dalby
Watson, George Walter, Tandawanna, Goondiwindi
Wiemres, John, junr., Pittsworth
Wienholt, Edward, Goomburra
Whichello, S. H., Toowoomba
White, H. L., Doctor's Creek, Gowrie Junction
Wild, J. W., Warwick
Wilson, Robert, Pittsworth
Wilson, James, Freestone Creek, Warwick
West, F. J., St. Helens, Pittsworth
Williams, Charles, Jondaryan
Williams, James, Toowoomba
Wilshire, Major Joseph, Toowoomba
Wilcox, W. E., Toowoomba
Wilcox, E., Plainby, Crow's Nest
Wockner, Frederick Rendon, Rosalie, Jondaryan
Woods, F. B., Warwick
Woodlock, J. F., Goondiwindi
Woodlock, M. T., Inglewood
Woodlock, W. J., Murgan, Goondiwindi
Woodford, W. S. R., Goonwindi
Woodward, C. R., Toowoomba
Wittenberg, L., Toowoomba

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Government Departments.

Home Secretary's Department.—Chief Secretary—The Right Honorable Sir Hugh M. Nelson, K.C.M.G., P.C.; Secretary to the Prime Minister—Henry S. Dutton; Public Service Board—W. L. G. Drew (Chairman), T. Mylne, M. O'Malley; Secretary, J. P. Bichard; Immigration Agent—J. O'N. Brenan; Agent-General—Sir H. W. Norman, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E.; Secretary to Agent-General—C. S. Dicken; Advertising Board—W. E. Parry-Okeden, W. H. Ryder, T. M. King, W. C. Hume, John McDonnell; Secretary—I. J. Bickmore; Home Secretary—Hon. Sir Horace Tozer; Under Secretary—W. H. Ryder; Chief Clerk—J. F. Sloan; Registrar-General—W. T. Blakeney; Commissioner of Police—W. E. Parry-Okeden; Chief Clerk—R. H. Lawson; Government Printer—E. Gregory; Chief Engraver—W. Knight; Comptroller General of Prisons—C. E. de F. Pennefather; Asylums for the Insane—Goodna: Medical Superintendent—R. B. Scholes, M.B.; Toowoomba: Medical Superintendent—J. B. Hogg.

Department of Public Instruction.—Secretary for Public Instruction—Hon. D. H. Dalrymple; Under-Secretary—J. G. Anderson, M.A.; Clerical Staff—C. A. J. Woodcock (Chief Clerk), J. W. C. Drane (Accountant), T. M'Intyre (Registrar); General Inspector—D. Ewart.

Treasury Department.—Treasurer—Right Hon. Sir Hugh M. Nelson, K.C.M.G., P.C.; Under-Secretary—T. M. King; Receiver—C. S. Miles; Paymaster—H. St. J. Somerset; Chief Clerk and Accountant—T. W. Connah; Savings Bank

Manager—T. W. Wells; Chief Clerk—F. C. Lee; Portmaster—T. M. Almond; Marine Board—Hon. F. H. Hart, R. S. Taylor, J. D. Campbell, and Hon. E. B. Forrest; Shipping Inspector—C. S. Fison; Secretary to the Marine Board—S. A. Pethebridge; Harbour Master—J. Mackay; Hydraulic Engineer—J. B. Henderson; Colonial Storekeeper—A. Woodward.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.—Collector of Customs and Chief Inspector of Distilleries and Excise—W. H. Irving; Chief Clerk—J. C. Kent; Inspector of Invoices—J. Honeyman. Border Customs Stations—Wallangarra, Texas, Goondiwindi, Mungindi, Hebel, Wooroorooka, Hungerford, Wompah, Ootoo, Betoota, Birdsville, Cameroweal, Urandangie, Killarney.

PORTS ON THE COAST WITH CUSTOM-HOUSES AND OFFICERS.—Bowen, Bundaberg, Burketown, Cairns, Cooktown, Dungeness, Gladstone, Geraldton, Mackay, Maryborough, Normanton, Port Douglas, Rockhampton, St. Lawrence, Townsville, Thursday Island.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC LANDS.—Secretary for Public Lands—The Hon. J. F. G. Foxton; Under-Secretary—W. C. Hume; Chief Clerk—F. X. Heeney; Officer in Charge of Selection Branch—W. J. Scott; Accountant—J. A. Beal; Survey Branch: Surveyor-General—Archibald M'Dowall; Chief Clerk—T. K. Perssé.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.—Under Secretary and Curator of Public Parks, Gardens, and Reserves—Peter M'Lean; Instructor in Agriculture—E. M. Shelton; Chief Inspector of Stock and Registrar of Brands—P. R. Gordon.

LAND BOARD.—Under "The Crown Lands Act of 1884"—Thomas Stevenson Sword and W. A. Tully; Secretary—P. W. Shannon; Head Office—Brisbane.

CROWN LANDS.—There are Commissioners at the following palces. As changes frequently occur it is best to address them as "The Land Commissioner," at the several places hereafter named, as Aramac, Banana, Birdsville, Blackall, Bowen, Bundaberg, Burketown, Cairns, Charleville, Charters Towers, Clermont, Cloncurry, Cooktown, Croydon, Cunnamulla, Darling Downs (Toowoomba, Dalby, Warwick), East Moreton (Brisbane and Beenleigh), Gayndah, Georgetown, Gladstone, Goondiwindi, Gympie, Herberton, Hughenden, Ingham, Inglewood, Ipswich, Isisford, Mackay, Maryborough, Mourilyan (Geraldton), Mount Morgan (Assistant, for the purpose of issuing timber licenses), Pentland, Port Douglas, Ravenswood, Rockhampton, Roma, Springsure, Stanthorpe, Normanton, Nanango, St. George, St. Lawrence, Surat, Tambo, Taroom, Thargomindah, Thornborough, Thursday Island, Townsville, Windorah, Winton.

LAND AGENTS.—Aramac, Banana, Barcaldine, Birdsville, Blackall, Bowen, Brisbane, Bundaberg, Burketown, Cairns, Charleville, Charters Towers, Clermont, Cloncurry, Cooktown, Croydon, Cunnamulla, Dalby, Eidsvold, Gayndah, Georgetown, Gladstone, Goondiwindi, Gympie, Herberton, Hughenden, Hungerford, Ingham, Inglewood, Ipswich, Isisford, Longreach, Mackay, Maryborough, Mourilyan (Geraldton), Nanango, Normanton, Pentland, Port Douglas, Ravenswood, Rockhampton, Roma, Springsure, Stanthorpe, St. George, St. Lawrence, Surat, Tambo, Taroom, Tenningering, Thargomindah, Thornborough, Thursday Island, Toowoomba, Townsville, Warwick, Windorah, Winton. Address as follows: The Land Agent at—naming the place.

PASTORAL OCCUPATION.—Officer in Charge of Pastoral Occupation Branch in Brisbane—J. E. Burstall; for Burke—At Normanton; for Cook—At Cooktown.

MINES DEPARTMENT.—Secretary for Mines—Hon. R. Philp; Under Secretary—P. F. Sellheim; Chief Clerk—H. Marshall; Government Geologist—R. L. Jack. Gold Wardens are stationed at the following places:—Blackall, Bowen, Brisbane, Bundaberg, Burketown, Cairns, Charleville, Charters Towers, Clermont, Cloncurry, Cooktown, Croydon, Cunnamulla, Eidsvold, Georgetown, Gladstone, Gympie, Geraldton, Herberton, Hughenden, Ingham, Ipswich, Longreach, Mackay, Maryborough, Mount Morgan, Nanango, Normanton, Port Douglas, Ravenswood, Rockhampton, Roma, Stanthorpe, Surat, Thursday Island, Thargomindah, Toowoomba, Townsville, Warwick.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.—Secretary for Public Works—The Hon.

D. H. Dalrymple; Under-Secretary for Works—R. Robertson; Government Architect and Engineer for Bridges—A. B. Brady; Chief Draftsman—T. Pye.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.—Secretary for Railways—Hon. J. R. Dickson, C.M.G.; Commissioner for Railways—Robt. J. Gray; Secretary to Commissioner for Railways—T. S. Pratten; Deputy Commissioner and General Traffic Manager—J. F. Thallon; Chief Engineer—H. C. Stanley; Locomotive Engineer—H. Horniblow; Comptroller of Stores—Albert Prewett.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.—Attorney-General—Hon. T. J. Byrnes; Chief Justice—His Honor Sir S. W. Griffith, G.C.M.G.; Puisne Judges—His Honor P. A. Cooper and His Honor P. Real; Northern Judge—His Honor C. E. Chubb; Central Judge—His Honor Virgil Power; Judges of District Courts—G. W. Paul, G. G. Miller, and A. B. Noel; Crown Prosecutors of District Courts—F. W. Dickson, H. E. King, and E. Mansfield; Under Secretary for Justice—W. Cahill; Crown Solicitor—James H. Gill; Sheriff—W. Townley; Registrar of Supreme Court, Brisbane, and Joint Stock Companies—Wm. Bell; Registrar Supreme Court, Townsville—T. G. Fraser; Registrar Supreme Court, Rockhampton—J. L. Blood Smyth; Official Trustee in Insolvency and Curator in Intestacy and Insanity—J. D. Hall; Registrar of Titles—J. O. Bourne; Master of Titles—E. Gore Jones; Chief Commissioner of Stamps—H. M. Milman; Registrar of Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks—W. T. Blakeney; Registrar of Friendly Societies—R. Rendle; Registrar District Court, Brisbane—W. H. Carvoso.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Brisbane—W. H. Wilson, L.F. Bernays, A. W. Chambers, A. F. M. Feez, J. H. Flower, and H. L. E. Rüthning; Bundaberg—A. F. B. Chubb; Rockhampton—R. R. Jones; Maryborough—T. Morton; Toowoomba—C. W. Hamilton; Charters Towers—John Marsland, L. W. Marsland.

COMMISSIONERS FOR ISSUING WRITS, &c.—Cooktown—H. M. Chester; Mackay—W. J. Hartley, P.M.; Maryborough—E. Morey (acting) P.M.; Bundaberg—T. Mowbray, P.M.; Charters Towers—C. A. M. Morris, P.M.

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Police Magistrates.

Ayr—J. C. Baird (acting)
Barcaldine—A. Lee (acting)
Beenleigh—J. A. McArthur (acting)
Birdsville—W. R. de Vaux
Blackall—K. T. Taylor
Bowen—F. W. Miles
Brisbane—P. Pinnock, G. P. M. Murray
Bundaberg—T. Mowbray
Bucketown—E. E. Hall
Cairns—B. R. Stafford
Charleville—J. V. Williams
Charters Towers—C. A. M. Morris
Clermont—W. R. O. Hill
Cloncurry—T. H. Boddington
Cooktown—H. M. Chester
Croydon—L. E. D. Towner
Cunnamulla—C. Francis
Dalby—M. F. B. Fanning (acting)
Eidsvold—(Vacant)
Georgetown—F. P. Parkinson
Geraldton—P. Macarthur
Gladstone—E. T. Curtis
Goondiwindi—O. Armstrong
Gympie—W. M. Mowbray
Herberton—A. C. Haldane
Hughenden—B. C. McGroarty
Hungerford—J. Paterson
Ipswich—H. T. Macfarlane
Ingham—P. W. Pears
Longreach—P. G. Grant
Mackay—W. J. Hartley
Maryborough—E. Morey (acting)
Mount Morgan—F. Millican
Muttaburra—E. F. Craven
Normanton—A. H. Zillman
Port Douglas—W. J. Connolly
Ravenswood—W. G. K. Cusack
Rockhampton—R. A. Ranking
Roma—F. Vaughan
South Brisbane—W. Yaldwyn
St. George—J. Macalister
Stanthorpe—F. H. Hyde (acting)
Springsure—C. A. Collard (acting)
Tambo—R. W. Moran (acting)
Thargomindah—J. W. W. Jackson (acting)
Thursday Island—Hon. John Douglas, C.M.G.
Toowoomba—W. R. Goodall
Townsville—J. G. McDonald
Warwick—R. A. Moore
Winton—E. Eglinton

District Registrars of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

ARAMAC—E. F. Craven, Muttaburra
BALONNE—John Macalister, St. George
BLACKALL—R. T. Taylor
BOWEN—Martin O'Donohue
BRISBANE—The Registrar-General, Wm. Theophilus Blakeney; Deputy-Registrar-General, R. B. Howard
BUNDABERG—Oscar E. Power
BURKE—A. H. Zillman, Normanton
BURNETT—Thos. Illidge, Gayndah
CABOOLTURE—Thos. Bryce, Burnside, Stony Creek
CAIRNS—Herbert Morris
CARDWELL—W. C. Miller, Ingham
CHARLEVILLE—Marcus Gallagher
CLERMONT—W. G. King
CLONCURRY—Thos. H. Boddington
COOK—Arthur Dean, Cooktown
CUNNAMULLA.—C. Francis
DALBY AND DARLING DOWNS NORTH—F. W. Roche, Dalby
DARLING DOWNS WEST—O. Armstrong, Goondiwindi
DARLING DOWNS EAST AND WARWICK—W. G. Hanbury, Warwick
DIAMANTINA—R. E. Halloran, Isisford
DRAYTON AND TOOWOOMBA, DARLING DOWNS CENTRAL, AND HIGHFIELDS—G. E. Evans, Toowoomba
ENOGGERA—G. H. Cole, Paddington
ETHERIDGE—A. P. W. Tregear, Georgetown
FASSIFERN—Geo. Whitney, Englesburg
GLADSTONE—R. B. Hotherington
GYMPIE—John Farrelly
HERBERTON—H. L. Archdall
HUGHENDEN—Bernard C. MacGrcarty
IPSWICH AND MORETON WEST—R. Miller, Ipswich
KENNEDY—F. Russell, Charters Towers
LEICHHARDT—Jas. McDonald, Banana
LOGAN—J. A. Macarthur
MACKAY—A. Hasenkamp
MARANOA—F. Vaughan, Roma
MARYBOROUGH AND WIDE BAY—John Blaine
MARATHON—E. Eglinton, Winton
MORETON EAST—Henri Willson Haseler, South Brisbane (Stanley-street)
NUNDAH—J. G. Camer[illegible]
OXLEY—John Moffatt, Oxley
PALMER—S. G. Pegus, Maytown
PEAK DOWNS—H. J. Johnston, Blackwater
ROCKHAMPTON AND WESTWOOD—F. R. Chester-Master
SOMERSET—W. G. Moran, Thursday Isl'nd
SPRINGSURE—C. A. Collard
STANLEY—R. F. G. Gore, Esk
STANTHORPE—F. H. Hyde
ST. LAWRENCE—Alex. Blyth
TAROOM—Alfred Scott
TAMBO—R. W. Moran
TIARO—J. Pickering
TOOWONG—H. C. Luck
TOWNSVILLE—John Nicholson
WARREGO—J. W. W. Jackson, Thargomindah
WOOTHAKATA—James Williams, Thornborough

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Assistant District Registrars of Births and Deaths.

ARAMAC—R. T. Dyer, Arrilalah; P. Ryan, Barcaldine; Wm. Quilter, Aramac; P. G. Grant, Longreach
BALONNE—R. Woodhouse, Surat; John McGrath, Bollon; T. R. Corkran, Yeulba; Richard Davis, Wallumbilla; Wm. Horan, Mungindi
BLACKALL—Thos. Kinsella, Jericho; P. Ryan, Barcaldine.
BOWEN—Vacant.
BUNDABERG—P. F. Fleming, Gin Gin; J. J. E. Williams, Tenningering.
BRISBANE—J. Melville, Toowong; Hy. Browne, Fortitude Valley; R. Stratton, Woolloongabba; F. Bodman, West End; Alex. Grant, Stone's Corner, Logan Road; D. Kelly, Kangaroo Point; Ellen Doyle, Lady Bowen Hospital.
BURKE—J. P. Furey, Burketown; F. C. M. Burne, Croydon; Patrick Quinn, Camooweal.
BURNETT—A. B. Gibson, Nanango; G. W. Leney, Paradise; J. J. E. Williams, Tenningering; W. J. Matthews, Eidsvold.
CABOOLTURE—Thos. King, Woodford; T. Brett, Woombye; J. K. Berry, Upper North Pine; Jas. Rafter, Redcliffe; G. V. Fairbrother, Landsborough; P. Short, Caboolture.
CAIRNS—Denis Casey, Geraldton; John McKiernan, Kuranda; Thos. McBride, Mareeba.
CARDWELL—R. W. Garraway, Cardwell.
CHARLEVILLE—T. Lane, Morven; T. M'Culkin, Augathella; J. Nagle, Adavale

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COOK—W. J. McCarthy, Port Douglas; David Whelan, Ayton.

CUNNAMULLA—Thos. Rahal, Hangerford; M. Daly, Eulo; T. P. Palmer, Wooroorooka.

DARLING DOWNS CENTRAL—Railway Station Master, Clifton; Railway Station Master, Jondaryan; James H. Gwynne, Allora; Railway Station Master, Hendon; Railway Station Master, Gowrie Junction; W. Garget, Pittsworth; James Mahoney, Leyburn.

DARLING DOWNS EAST—John O'Brien, Killarney; J. H. Gwynne, Allora; J. Mahoney, Leyburn; Railway Station Master, Hendon; B. O'Connor, Inglewood; A. J. Thompson, Texas; Jas. Murray, Yangan.

DARLING DOWNS NORTH—C. Wecker, Meringandan; Railway Station Master, Miles; Railway Station Master, Jondaryan; Railway Station Master, Gowrie Junction; Railway Station Master, Oakey Creek; T. R. Corkran, Yeulba; J. A. Murpyh, Chinchilla.

DIAMANTINA—A. M'Donald, Birdsville; R. Crook, Windorah; G. Bell, Jundah.

DRAYTON AND TOOWOOMBA—Railway Station Master, Jondaryan.

ENOGGERA—Thos. Carfoot, Enoggera; Jas. McLean, Lutywyche; Edward Walsh, Breakfast Creek; Wm. Davis, Rosalie.

ETHERIDGE—E. P. Smith, Cumberland; Thos. Hawley, Charleston; John Bradley, Georgetown.

FASSIFERN—Railway Station Master, Grandchester; Railway Station Master, Walloon; Railway Station Master, Rosewood; W. Arrell, Harrisville; Geo. Sutton, Boonah.

GYMPIE—Constable F. M. Noble, Tewantin; J. M. Brown, Kilkivan.

HERBERTON—W. Orr, Watsonville; P. O'Callaghan, Irvine Bank; George Charlton, Mount Albion; John McKiernan, Kuranda.

HIGHFIELDS—P. Daly, Highfields; Johnston Stewart, Crow's Nest.

HUGHENDEN—P. Power, Richmond.

KENNEDY—R. Beattie, Ravenswood; Patrick Canning, Pentland; Octav. Coles, Ravenswood Junction.

LEICHHARDT—Martin Kelly, Cometville; Railway Station Master, Duaringa; G. C. King, Mount Morgan; Henry B. Bunting, Tableland; Joseph Fitton, Rainbow.

LOGAN—Thos. Murray, Coomera; L. J. Clare, Nerang Creek; Nathaniel J. King, Southport; R. C. Graham, Tallebudgera, J. King, Beaudesert.

MACKAY—W. Gunn, Walkerston.

MARANOA—Wm. Wayman, Mitchell; T. R. Corkran, Yeulba; Richard Davis, Wallumbilla.

MARATHON—M. O'Connor, Boulia.

MORETON, EAST—W. Ferguson, Beenleigh; S. Demack, Bulimba; J. White, Cleveland; R. Stratton, Woolloongabba; Alex. Grant, Stone's Corner, Logan R.

MORETON, WEST—J. W. Small, Goodna; Railway Station Master, Walloon; Railway Station Master, Laidley; Railway Station Master, Grandchester; Railway Station Master, Gatton; Railway Station Master, Helidon; E. A. Fagg, Lowood; Railway Station Master, Murphy's Creek; Railway Station Master, Rosewood; J. L. Frederich, Marburg; J. Michel, Fernvale; W. Minogue, Laidley Town.

NUNDAH—Edwd. Walsh, Breakfast Ck.; Jas. McLean, Lutwyche; H. Primrose, Sandgate; J. Carseldine, Bald Hills; J. Rafter, Nundah; Thos. Carfoot, Enoggera.

OXLEY—W. Ferguson, Beenleigh; J. W. Small, Goodna; J. Melville, Toowong; R. Stratton, Woolloongabba; W. H. Mackerith, Stephens; Alex. Grant, Stone's Corner, Logan Road.

PALMER—Robt. Kelly, Limestone; F. J. Cherry, Coen.

SPRINGSURE—Railway Station Master, Duaringa; Patrick Mallon, Rolleston.

TIARO—F. E. Bull, Thompson's Flat.

TOWNSVILLE—J. C. Baird, Ayr.

WESTWOOD—Railway Station Master, Duaringa; G. C. King, Mt. Morgan.

WIDE BAY—J. A. Beatty, Pialba; L. Phelan, Howard; H. W. Lee, Isis; Jas. Lawrence, Biggenden.

WOOTHAKATA—Robt. Kelly, Limestone; R. Smith, Muldiva.

Royal Family.—Date of Birth and Age in 1898.

QUEEN VICTORIA.....May 24, 1819—79
Prince Consort.....August 26, 1819, died December 14, 1861
Princess Royal (Empress Dowager of Germany).....November 21, 1840—58
(Married January 25, 1858, to Crown Prince Frederick William of Prussia, afterwards Frederick III. ; 8 children)
Prince of Wales.....November 9, 1841—57
(Married March 10, 1863, to Alexandra, Princess of Denmark, born December 1, 1844) Issue—
Albert Victor Christian Edward.....January 8, 1864, died 1892
George Frederick Ernest Albert (Duke of York).....June 3, 1865—33
(Married Princess Victoria May, July 6th, 1893)
Alexander John Charles Albert.....April 6, died April 7, 1871
Louise Victoria Alexandra Dagmar.....February 20, 1867—31
Victoria Alexandra Olga Mary.....July 6, 1868—30
Maud Charlotte Mary Victoria.....November 26, 1869—29
Princess Alice Maud Mary.....April 25, 1843
(Married July 1, 1862, to Prince Louis of Hesse, died December 14, 1878 ; 7 children)
Prince Alfred Ernest Albert (Duke of Edinburgh and Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha).....August 6, 1844—54
(Married January 23, 1874, to Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrovna of Russia ; 5 children)
Princess Helena Augusta Victoria.....May 25, 1846—52
(Married July, 1866, to Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein ; 5 children)
Princess Louise Car. Alberta.....March 18, 1848—50
(Married March 21, 1871, to Marquis of Lorne)
Prince Arthur William Patrick Albert (Duke of Connaught).....May 1, 1850—48
(Married March 13, 1879, to Princess Louise of Prussia ; 3 children)
Prince Leopold G. Duncan Albert (Duke of Albany), born April 7, 1853, died March 28th, 1884 (married April 27, 1882, to Princess Helene, of Waldeck-Pyrmont; 2 children)
Princess Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodore.....April 14, 1857—41
(Married July 23, 1885, to Prince Henry of Battenberg)—2 children.
Duke of Cumberland.....September 21, 1845—53
Duke of Cambridge.....March 26, 1819—79
Duchess of Cambridge.....July 25, 1797, died 1889
Duchess of Teck.....November 27, 1833 ; died October 27, 1897

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British Government.

Prime Minister, Marquis of Salisbury (£5,000)
Lord President of the Council, Duke of Devonshire (£3,000)
Lord Chancellor, Lord Halsbury (£10,000)
Lord Privy Seal, Viscount Cross (£2,000)
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Lord James of Hereford (£2,000)
Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks Beach (£5,000)
Secretary of State Home Department, Sir Matthew White Ridley (£5,000)
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Marquis of Salisbury
Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Chamberlain (£5,000)
Secretary of State for War, Marquis of Lansdowne (£5,000)
Secretary of State for India, Lord George Hamilton
First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. Goschen (£4,500)
First Lord of the Treasury, Mr. A. J. Balfour (£5,000)
President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Ritchie (£2,000)
President of Local Government Board, Mr. Chaplin (£2,000)
Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Lord Cadogan (£20,000)
Lord Chancellor of Ireland, Lord Ashbourne (£8,000)

Secretary for Scotland, Lord Balfour of Burleigh (£2,000)
First Commissioner of Works, Mr. Akers-Douglas
President of the Board of Agriculture, Mr. Walter Long (£2,000)
(The above form the Cabinet.)
Financial Secretary to the Treasury, Mr. Hanbury (£2,000)
Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Curzon (£1,500)
Under-Secretary for War, Mr. St. John Brodrick (£1,500)
Chief Secretary for Ireland, Mr. Gerald Balfour (£4,425)
Postmaster-General, Duke of Norfolk (£2,500)
Vice-President of the Council for Education, Sir J. E. Gorst (£2,000)
Patronage Secretary to the Treasury, Sir W. H. Walrond (£2,000)
Secretary to the Admiralty, Mr. W. E. Macartney (£2,000)
Civil Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. Austen Chamberlain (£1,000)
Under-Secretary, Home Office, Mr. Jesse Collings (£1,500)
Under-Secretary, Colonial Office, Earl of Selborne (£1,500)
Parliamentary Secretary, Local Government Board, Mr. T. W. Russell (£1,200)
Financial Secretary, War Office, Mr. Powell Williams (£1,500)
Attorney-General, Sir R. E. Webster (£7,000)
Master of the Horse, Duke of Portland (£2,500)
Lords in Waiting, Earl of Dartmouth, Earl Waldegrave, Earl of Ranfurly, Lord Churchill, Lord Harris, Lord Henniker, Lord Lawrence (£702 each)
Treasurer of the Household, Marquis of Carmarthen (£904)
Comptroller, Lord Arthur Hill (£904)
Vice-Chamberlain, Hon. Ailwyn Fellowes (£924).
Paymaster General, Earl of Hopetoun
Judge Advocate General, Sir F. H. Jeune
Parliamentary Secretary, India Office, Earl of Onslow
Parliamentary Secretary, Board of Trade, Earl of Dudley
Solicitor General, Sir R. B. Finlay

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Colonial Governors.

BAHAMAS—Sir W. F. Haynes-Smith, K.C.M.G. (£2,000)
BARBADOES—Sir J. S. Hay, K.C.M.G. (£3,000)
BERMUDAS—Lieut-Gen. T. C. Lyons, C.B. (£2,940)
BRITISH GUIANA—Sir A. W. L. Hemming, K.C.M.G.
CANADA—Right Hon. the Earl of Aberdeen, P.C., G.C.M.G. (£10,000)
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE—Sir H. G. Robinson, Bart., G.C.M.G. (£5,000)
CEYLON—Sir West Ridgeway, K.C.B. (8,000)
CYPRUS—Sir W. J. Sendall, K.C.M.G.
FALKLAND ISLANDS—Sir R. T. Goldsworthy, K.C.M.G. (£1,000)
FIJI—Sir George O'Brien, K.C.M.G. (£2,000)
GIBRALTAR—General Sir R. Biddulph, R.A., G.C.M.G., C.B. (£5,000)
GOLD COAST—W. E. Maxwell, C.M.G. (£3,500)
HONDURAS (British)—Sir A. Moloney, K.C.M.G. (£1,800)
HONG KONG—Sir W. Robinson, K.C.M.G. (£6,000)
JAMAICA—Sir H. A. Blake, K.C.M.G. (£6,000)
LABUAN—L. P. Beaufort, Esq. (£800)
LEEWARD ISLANDS—Sir F. Fleming, K.C.M.G. (£3,000)
MALTA—Lieutenant-General Sir A. J. Fremantle, K.C.M.G., C.B. (£4,500)
MAURITIUS—Sir H. E. H. Jerningham, K.C.M.G. (£6,000)
NATAL—Hon. Sir W. F. Hely Hutchinson, K.C.M.G. (£4,000)
NEWFOUNDLAND—Sir H. H. Murray K.C.B. (£2,500)
NEW GUINEA (British)—Sir W. Macgregor, K.C.M.G., C.B. (£1,500 and allowances)
NEW SOUTH WALES—Right Hon. Lord Hampden (£7,000)
NEW ZEALAND—Right Hon. Earl of Ranfurly, K.C.M.G. (£5,000 and allowances)
QUEENSLAND—Right Hon. Lord Lamington K.C.M.G. (£5,000)

SOUTH AUSTRALIA—Sir T. F. Buxton, Bart., K.C.M.G. (£5,000)
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—Sir C. B. H. Mitchell, K.C.M.G. (£6,000)
ST. HELENA—W. Grey-Wilson, Esq., C.M.G. (£900)
TASMANIA—Right Hon. Viscount Gormanston, G.C.M.G. (£3,500)
TOBAGO—W. Low, Esq. (£600)
TRINIDAD—Sir F. N. Broome, K.C.M.G. (£4,000)
VICTORIA—Right Hon. Lord Brassey, K.C.B. (£10,000)
WEST AFRICA SETTLEMENTS—Sierra Leone—Col. F. Cardew, C.M.G. (£2,000); Gambia—R. B. Llewelyn, Esq., C.M.G. (£1,300)
WESTERN AUSTRALIA—Col. Sir Gerard Smith, K.C.M.G. (£4,000)
WINDWARD ISLANDS—Grenada—Sir Charles Bruce, K.C.M.G. (2,500); St. Lucia—V. S. Gouldsbury, C.M.G. (£800); St. Vincent—H. L. Thompson, Esq.

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Colonial Agents—Crown and Others.

Crown Agents, Downing-street, London—Sir M. F. Ommanney, K.C.M.G., R.E.; Ernest Edward Blake, Esq., and Major M. A. Cameron, R.E.

COLONY.	AGENTS.	ADDRESS.
Canada	Lord Strathcona	17 Victoria Street
Victoria	Duncan Gillies, Esq.	15 Victoria Street
New South Wales ...	Sir Saul Samuel, K.C.M.G., C.B.	9 Victoria Street
New Zealand ...	W. P. Reeves, Esq.	13 Victoria Street
Queensland	Sir H. W. Norman, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.	1 Victoria Street
South Australia ...	Hon. T. Playford	15 Victoria Street
Tasmania	Sir R. G. W. Herbert, G.C.B. (acting)	5 Victoria Street
Western Australia ...	Sir M. Fraser, K.C.M.G.	15 Victoria Street
Cape of Good Hope...	Sir D. Tennant, K.C.M.G. W. C. Burnet, Esq. (Emigration)	112 Victoria St., S.W.
Natal...	W. Peace, Esq., C.M.G.	64 Victoria St., S.W.

Inquiries respecting friends or relations in the Colonies should be addressed:—

NEW ZEALAND—Colonial Secretary
NEW SOUTH WALES—Colonial Secretary, Sydney
QUEENSLAND—Brisbane Immigration Agent
S. AUSTRALIA—Commissioner of Crown Lands and Immigration, Adelaide
TASMANIA—Colonial Secretary, Hobart
VICTORIA—Commissioner of Trade and Customs, Melbourne
WEST AUSTRALIA—Immigration Agent, Perth

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Wire Fencing.

Wire Gauge.	WEIGHT OF FENCE PER MILE FOR										Length of cwt.
	1 Wire.		2 Wires.		3 Wires.		4 Wires.		5 Wires.		
	Cwt qr lb		Cwt qr lb		Cwt qr lb		Cwt qr lb		Cwt qr lb		Yds.
4	6 3 17		13 3 6		20 2 23		27 2 12		34 2 1		225
5	5 3 6		11 2 12		17 1 18		23 0 24		29 0 2		303
6	4 3 14		9 3 0		14 2 14		19 2 0		24 1 19		461
7	4 0 13		8 0 26		12 1 11		16 1 24		20 2 9		428
8	3 1 23		6 3 18		10 1 13		13 3 8		17 1 3		509
9	2 3 15		5 3 2		8 2 17		11 2 4		14 1 19		608
10	2 1 12		4 2 24		7 0 8		9 1 20		11 3 4		749
12	1 1 18		2 3 8		4 3 20		5 2 16		7 0 6		1244

Church of England Bishops in Australia and New Zealand.

Diocese.	Name of Bishop.	Con.	Stipend.
Sydney ...(Archbishop.)	W. Saumarez Smith, Primate	1890	£2500
Adelaide ... (Bishops.)	J. R. Harmer		—
Auckland	W. G. Cowie	1895	£800
Ballarat	S. Thornton	1874	—
	H. E. Cooper (coadjutor)	1895	—
Bathurst	C. E. Camidge	1887	—
Brisbane	W. T. T. Webber	1885	1000
	J. F. Stretch (coadjutor) ...	1895	—
Christchurch	C. Julius	1890	700
Dunedin	S. T. Nevill	1871	400
Goulburn	W. Chalmers	1892	500
Grafton and Armidale ...	A. V. Green	1895	450
Melbourne	F. F. Goe	1895	2,000
Melanesia	C. Wilson	1892	—
Nelson	C. O. Mules	1891	500
Newcastle	G. H. Stanton	1891	—
North Queensland	C. G. Barlow	1894	—
Perth...	C. O. L. Riley	1895	900
Riverina	E. A. Anderson	1892	350
Rockhampton	N. Dawes	1890	450
Tasmania	H. H. Montgomery ...	1833	1,500
Waiapu	W. L. Williams	1895	650
Wellington	F. Wallis	1895	800

Roman Catholic Bishops in Australia and New Zealand.

Diocese.	Name of Bishop.	Con.
Adelaide (Archbishops.)	J. O'Reily	1895
Brisbane	Robert Dunne	1882
Hobart	Daniel Murphy	1888
	P. Delany (coadjutor)	1893
Sydney	Patrick Francis Moran (Cardinal) ...	1884
	Joseph Higgins (coadjutor)	1889
Thursday Island	L. A. Navarre	
Melbourne	Thomas Carr	1886
Wellington	Francis M. Redwood	1874
Auckland ... (Bishops.)	G. Lenihan	1896
Armidale	Elzear Torreggiani	1879
Ballarat	J. Moore...	1884
Bathurst	J. P. Byrne	1885
Christchurch	J. J. Grimes	
Cooktown	J. Hutchinson	1888
Dunedin	M. Verdon	
Goulburn	William Lanigan	1867
	J. Gallagher (coadjutor)	
Grafton	J. J. Doyle	1887
Maitland	James Murray	1865
Perth...	M. Gibney	1895
Port Augusta	J. Maher	
Port Victoria	Rosende Salvado	1850
Rockhampton	John Cani	1882
Sale	J. F. Corbett	1887
Sandhurst	Martin Crane	1874
	S. Reville (coadjutor)	1885
Wilcannia	J. Dunne	1887

Postage Rates on Letters, Packets, Books, and Newspapers.

Rates for Places within Queensland.

	s.	d.
* Letters, Town—For every half-ounce or under	0	1
Letters, Country—For every half-ounce or under	0	2
Packets—For every two ounces or under (up to 16 ounces) ..	0	1
Packets containing gold dust, double the letter rate.		
Books—For every four ounces or under (up to three pounds) ..	0	1
Newspapers—Printed and published in Queensland, not exceeding ten ounces in weight, one halfpenny (from January 1, 1892).		
Newspapers—Foreign or Intercolonial, posted or reposted in Queensland, not exceeding ten ounces in weight, one penny.		
Post Cards—Each	0	1

* Delivered at the Post Office or within the limits of the Town where posted.

Intercolonial Rates.

(Australian Colonies, New Hebrides, Fiji, and British New Guinea).

Letters—For every half-ounce or under	0	2
Packets—For every two ounces or under (up to sixteen ounces)	0	1
Books—For every four ounces or under (up to three pounds) ..	0	1
Newspapers	0	0½
Post Cards—Each	0	1

TOWN OR INLAND Letters, Packets, or Newspapers posted, either unstamped or insufficiently stamped, will be forwarded to destination; but, before delivery, double the amount of deficient postage must be paid.

Rates to the United Kingdom and all other Countries.

Letters—For every half-ounce or under	0	2½
Post Cards—Each	0	1½
Reply Post Cards—Each	0	3
Newspapers—For United Kingdom, each	0	1
,, For other countries, four ounces or under ..	0	1
,, Each additional two ounces or fraction thereof ..	0	0½
Commercial Papers—Five ounces or under	0	2½
,, ,, Each additional two ounces or under ..	0	1
Printed Papers (other than newspapers)—For every two ounces or under	0	1
Patterns and Samples—For every two ounces or under	0	1
Registration Fee—(Inland, Intercolonial, United Kingdom, or Foreign)	0	3
Acknowledgment of delivery of a registered article	0	2½

Correspondence intended to be sent by the San Francisco, French, and German Lines must be specially endorsed. All Mail matter posted without special superscription, and obviously intended to go by the first steamer, will be so sent, without regard to the route or line of packets employed.

Correspondence to the United Kingdom from all places south of Mackay is sent by way of Melbourne.

Commercial papers comprise:—All papers or documents written or drawn wholly or partly by hand, except letters or communication in the nature of letters, or other papers or documents having the character of an actual and personal correspondence, documents of legal procedure, deeds drawn up by public functionaries, copies of or extracts from deeds under private seal (and whether written or printed on stamped or unstamped paper), way-bills, bills of lading, invoices, and other documents of a mercantile character, documents of insurance and other public companies, all kinds of manuscript music, the manuscript of books and other literary works, and other papers of a similar description.

Printed papers include:—Periodical works, books (stitched or bound), pamphlets, sheets of music (printed), visiting cards, address cards, proofs of printing (with or without manuscript relating thereto), engravings, photographs, pictures, drawings, papers impressed for the use of the blind, or cardboard drawing models stamped

in relief (except for Russia and Sweden), plans, maps, catalogues, prospectuses, announcements, and notices of various kinds, whether printed, engraved, lithographed, or autographed, and in general all impressions or copies obtained upon paper, parchment, or cardboard by means of printing, lithography, autography, or any other mechanical process easy to recognise, except the copying press and the type-writer, and anything usually attached or appurtenant to any of the beforementioned articles in the way of binding, mounting, or otherwise, and anything convenient for their safe transmission by post which shall be contained in the same packet; also printed, engraved, or lithographed circulars, notwithstanding that such circulars may be letters or communications in the nature of a letter. Stamps for prepayment, whether obliterated or not, and all printed articles constituting the sign of a monetary value, are, however, excluded from transmission by Book Post to countries of the Postal Union.

Dimensions.—The limits of size for packets of Commercial Papers or Printed Papers are 18 inches in length by 1 foot in width or depth. The limit of weight is 4lbs.

Minimum Rates.—The two classes (Commercial Papers and Printed Papers) are subject to the same rates of postage, except that the minimum charge for a packet of Commercial Papers, however small the weight, is 2½d. in every case. If there be any mixture of the two classes in the same packet, the whole packet is treated as Commercial Papers.

Patterns and Samples.—The Pattern and Sample Post to Foreign Countries is restricted to *bonâ fide* trade patterns or samples of merchandise. Packets containing goods for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity), or any articles from one private individual to another which are not actually patterns or samples, cannot be forwarded by Pattern Post.

No article liable to Customs Duties can be sent as a sample or pattern.

DIMENSIONS.

No packet of newspapers, printed matter, or commercial papers must exceed 18 inches in length or 1 foot in width or depth.

Patterns and sample packets must not exceed 8 inches in length, 4 inches in width, 2 inches in depth; except those for Belgium, France, Greece, Italy, Japan, Luxemburg, Portugal, Switzerland, the Argentine Republic, the United Kingdom, and the United States—the limits for which are 1 foot in length, 8 inches in width, 4 inches in depth, and 12ozs. in weight.

General Rules.

Postage stamps are of the following denominations:—½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 4d., 6d., 1s., and 5s.

Upon receipt of any letter or packet supposed to contain articles liable to Customs duty, a postmaster should advise the person addressed, and the nearest Customs Officer of the fact, and also intimate to the former that he must satisfy the Customs Officer as to the nature of the supposed dutiable articles, and pay any Customs Charges before delivery can be made to him.

If there be no invoice or means of satisfying the Customs Officer except by examination of the contents, the person to whom it is addressed should authorise the postmaster in writing to deliver it to the Customs Officer for that purpose; but should this be objected to, the letter or packet must then be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

The transmission by post of gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c., is prohibited in nearly all the countries comprised within the Postal Union except Great Britain.

Wedding Cake cannot be forwarded, unless it is secured in metal covering, or in such a way that it cannot affect the contents of the mail bag, or attract vermin. Liquid medicines—not dangerous compounds—may be sent within the colony at letter rate, if packed in such manner as not to cause injury to other mail matter.

Books, Packets, periodicals registered as newspapers, and parcels of newspapers posted in New South Wales and Victoria, and intended for delivery in Queensland, not dealt with in accordance with the postal regulations of Queensland are surcharged the amount of deficient postage.

A postmaster may refuse to receive or transmit by post, any letter, card, packet or newspaper exceeding the prescribed weight; or of inconvenient form or dimensions, or containing, or reasonably suspected to contain any article likely to injure the other contents of the mail bags or any person.

Newspapers.

Under the new "Postal Act" (January 1, 1892), each Newspaper (not exceeding 10ozs., (Town, Inland, and Intercolonial) is charged One Halfpenny; Foreign, One Penny. Newspapers printed and published in Queensland, when posted for Town, Inland, or Intercolonial, in bulk parcels not exceeding 14lbs. in weight, are charged for every 1lb. or fraction of a lb., One Penny.

A Publication is deemed a Newspaper when consisting wholly or in substantial part of political or other news or of articles relating thereto or to other current topics with or without advertisements, whether printed for sale or gratuitous distribution —provided: (1) It is printed and published in Queensland; (2) It has the full title and date of publication printed at the top of the first page and the whole or part of the title and the date of publication printed at the top of every subsequent page and of every table of contents and index; (3) It is published in parts or numbers at intervals not exceeding one month.

A supplement to a newspaper is defined as follows:—A copy of the daily or weekly issue of the parliamentary debates published by the authority of Parliament, or any publication consisting wholly or in substantial part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements printed on a sheet or sheets or consisting wholly or in part of engraving, print, or lithograph illustrative of articles in the newspaper, or of literary matter (the letter-press of the same being printed in Queensland from type set up in Queensland), or from stereotype plate made therefrom and having the printer's name thereon, and, further, having the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page or the supplement or at the top of every sheet or side on which the engraving, print, or lithograph appears.

Every newspaper shall be sent without a cover, or in a cover open at both ends. There shall not be in or upon the newspaper or cover any communicative character, figure, letter or number except the words "Newspaper only" or a mark to indicate a report, article, or paragraph therein; the printed title of the newspaper, the printed names, occupations and places of business of the printer, publisher and vendor thereof, and the name, occupation and address of the person to whom it is sent, and the name of the person sending the newspaper; nor shall anything be enclosed in or with or accompany the newspaper or cover. Every newspaper shall be folded or covered in such a manner that the title of it may be recognised.

All unregistered or irregularly posted newspapers and all newspapers, having any matter which is not a supplement accompanying them, shall be treated as packets.

Newspapers must be posted an hour before the time appointed for closing mails.

Books.

Rate: Inland and Intercolonial, for every 4oz. or fraction thereof, 1*d.*

The following and similar articles may be forwarded at Book rates: Printed books, pamphlets, magazines, and reviews, and all wholly printed publications that do not come within the definition of newspapers, printed music, photographs, &c., bound and published in book form. All other articles not coming within the foregoing definition, or within that of newspapers, to be treated as packets. Parcels of Books must not exceed 3lbs. in weight, but a single Book will be allowed not exceeding 7lbs. No book to exceed two feet in length, or one foot in breadth or depth, or to be of inconvenient form.

Preparation for Post.—Packets and books may be sent through the post—without a cover, but not fastened against inspection with anything adhesive, such as gum, postage stamp, sealing wax, &c.; or in a cover open at one end or side, or with the flap left unsealed *or fastened with a binder or in such manner as will permit of opening for examination and re-closure.* If the cover be slit, the opening must be sufficient to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination. Postmasters

will, however, satisfy themselves as to be withdrawn without withdrawing them, if possible. The cover may bear the sender's name and address, *and with the exception of packets of printed books made up in such a manner as to plainly show contents, the description of contents must be endorsed thereon.* Packets and books may be tied with string or tape, but officers of the department may cut the string or tape to examine the contents, but if they do so, must tie the packet up again. Samples of seeds, drugs, &c., which cannot be sent as open packets, may be enclosed in bags or boxes, fastened so as to be easily undone and re-fastened.

NOTE.—If the above conditions are not complied with, the packets will be regarded as insufficiently paid letters, and charged accordingly.

Money Orders.

MONEY ORDERS may be obtained between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. (except on Saturdays when the offices close at 12 o'clock noon), and made payable in any of the undermentioned places on payment of the following charges :—

QUEENSLAND.—For any sum not exceeding £2, threepence ; above £2, but not exceeding £5, sixpence ; above £5, but not exceeding £7, ninepence ; above £7, but not exceeding £10, one shilling.

INTERCOLONIAL.—Australian Colonies, Tasmania and New Zealand—For any sum not exceeding £5, one shilling ; exceeding £5, and not exceeding £10, two shillings.

UNITED KINGDOM, JAPAN (YOKOHAMA), STRAITS SETTLEMENT, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, INDIA, CEYLON, CANADA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, CHINA.—For any sum not exceeding £2, one shilling ; exceeding £2 and not exceeding £5, two shillings and sixpence ; exceeding £5 and not exceeding £7, three shillings and sixpence ; exceeding £7 and not exceeding £10, five shillings.

THE GERMAN EMPIRE, FRANCE, SWITZERLAND, BELGUIM, DENMARK, DANISH WEST INDIES, DUTCH EAST INDIES, EGYPT, HOLLAND, ICELAND, ITALY, NORWAY, PORTUGAL, SWEDEN, ALGERIA, AUSTRIA, BULGARIA, HUNGARY, ORANGE FREE STATE, CHILI, ROUMANIA, and several Foreign cities and towns, and the following BRITISH COLONIES and POSSESSIONS : Bermuda, Cyprus, Gibraltar, Falkland Islands, Malta, Newfoundland, North Borneo, Sarawak. *South and West Africa* — Gambia, Gold Coast, Lagos, Mauritius, Natal, St. Helena, Seychelles, Sierra Leone ; *West Indies*—Antigua, Bahamas, Barbadoes, British Guiana, Dominica, Grenada, Honduras, (British), Jamaica, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincentr Tobago, Trinidad, Turk's Island—For sums not exceeding £2, one shilling ; for sums above £2, but not exceeding £5, two shillings and sixpence ; for sums above £5, but not exceeding £7, three shillings and sixpence ; for sums above £7, but not exceeding £10, five shillings.

NOTE.—Orders on the German Empire and Foreign Countries and British Colonies enumerated above will be re-issued by the London Office, and forwarded to the addresses of the payees, less the following charges, viz. :—For any sum not exceeding £2, threepence ; for any sum above £2, but not exceeding £5, sixpence ; for any sum above £5, but not exceeding £7, ninepence ; for any sum above £7, but not exceeding £10, one shilling. The full address of the person to whom the order is to be paid must be given, so that there may be no difficulty in delivering.

No order will be issued for more than £20. Payment of a Money Order must be obtained before the end of the twelfth calendar month after that in which it was issued.

Money Orders may be transmitted by telegraph between all Money Order Offices (being also Telegraph Offices) in Queensland, and between Queensland and any Money Order Office in New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania, having telegraphic communication, on payment of the usual telegraphic charge for a message, in addition to the Money Order Commission. If required, and within the colony, the Order will be advised by "Urgent" telegram, double rate being charged. A list of the Money Order Offices in Queensland will be found in the Postal Gazetter on page 87.

NOTE.—In telegraphing money, it is necessary for the sender to advise by telegraph the person to whom the money is sent, as the Department does not do it ; and as the Paying Officer will retain the message, a copy of it should be taken.

Packets.

Rate: Inland and Intercolonial, for every 2oz. or under, 1d.; foreign, 2d.

Weight.—For places within Queensland: Packets, patterns, &c., not to exceed 3lbs.; intercolonial 16oz.; books not to exceed 3lbs.

Dimensions.—No packet to exceed two feet in length or one foot in breadth or depth; or to be of inconvenient form. (The rule regarding dimensions of a packet not to apply to Packets "On Her Majesty's Service.")

Articles that may be Sent as Packets.—Affidavits, Banker's packets containing bank notes (if so marked and registered), cheques, cheque-books, drafts, pass-books, orders sent by or to any bank, *returns or other periodical statements sent from one bank to another. Bank notes sent from one bank to another may be wholly enclosed in a strong cover, endorsement to be signed by officer of the bank.* Bills of lading and ships' manifests. Briefs. Cards in open covers (other than birthday, Christmas, or New Year Cards), either plain or bearing printed matter, or pictures, or both. The name only of the addresses may be written on the face of such cards. Cards.—Birthday, Christmas, or New Year cards in open covers, may have written on them "complimentary" or such like remarks, together with the names and addresses of the senders, or of the persons for whom the cards are intended, also the date of sending. (For example: "To John Smith, with best wishes from Mary Smith, Christmas, 189 .") But cards having messages or other communications written on them, such as "Hoping to see you shortly," "Be sure to write soon," will be liable to letter rate of postage. Cases of instruction for counsel's opinion. Catalogues, printed (prices in figures may be written). Certificates. Circulars, *i.e.*, letters wholly printed, engraved, lithographed, chromographed, or produced by other mechanical process, intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons (the name of the addressee may, however, be added in writing). Commercial papers, under which are comprised all papers or documents written or drawn wholly or partly by hand, *except* letters or communications of the nature of letters, other papers or documents having the character of an actual and personal correspondence, and documents constituting the sign of monetary value, such as acceptances, bills of exchange, promissory notes, &c. Deeds or copies thereof. Depositions. Drawings. Engravings. Essays and papers of like nature. Envelopes. Examination papers or exercises, with or without corrections, or remarks, or directions regarding them. Insurance documents, not being of the nature of a letter. Invoices or bills of parcels may have the shipping receipt attached (an invoice may be receipted and may advise when or how goods are forwarded, but may contain no other written matter). Legal documents, not being in the nature of a letter. Manuscript of books. Manuscript for printing or publication, forms filled up in writing with information for printing or publication. Maps. Medical diplomas. Mineral samples not to exceed 12ozs. Music (sheet, printed, or written). Notices of meetings, printed, engraved, lithographed, or produced by other mechanical process (name and dates only to be inscribed in writing). Paintings. Paper. Parchments or vellum. Parliamentary papers. Pass-books or cards connected with any society. Patterns (manufacturers' or trade marks and prices may accompany them). Pay sheets. Photographs (not on glass except in cases of leather or other strong material). Photographic Albums. Pictures. Placards. Plans. Pleuro-pneumonia virus, packed in wooden boxes, and the empty boxes when returned to the Chief Inspector of Stock. Policies of Insurance. Powers of Attorney. Prices current, printed (prices of articles included therein may be filled in in writing). Printed matter. Printers' proofs. Prints. Process or pleadings in any Court. Prospectuses, printed. Recognizances. Returns, vouchers, or periodical statements, on Government service, if so endorsed on the cover. Samples (manufacturers' or trade mark and price may accompany them). Scrip. Seeds. Specifications. Specimens of natural history (not living), within the colony only. Stock sheets. Title deeds may be posted by the Registrar of Titles in fully-enclosed canvas-bound covers, endorsed "Title Deeds," and signed by the Registrar of Titles. Valentines, printed. Way-bills.

None of the articles mentioned in above list will be forwarded as packets beyond the limits of the colony, if the law or postal regulations of the colony or country to which they may be addressed prohibit their reception into such colony or country as

Packets. If any articles which can only be sent by post if paid as letters, are posted bearing the Packet rate of postage, they will be treated as insufficiently paid letters. Officers of the Post Office may examine the contents of any Packet for the purpose of ascertaining whether they are in accordance with these Regulations, but such officers must securely re-fasten any packet so opened.

Articles not allowed to be sent as Packets.—Articles of merchandise, or having a value of their own. Gold or silver money, jewels, or precious articles, or anything liable to Customs duty, addressed to any country in the Postal Union, except the United Kingdom, to which latter place such articles may be forwarded if paid letter rate and registered. Glass, and perishable substances, such as game, fish, flesh, fruits, vegetables, &c. Anything liable to injure the person of any officer of the Post Office or the contents of a mail. Photographs on glass, when not in strong cases. Anything sealed or fastened against inspection. Anything in the nature of a letter. Packets bearing on the outside or containing any profane, obscene, or libellous address, signature, picture, or thing. Packets posted in fraud or violation of the Postal or Customs law.

Packets or books posted unstamped, if addressed to places within the colony, are forwarded to their destination, and charged double the deficient postage on delivery; if addressed beyond the colony they are sent to the Dead Letter Office and returned to senders.

Packets or books insufficiently stamped, addressed to places within the colony, are charged double the deficient postage on delivery; if for the United Kindom they are charged on delivery with deficient postage and a fine of 4d.; if for the Australasian Colonies, charged deficient postage and a fine of One Penny; in nearly all other cases they are returned to the sender through the Dead Letter Office.

Electric Telegraph.

The Telegraph Stations in Queensland are open to receive messages from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. daily, Sundays and Holidays excepted. On Sundays, Good Friday, and Christmas Day, the officers are in attendance from 9 to 9.30 a.m. for urgent business at double rates; and on Government Holidays, from 9 to 10 a.m. and 5 to 6 p.m., for the receipt and despatch of telegrams. *Prepaid telegrams* only may be dropped into the box provided at each Telegraph Station for the purpose, at any time when the office is closed, and will be transmitted when business is resumed. Such telegrams, with full fee, must be enclosed in sealed envelopes. The following are the ordinary charges:—

Telegraph Rates.

	s.	d.
Between any two stations in the Colony—		
* Ten words (exclusive of name and address of sender and receiver)	1	0
Each additional word	0	1
Urgent Telegrams - double rates		
To stations in New South Wales—		
Ten words	2	0
Each additional word	0	2
To stations in Victoria—		
Ten words	3	0
Each additional word	0	3
To stations in New Zealand—		
Ten words (address and signature are counted as part of the message)	11	0
Each additional word	1	1
To stations in South Australia (exclusive of the Overland line)—		
Ten words	3	0
Each additional word	0	3
To stations on Overland line, S.A.—		
Ten words (according to distance) 5s. to	9	6
Each additional word .. 5d. to	0	9
To stations in Tasmania—		
Ten words (only ten words are allowed free for address and signature)	4	0
Every additional word	0	4
To stations in Western Australia—		
Ten words	4	0
Every additional word	0	4

* The Shilling Rate also applies to New South Wales border stations, viz.: Angledool, Barringun, Goodooga, Hungerford, Mungindi, Murwillumbah, Tweed Heads, and Yetman.

SUNDAY TELEGRAMS, both inland and intercolonial, urgent and ordinary messages are charged one hundred per cent. more than the usual daily rate.

Press messages, fifty per cent. more than the usual daily rate.

No telegrams will be transmitted after 10 p.m. on Sundays.

Press messages within the colony intended for publication are charged :—

Twenty-four words, 1s. ; each additional four words, 1d.

Press messages between any stations in Queensland and New South Wales are charged as follows :—

Ten words, 2s.

Every additional word up to sixteen words, 2d.

Over sixteen and up to one hundred words, 3s.

Every additional one hundred words or portion thereof, 3s.

Press messages between any stations in Queensland, Victoria, and South Australia (Overland line excepted) are charged as follows :—

Ten words, 3s.

Every additional word up to sixteen words, 3d.

Over sixteen and up to one hundred words, 4s. 6d.

Every additional one hundred words or fraction thereof, 4s. 6d.

Press messages between any stations in Queensland and Western Australia are charged half the ordinary rates. Between Queensland and Tasmania, one hundred words, 6s. 6d.

Every additional fifty words or less 4s. 3d.

International Telegrams.

By the system of registration of name and address, and the adoption of the word scale of charging, the cost of telegraphing between Brisbane (or any other leading town in Queensland) and London, and many of the principal cities of India, China, Japan, Europe, United States, and other countries, has been greatly reduced. It may be necessary to explain that the name and address of the sender and receiver being registered at the points of departure and arrival, a single word, letter, or number serves for their identification.

A record is open at the Brisbane Central Telegraph Office for the registration of the full address, at which foreign telegrams reaching Brisbane and bearing abbreviated or arbitrary addresses, are to be delivered. No fee is charged for registration. Application for registration to be made by letter to the Superintendent of Electric Telegraphs. Registration can also be effected and messages sent through Reuter's Telegraph Company.

The Telegraph Companies register names and address of telegraph correspondents free of charge at all their stations, and in London at 11 Old Broad Street, 8 Leadenhall street, and 3 Great Tower Street.

Addresses may also be registered at any Government Telegraph Office in England or Scotland upon the payment of one guinea to the Postmaster-General, London. This registration can be effected only at the telegraph station in the town where the firm is established, and not by letter from Australia to London, or *vice versa*, as different firms sometimes select the same code word.

The principal conditions under which messages are transmitted are as follows :—

Words must not exceed fifteen letters in plain language, in European telegrams, nor ten letters in extra European telegrams. In European telegrams each group of five figures or less, and in extra European telegrams each group of three figures or less is charged as one word ; otherwise they are charged as two words.

Telegrams may be written in plain language, in code language, or in secret language.

For telegrams, inclusive of name an address, from any station in Queensland to places situated in the following countries the price per word is :—

Aden	0	10	3	India	8s. 1d. to	0	8 3
Cape Colony	0	15	5	Japan	0	12	7
China—Hongkong	0	8	5	Java	0	4	7
,, Shanghai and Amoy	0	10	1	Madeira	0	10	2
Cochin China	0	7	0	Malacca	0	5	11
Egypt	0	9	10	Penang	0	5	11
Europe (including United Kingdom)	0	9	5	Persia	0	10	0
				Russia in Europe	0	9	5

Singapore	..	..	..	0	5	11
Turkey in Asia	..	..	..	0	9	8
Turkey in Europe and Islands				0	9	5
United States (according to distance)	..	10s. 5d. to		0	10	11
West Indies	..	12s. 1d. to		1	1	10

Press messages between London and Brisbane, 2s. 10d. per word.

—o—

Queensland Customs Tariff.

SPECIFIC DUTIES.

Axle and lubricating grease, 6s. per cwt.; acid, sulphuric, 5s. per cwt.; acid, acetic—containing not more than 33 per cent of acidity, 3d. per lb.; for every extra 10 per cent or part thereof of acidity, 1d. per lb.; ale, beer, porter, cider, and perry, 1s. 3d. per gallon; 1s. 6d. for six reputed quart bottles, 1s. 6d. for twelve reputed pint bottles: Excise duty on colonial-manufactured beer, 3d. per gallon; arrowroot, 1d. per reputed lb.

Bacon, 3d. per lb.; barley, 9 per bushel; barley, malting, 1s. 6d. per bushel; beans and peas, 1s. per bushel; biscuits, 2d. per reputed lb.; blue, 2d. per reputed lb.; boots and shoes, except indiarubber shoes (present English sizes to be the standard)—Men's No. 6 and upwards 33s. per dozen pairs; Youths' Nos. 2-5, 21s. per dozen pairs; Boys' Nos. 7-1, 17s. 6d. per dozen pairs; women's No. 3 and upwards, 19s. 6d. per dozen pairs; girls' Nos. 11-2, 16s. per dozen pairs; girls' Nos. 7-10, 11s. 6d. per dozen pairs; boot uppers, men's, 18s. per dozen pairs; brandy, 14s. per gallon; bran and pollard, 4d. per bushel; butter, 3d. per lb.; butterine and other similar products, 4d. per lb.

Candles, 2d. per reputed lb.; carriages—Tilburys, dogcarts, gigs, Boston chaises, and other wheeled vehicles, with or without springs or thorough braces, £10 each; express waggons and waggons for carrying goods, or single or double seated waggons and four-wheeled buggies, without tops, mounted on spring or braces, and hansom cabs, £12 each; single and double seated waggons, waggonettes, and four-wheeled buggies, with tops, £15 each; omnibuses and coaches, for carrying mails or passengers, £20 each; barouches, broughams, mail phaetons, drags, landaus, and similar vehicles, £30 each; castor oil and salad oil packed in bottles, jars, and other vessels (not exceeding one gallon in size), as under—quarter-pints and smaller sizes, 6d. per dozen; half-pints and over quarter-pints, 1s. per dozen; pints and over half-a-pint, 2s. per dozen; quarts and over a pint, 4s. per dozen; over a quart and not exceeding a gallon, 12s. per dozen; cast-iron pipes, 2s. per cwt.; castor oil, in bulk, 1s. per gallon; chaff, 15s. per ton; cement, 2s. per barrel; cheese, 4d. per lb.; cakes, 2d. per reputed lb.; cigars, 6s. per lb.; cigarettes (including wrappers), 6s. per lb.; chicory, 6d. per lb.; chicory root, kiln-dried, 3d. per lb.; Chinese oil, in bulk, 1s. per gallon; coal, 2s. per ton; cocoa and chocolate, 4d. per lb.; chocolate confectionery, 4d. per lb.; coffee, roasted, 6d. per lb.; coffee, raw, 4d. per lb.; cod liver oil, in bottle, 2s. per dozen reputed pints, and in the same proportion for larger or smaller contents; colza oil, in bulk, 1s. per gallon; confectionery and succades, 4d. per lb.; condensed milk, 2d. per reputed lb.; cordials, 14s. per gallon; cordage and rope, 8s. per cwt.; cornflour, 2d. per reputed lb.

SPECIFIC DUTIES, Continued.

Doors, wood, 4s. each.

Fish, pickled and salted, in casks, and dried fish, 1d. per lb.; fish, preserved (not salted), 2s. per dozen reputed lbs., and in the same proportion for larger or smaller contents; flour, 20s. per ton of 2000lb.; fruits, dried, 3d. per lb.; fruits, bottled, or in tins or jars, 1s. 6d. per dozen reputed pints, and in the same proportion for larger or smaller contents; fruit, pulp, and fruit preserved by acids, 5s. per cwt.

Geneva, 14s. per gallon; ginger, preserved and dried, 4d. per lb.; glue, 2d. per reputed lb.; glucose, 10s. per cwt.; gunpowder, 1d. per reputed lb.

Hams, 3d. per lb.; hay, 15s. per ton; harmoniums, £3 each; honey, 3d. per lb.; hops, 8d. per lb.; hook-and-eye hinges, 6s. per cwt.

Iron castings for building purposes and malleable iron castings, 3s. per cwt.; iron, corrugated, 2s. per cwt.; iron,

SPECIFIC DUTIES, Continued.

galvanised, 2s. per cwt.; iron wire, 2s. per cwt.; iron pipes (cast), 2s. per cwt.

Jams and jellies, 2s. per dozen reputed lbs., and in the same proportion for larger or smaller contents.

Lead, 1½d. per reputed lb.; lead, piping and sheet; pig now free; lead, white and red, 3s. per cwt.; leather (except otherwise enumerated), 4d. per lb.; linseed and other vegetable oils, in bulk, 1s. per gallon.

Macaroni, 2d. per reputed lb.; maize, 8d. per bushel; maizemeal, 2d. per reputed lb.; maizena, 2d. per reputed lb.; malt, 4s. 6d. per bushel; methylated spirits, foreign, 5s. per liquid gallon; methylated spirits, colonial, 2s. per liquid gallon; molasses and syrups—in packages containing 1 gallon or under, 10s. per cwt.; in any other package, 7s. 6d. per cwt.; mustard, 3d. per lb.

Nails, 3s. per cwt.; Neatsfoot oil, in bulk, 1s. per gallon; nuts, all sorts except cocoanuts, 3d. per lb.

Oatmeal, 4s. per cwt.; old tom, 14s. per gallon; oils, mineral and all other oils not otherwise enumerated (except perfumed oils) and turpentine, 6d. per gallon; oats, 8d. per bushel; onions, 20s. per ton; opium, 20s. per lb.; organs (cabinet), £3 each.

Paper bags, not printed, 8s. per cwt.; paper bags, printed, 12s. 6d. per cwt.; pianos, upright, £6 each; pianos, horizontal, square, grand or semi-grand, £12 each; patent groats and farinaceous food, prepared, not being wheaten flour or otherwise specified, 2d. per lb.; paints, wet and dry, 3s. per cwt.; pearl barley, 1d. per reputed lb.; peel, dry and drained, 2d. per reputed lb.; pepper, 3d. per lb.; pork (not including mess pork), 2d. per reputed lb.; pork, mess, 1d. per reputed lb.; potatoes, 15s. per ton; preserved meat (not salted) and extract of meat, 4s. per dozen reputed lbs., and in the same proportion for larger or smaller contents.

Resin, 1s. per cwt.; rice, 1d. per reputed lb.; rum, foreign, 14s. per gallon, proof; rum, colonial, 12s. per gallon.

Sago, 1d. per reputed lb.; salt beef, 1d. per reputed lb.; saltpetre, 4s. per cwt.; sarsaparilla and bitters, if containing not more than 25 per cent of proof spirit, 6s. per gallon; sarsaparilla and bitters, if containing more than 25 per cent of proof spirit, 14s. per gallon; sauces and pickles, packed in bottles, jars, and other vessels (not exceeding 1 gallon in size), as under—Quarter-pints and smaller sizes, 6d. per dozen; half-pints and over quarter-pints, 1s. per dozen; pints and over ½ pint, 2s. per dozen; quarts and over a pint, 4s. per dozen; over a quart and not exceeding a gallon, 12s per dozen; sashes, 4s. per pair; snuff, 5s. per lb.; soap, 10s. per cwt; soap and washing powders, 2d. per lb.; soap, perfumed, fancy, and toilet, 3d. per lb.; soda, bicarbonate, 1s. per cwt.; soda, caustic, 1s 6d. per cwt.; soda crystals, 2s. per cwt.; spices, 3d. per lb.; split peas, 1d. per reputed lb; spirits, perfumed, 20s. per liquid gallon; spirits, all other, 14s. per gallon; starch, 2d. lb.; starch, in cardboard and other boxes, containing as under—Under half-a-pound, 1s. per dozen; one pound and over half-a-pound, 2s per dozen; two pounds and over one pound, 4s. per dozen; four pounds and over two pounds, 8s. per dozen; stearine, 1½d. per reputed lb.; sugar, raw, 5s. per cwt.; sugar, refined, 6s. 8d. per cwt.

Tapioca, 1d. per reputed lb.; tallow, 1½d. per reputed lb.; tanks, iron, 8s. each; tea, in paper, cardboard, or other packets, made up for sale by retail—Half-pound and under, 4d. per packet; over half-a-pound, 8d. per lb.; tea, 6d. per lb.; tobacco, manufactured, 4s. per lb.; tobacco, unmanufactured, 2s. per lb.; turpentine, 6d. per gallon; twine, 1½d. per reputed lb.; timber logs, 1s. 6d. per 100 superficial feet; timber, undressed of a scantling 96 square inches and over, 1s. 6d. per 100 superficial feet; timber, dressed and sawn of a scantling under 96 square inches, 3s. per 100 superficial feet. The duty on timber to be estimated as of a thickness of one inch, and to be in proportion for any greater thickness. Any thickness under one inch to be reckoned as one inch.

Vermicelli, 2d. per reputed lb.; vinegar, in bottle, 1s. per 6 reputed quarts or 12 reputed pints; vinegar, in wood, 9d. per gallon.

Wheat, 4d. per bushel; whiting, 7s. 6d. per ton; whisky, 14s. per gallon;

SPECIFIC DUTIES, Continued.

wine, sparkling, 10s. per gallon; wine, other kinds, 6s. per gallon; writing paper, cut, 2d. per reputed lb.

Case spirits—reputed contents of two, three, or four gallons shall be charged on and after the 1st day of March, 1889, as follows:—Two gallons, and under, as two gallons; and not exceeding three, as three gallons; over three, and not exceeding four, as four gallons.

EXPORT DUTY.

Log Cedar, 2s. per 100 superficial feet.
Sawn Cedar, over 4in. in thickness, 2s. per 100 superficial feet.

ARTICLES EXEMPTED FROM DUTY.

Agricultural implements and reapers
Animals, alive.
Boiler plates, boiler tubes.
Books (printed), except for advertising purposes; maps, charts, and globes.
Bookbinders' leather and cloth.
Buckles of every description.
Bolts and nuts
Brasswork and taps
Bicycle and tricycle parts and accessories unfinished
Buttons, braids, tapes, waddings, pins, needles, and such minor articles required in the making-up of apparel boots, shoes, hats, caps, saddlery, upholstery, carriage and other vehicles, umbrellas, parasols, and sunshades, as may be enumerated in any order of the Treasurer and published in the *Government Gazette*.
Carriage and cart makers' materials, namely:—Spring steel, brass hinges, bolts and nuts, tacks, tire-bolts, shackleholders; rubber cloth and American cloth.
Coin—gold, silver, and bronze.
Copper—sheet, plain.
Cocoanuts.
Cream separators and testers.
Curiosities, antique.
Diving pumps and dresses.
Drugs and chemicals used for agriculture and trade industries
Dye.
Dynamite, gelatine dynamite, lithofracteur blasting powder, fuse, detonators, and other explosives except gunpowder.
Fibre, cocoanut.
Flax.

ARTICLES EXEMPTED FROM DUTY, Continued.

Fruit, green.
Fire engines
Patent porcelain or steel roller for flour mills, mill machinery
Gold, unmanufactured.
Garden seeds.
Garden bulbs.
Garden trees.
Garden shrubs.
Heirlooms imported by the inheritor, provided they are not imported for sale.
Hatmakers' materials, namely:—Felt hoods, shellac, galloons, spale-boards for hat-boxes, and other articles.
Hemp.
Ink, printing.
Iron ore.
Iron, plain sheet (not including galvanised).
Iron, pig.
Iron, bar.
Iron, rod—from 3-16ths to ½ inch; channel iron, angle and tee iron, rolled iron joists up to 10 inches by 5 inches.
Iron, scrap.
Iron, hoop.
Jeweller's tools.
Leather—patent, enamelled, kid, hogskins, levant, morocco, and imitations thereof, Russia grained chomois, chrome, and glace.
Lithographic stones
Lithographic ink and colors.
Long bark in bundles and ground.
Malleable iron and copper piping.
Manure—guano.
Metal fittings for portmanteaus, travelling bags, and leggings
Metal frames for bags and satchels.
Mantz metal.
Newspapers, printed.
Naval and military stores, imported for the service of the Colonial Governments, or for the use of Her Majesty's land or sea forces; and wines and spirits for the use of His Excellency the Governor, or for the naval and military officers employed on actual naval or military service and on full pay.
Outside packages, in which goods are ordinarily imported, and which are of no commercial value except as covering for goods.
Passengers' cabin furniture and baggage, and passengers' personal effects (not

GROOM'S DARLING DOWNS BOOK ALMANAC

TOOWOOMBA, QLD

CONTINUED

ARTICLES EXEMPTED FROM DUTY, Continued.

including vehicles, musical instruments, glassware, chinaware, silver and gold plate, and plated goods, and furniture other than cabin furniture), which are imported with and by passengers *bona fide* for their own personal use, and not imported for the purpose of sale.

Passengers, who intend to reside permanently in Queensland, furniture and effects up to £600 in value.

Paper, hand-made or machine-made, book or writing, of sizes not less than the size known as "demy," when in original wrappers, and with uncut edges as it leaves the mill.

Paper for newspapers.

Surgical and dental instruments and appliances.

Phormium tenax.

Quicksilver.

Rattans, canes, and willows.

Safety matches.

Salt.

Soda, ash.

Saddlers' ironmongery, such as hames and mounts for harness, straining surcingle brace girth and roller webs; collar check, saddle serge.

Saddle-trees.

Straw, mill, and paste boards.

Staymakers' binding, eyelet-holes, corset fasteners, jean, ticks, lasting, sateen, and cotell.

Specimens of natural history.

Silver, unmanufactured.

Steel rails, shoemakers' nails.

Steel—unwrought, sheet, bar, angle, and tee.

Straw plaits, palm-leaf plaits, Tuscan plaits.

Tailors' trimmings, namely:—French canvas, buckram, wadding, padding; silk, worsted, and cotton bindings and braids; stay-binding.

Tin plates.

Type.

Umbrella-makers' materials, namely:—Sticks, runners, notches, caps, ferrules, cups, ribs, stretchers, tips, and rings, for use in the making of umbrellas, parasols, and sunshades.

Zinc.

Tools, namely Grindery tools, edge-planes, kit, peg, shaves, and welt-trimmers; adzes, anvils, augers, screw and shell and auger bits; awls, awl pads and hafts; axes, hatchets, tomahawks; bevels, blowpipes; braces and bits, and breastdrills; bruzzes for wheelwrights; bung-borers; brushes, patent roller for blockmaking; chisels and gouges; choppers and cleavers—butchers'; compasses—dividers; compasses—carpenters' and coopers'; diamonds, glaziers'; files and rasps; forks—digging, hay, and stable; hoes—garden, plantation; knives—butchers', hay, pruning, putty, saddlers', shoemakers', cane; palms, leather; planes and plane-irons; rules, tapes, and chains—measuring; saws of all kinds, but not the machinery (if any) connected therewith; scissors, scrapers (ship); screws—bench, brass, coach, galvanised, hand, table, wood; scythes and scythe-handles; shears—garden, hedge, sheep, tailors', tinmen's; shovels—iron or wood; sickles, spades; spokeshaves, shaves, and spoke-trimmers; squares; squeezers, cork; steels, butchers'; stocks and dies, and taps for same; saddlers' tools, namely:—rein rounders, claw, carving, French edge, patent leather tools, wheels, rosette cutters; trowels; vices, and patent saw-vices.

Machinery for carding, spinning, weaving, and finishing the manufacture of fibrous material, and cards for such machinery.

Machinery of all kinds used in trades, not including engines and boilers.

Machinery—dry air, for refrigerating, without engine.

Machinery used in the manufacture of paper and felting.

Gas oil and engines.

Portable engines.

Centrifugals—multiple effects.

Traction engines and steam ploughs.

Sewing machines.

Tubing for artesian wells.

Freezing machines, not including engine power.

Machines, namely:—Planing machines and machines for joinery, hot-air machinery for drying timber, hydraulic hat-moulds, knitting machines, printing machines and presses, but not the motive power (if any) for same; machinery for telegraphic purposes.

Articles and materials (as may from time to time be specified by the Trea-

surer) which are suited only for, and are to be used and applied solely in, the fabrication of goods within the colony. All decisions of the Treasurer in reference to articles so admitted free to be published from time to time in the *Government Gazette*.

For further information of goods exempted from duty, see Customs Duties Act of 1896.

AD VALOREM DUTIES.

A duty of 15 per cent is levied upon all goods enumerated hereunder:—

Bicycles and tricycles. Cameras (photographic), castors for furniture, chalk, cigarette paper, coir yarn, raw cotton, cotton wicks, cocoa beans (raw), cutlery, curled hair. Carriage-makers' materials—namely, carriage springs, carriage trimmings, carriage cloth in the piece; casks. Drapery and millinery—namely, bonnet shapes, cotton blind nets, cords—cotton, linen, worsted (in hanks, coils, and reels). Piece goods—namely, baize, Bedford cord, cloths, tweeds, dressgoods, flannel, linseys, mosquito nets and valance nets, serges, and estamenes, silks, velvets and velveteens, woollens, ribbons; trimmings (mantle and dress), wool (Berlin and knitting), carpeting, druggetiug, floorcloth, oilcloth (in the piece); straw hats and bonnets (untrimmed and unlined), paper and glazed calico not to be considered lining; lace (cotton and silk). Drugs and chemicals—namely, alum, bluestone, cream of tartar, quinine, citric acid, acetate of soda, acid (boracic), acid (benzoic), acid (carbolic), acid (oxalic), acid (phosphoric), acid (salicylic), borax, nut-galls. Felt sheathing. Gilt mouldings for pictures, glass stoppers for sodawater bottles; gold and silver leaf. Hair-seating for furniture; hose (indiarubber) and canvas. Ironmongery and hardware—namely, hammers, hinges; irons—hatters', Italian, smoothing, and tailors'; locks, latches, doorknobs (glass, brass, and china), emery cloth, emery paper, emery powder, holystones, mortice furniture all kinds, pencils (carpenters') sash fasteners, weighing machines of all kinds and weights for same, patent door springs, staples for fencing, tinfoil, tinned rivets; isinglass, lamp chimneys and globes, lemon peel in brine, liquid stain for leather, magic lanterns and slides, oakum, ostrich feathers, raw; paperhangings, pens. Saddlers' materials—namely, saddle cloths and saddle girths made up; sponge, Stockholm tar, whip sockets, watches, clocks, and all parts thereof; window and plate glass.

AD VALOREM DUTIES, Continued.

That a duty at the rate of £5 for every £100 of the value thereof shall be paid on the goods hereinafter enumerated:—

Union ticks, in the piece; Crimean flannel, in the piece; moleskin, in the piece; reversible and levantine silk mixtures, of not less than 44in. in width; Alpaca cloth, with border; Zenalla cloth, with border; paper, except otherwise enumerated; ash timber, in plank; linseed, furniture springs, sulphur, nitrate of soda, canvas of all kinds, corks (cut), cork, and cork socking; cotton piece goods, linen piece goods, elastic, except boot elastic; tailors' trimmings—Italian.

Upon all goods, wares, and merchandise and all articles made up as garments, all manufactured clothing, trimmed hats, made-up millinery imported into Queensland other than those mentioned in the foregoing schedules, for every £100 of the value thereof, a duty of £25.

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Stamp Duties.

Under the Stamp Duty Act of 1866, and the Stamp Duties Act Amendment Act of 1894.

Payment of duties imposed by the principal Act upon agreements, awards, cheques, policies of insurance made or signed within the colony, receipts or discharges for the payment of money and transfers of stocks or shares, may be denoted by ADHESIVE STAMPS affixed by the makers or holders.

On all other instruments by STAMPS IMPRESSED UPON THE PAPER OR PARCHMENT whereon the same are written, and not otherwise.

	£	s.	d.
AGREEMENT, or any MEMORANDUM of an AGREEMENT, under hand only, and not otherwise specifically charged with any duty, whether the same be only evidence of a contract or obligatory upon the parties from its being a written instrument	0	2	6

	£	s.	d.
APPOINTMENT of a new trustee and appointment in execution of a power of any property or of any use, share, or interest in any property by any instrument, not being a will	0	10	0
APPRENTICESHIP, instrument of	1	1	0
ARTICLES OF CLERKSHIP whereby any person first becomes bound to serve as a clerk in order to his admission as a solicitor of the Supreme Court	10	10	0
ARTICLES OF CLERKSHIP whereby any person having been bound by previous duly stamped articles to serve as a clerk in order to his admission in the Supreme Court, and not having completed his service so as to be entitled to such admission, becomes bound afresh for the same purpose	1	0	0
AWARD in any case in which an amount or value is the matter in dispute—			
Where no amount is awarded or the amount or value awarded does not exceed £50	0	2	6
Where the amount of value awarded—			
Exceeds £50 and does not exceed £100	0	5	0
,, £100 ,, ,, £200	0	10	0
,, £200 ,, ,, £500	1	0	0
,, £500 ,, ,, £750	1	10	0
£ £750 ,, ,, £1,000	2	0	0
For every additional £100, and also for any fractional part of £100	0	5	0
BILL OF EXCHANGE—			
Payable on demand or at sight, or on presentation, or in which no time for payment is expressed	0	0	1
BILL OF EXCHANGE of any other kind whatsoever (except a bank note), and promissory note of any kind whatsoever (except a bank note), drawn or expressed to be payable or actually paid or endorsed, or in any manner negotiated in the Colony of Queensland—			
When the amount or value of the money for which the bill or note is drawn or made does not exceed £50	0	1	0
Exceeds £50, and does not exceed £100	0	2	0
And where the same shall exceed £100, then for every £50, and also for any fractional part of £50	0	1	0
BILL OF LADING or RECEIPT of or for any goods, merchandise, or effects to be carried beyond the Colony—			
Bill of Lading and each copy	0	1	0
Receipt and each copy	0	0	6
BILL OF SALE—			
BOND given as a security for the due execution of an office, and for the accounting for money received by virtue thereof	0	10	0
BOND of any kind whatever not otherwise charged nor expressly exempted from all stamp duty	0	10	0
CHARTER PARTY—			
When the charter does not amount to £20	0	10	0
When it amounts to more than £20 and less than £100 ..	0	15	0
When it exceeds £100	1	0	0
CONVEYANCE or TRANSFER on sale of any share or shares in the stock or funds of any company or corporation—			
For every £10, and also for any fractional part of £10 of the then value of shares or stock transferred	0	0	6
CONVEYANCE or TRANSFER on sale of any property (except such shares or stock as aforesaid, and runs or stations held under lease or promise of lease or license from the Crown, or any interest therein)—			
Where the amount or value of the consideration for the sale does not exceed £50	0	7	6
Exceeds £50 and does not exceed £100	0	15	0
Exceeds £100—For every £100, and also for any fractional part of £100 of such amount of value	0	15	0
CONVEYANCE or TRANSFER, by way of security, of any property (except such shares or stock as aforesaid) or of any security,			

	£	s.	d.
CONVEYANCE or TRANSFER of any kind not herinbefore described.. ..	0	10	0
DEED of any kind whatsoever not described in this Schedule	0	10	0
LEASE or AGREEMENT for a LEASE or any written document for the tendancy or occupancy of any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, the following duties in respect of the rent at the rate per annum—			
Where the rent shall not exceed £50 at the rate per annum ..	0	2	6
Where the same shall exceed £50 and not exceed £100 ..	0	5	0
Above £100, for every fractional part of £100	0	5	0
MORTGAGE, BOND, and COVENANT—			
(1) Being the only or principal or primary security for the payment or repayment of money—			
Not exceeding £50	0	2	6
For every additional £50, and also for any fractional part of £50	0	2	6
(2) Tranfer or assignment of any mortgage, bond, or covenant, or of any money or stock secured by any such instrument—			
For every £50, and also for any fractional part of £50 of the amount transferred or assigned, exclusive of interest which is not in arrear	0	1	3
And also where any further money is added to the money already secured	The same duty as a principal security for such further money.		
(3) Re-conveyance, release, or discharge of any such security as aforesaid, or of the benefit thereof, or of the money thereby secured	0	2	6
POLICES OF INSURANCE—			
Upon any policy or instrument of guarantee or indemnity against loss or damage by fire or other casualty to any property on land—			
For every £100 or fractional part of £100 insured for any period exceeding six months	0	1	0
For every £100 or fractional part of £100 insured for any period not exceeding six months	0	0	6
Upon any time policy or instrument of guarantee or indemnity whereby any insurance is made upon any ship or vessel, or upon any goods, merchandise, or other property on board of any ship or vessel, or upon the freight thereof, for any period or voyage, for every £100 or every fractional part of £100 ..	0	0	3
For every renewal	0	0	3
Upon any policy of insurance on wool, tallow, skins, meats, or sugar to be carried both on sea and land	0	0	3
Upon any policy or instrument of guarantee or indemnity against accident or fidelity or want of honesty, for every £100 or any fractional part of £100	0	1	0
Upon all other policies, for every £100 or fractional part of £100 ..	0	1	0
RECEIPT given for or upon the payment of money amounting to twenty shillings or upwards	0	0	1
RELEASE or RENUNCIATION of any property, or the right or interest in any property—			
Upon a sale.			
By way of security.			
In any other case..	0	10	0
REQUEST for the registration or the entering of any instrument under the provisions of the Real Property Acts not otherwise stamped ..	0	2	6

SETTLEMENT.—Any instrument whether voluntary or upon any good or valuable consideration other than a *bond fide* pecuniary consideration, whereby any definite and certain principal sum of money (whether charged or chargeable on lands or other hereditaments or not, or to be laid out in the purchase of lands or other hereditaments or not), or any definite and certain amount of stock or any security is settled or agreed to be settled in any manner whatsoever—

	£	s.	d.
For every £100, and also for any fractional part of £100 of the amount or value of the property settled or agreed to be settled	0	5	0
TRANSFER of any run or station held under lease or promise of lease or license from the Crown, or of any interest therein, where the declared value of such property or interest, or the value thereof assessed as in this Act provided, shall not exceed £100	0	10	0
And where such value shall exceed £100, then for every £100 and any fractional part of £100	0	10	0

—o—

Dividends Duty Act.

(Came into operation, September 19, 1890).

For and in respect of all dividends declared or ascertained by, or becoming due from any Company having its Head Office or Chief place of business in Queensland, for every Twenty Shillings of the amount of such dividend the sum of One Shilling and a proportionate sum for any part of such Twenty Shillings.

In the case of Companies, not having their Head Office or Chief place of business in Queensland (and not being insurance companies), the same duty shall be paid on so much of the total dividends declared by the company during the year, as is proportionate to the average amount of capital employed in Queensland during the year, as compared with the total average capital of the company during the year.

In the case of Mining Companies, the first and subsequent dividends shall be taken to be applied in repayment of the cost actually incurred by the Company before the declaration of the first dividend in respect of labour or material employed in developing the mine, and in the second place, in repayment of three-fourths of the cost of any machinery erected for raising ores and other materials from the mine.

Every Company carrying on life, fire, fidelity guarantee, or marine insurance business, a sum equal to Twenty Shillings for every One hundred pounds or part of One hundred pounds on the amount of the gross premiums received (excluding any portion actually paid away by way of re-insurance effected in Queensland with any other company) during the year ending December 31.

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Succession Duties.

(Under the "Succession Duties Act of 1886.")

On the property, real or personal, of Deceased Persons, which is transmitted by will or upon intestacy—

Where the total value of the estate after deducting all debts, is less £200	No duty
Where the value amounts to £200, and is less than £1000 ..	2 per cent.
Where the value amounts to £1000, and is less than £2500 ..	3 per cent.
Where the value amounts to £2500, and does not exceed £5000..	4 per cent.
Where the value amounts to £5000, and does not exceed £10,000	6 per cent.
Where the value amounts to £10,000, and does not exceed £20,000	8 per cent.
Where the value amounts £20,000, and upwards	10 per cent

Provided that when the successor is the wife or husband or the lineal issue of the predecessor, or the husband or wife of any such lineal issue, the duty shall be charged at one-half of the rates aforesaid in respect of the succession coming to him or her.

Provided also that when the successor is a stranger in blood to the predecessor the duty shall be charged at double the rates aforesaid.

And provided further that no duty shall be payable upon a succession which is of less value than £20 in the whole, or upon any moneys applied to the payment of the duty on any succession according to any trust for that purpose.

2. That there be raised, levied, collected, and paid to her Majesty in respect of Probate or Letters of Administration duties at the rates following, that is to say :—

When the net value of the property of the deceased person in respect of which the grant of Probate or Letters of Administration is made does not exceed £50—Probate, *nil;* Administration, *nil.*

When such value exceeds £50, but does not exceed £100—Probate, 10s.; Administration, £1.

When such value exceeds £100, but does not exceed £200—Probate, £1; Administration, £2.

When such value exceeds £200, but does not exceed £500—Probate, £2; Administration, £4.

When such value exceeds £500—Probate, £5; Administration, £10.

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Registration of Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

Every birth must be registered within sixty days, and every death within thirty days next thereafter respectively; and neglect of this regulation renders the parties, whose duty it is to registrar, liable to a fine not exceeding £10. If sixty days have elapsed from the date of birth, the law requires the parent, or other person making the application, to register such birth, to pay a fee of three shillings (since September 1st, 1879), and to make a solemn declaration of the facts before a Justice of the Peace prior to the registration. If possible, in all cases the father or mother ought to sign as informant. If unable to write, let a mark be made. No birth can be registered after three years have elapsed from the date hereof.

Every minister who has celebrated a marriage shall, within one month thereafter, transmit (in accordance with the Act 28 Victoria, No. 15) the original certificate to the Registrar of the District, and every minister who shall fail to transmit the certificate to the District Registrar shall be liable to a fine of not less than £10 and not exceeding £50. Marriages must be solemnised between the hours of 8 a.m. and 8 p.m. Persons under age must produce the written authority of parents or guardians, signed by them in the presence of a Justice of the Peace, Registered Minister, or District Registrar, or the marriage cannot take place.

In every case of burial, the Minister or officiating person ought to receive from the undertaker, or person having charge of the funeral, a certificate from the District Registrar, certifying the registration of the death—unless in the case of inquest, when a certificate from the coroner or magistrate holding the inquest will be sufficient; and if any dead body shall be buried without such certificate, the person who may bury the same, or perform any funeral or religious service for the burial, or who shall in any way dispose of the body, shall forthwith give notice of the facts to the District Registrar; and undertakers are bound, under a penalty not exceeding £10, to lodge with the District Registrar, immediately after the burial, a certificate of such burial signed by themselves, and countersigned by two witnesses.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

Directions for Making a Will.

To avoid the evils and expense of intestacy (death without a Will), the making of a Will while the mind if clear and unfettered by bodily pain is strongly urged. The accomplishment of this important duty will not hasten death one instant.

Where possible, the services of a solicitor are advisable; but if the undermentioned instructions are followed carefully, particularly as regards the proper witnessing of the signatures, and the avoidance of alterations, or, when they are made, taking care to have them properly initialled, there should be little trouble.

A Will cannot be made in language too simple or concise; it must be written with ink, on paper or parchment, and, if contained on one sheet must be signed at the end by the Testator, in the presence of two or more witnesses; and if written on more than one sheet, the Testator and witnesses must sign each sheet.

The following form may suffice as a general guide:—

WILL.

This is the last Will and Testatment of me, *John Brown, of Drayton, near Toowoomba, in the Colony of Queensland, Gentleman.* After the payment of all my just debts, funeral and other expenses, I give, devise and bequeath unto (1) and I hereby appoint (2) Executor of this my Will. witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand this (3) day of in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and

(1) Here give the names of the persons to whom the property is to be left
(2) Here mention the name of Executor in full
(3) Fill in the date
(4) Name to be signed.

A CODICAL TO A WILL

Is to be made with the same regulations as the Will itself, and may be written thus:—

This is a Codical to my last Will and Testament, bearing date the day of in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and , and I direct it may be taken as a part thereof. I give, devise, and bequeath, &c. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand this day of , in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and

Signed by the said *John Brown* the Testator and by him declared to be his last Will and Testament, in the presence of us, present at the same time who in his presence, at his request and in the presence of each other, have hereunto subscribed our names as witnesses

Signed..... (4.)

D. L. BROWN & CO.

WAREHOUSEMEN and IMPORTERS

Of General Drapery, Fancy Goods,
Wines, Spirits, and Groceries, . .

Eagle Street, BRISBANE.

Sole Agents in Queensland for

WM. TRACHER & SONS' Fine Old Highland Whiskies, in bulk and case
ROSS BROS.' Scotch Whiskies, in bulk and case
ROSS BROS.' Liqueur Whisky, in bulk and case
BURNS BROS. & CO.'S Squatter Whisky, in bulk and case
ROBERT BROWN'S Four Crown Whisky, in bulk and case
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN'S Gold Lack Champagne
D. ARTOL'S Fine Old Champagne Brandy
T. B. HALL & CO.'S Boar's Head Brand, Ale and Stout
ALEXANDER CAIRNS, Paisley—Jams, Jellies, and Marmalade
THOMAS SYMINGTON'S Coffee Essences
HOFFMANN'S Starch
A. & W. SMITH & CO., Glasgow—Sugar Machinery
THOS. LAW & CO.'S Shire Line of Sailing and Steam Ships, from Glasgow
GULF Line of Steamers, from Glasgow, Liverpool, and London
NEILSON & CO., Hyde Park Locomotive Works, Glasgow.

Importers of

BRANDY—Meyniac's
RUM—Negrohead
CLARET—Medoc, Chateu Leoville, and St. Julienne
SALT—Liverpool, coarse and fine
SALT—Black Horse, coarse and fine
FIRE BRICKS and FIRE CLAY
PIG IRON
CEMENT
KEROSINE—"Light of the Age" and Royal Diamond
AXES, AXE HANDLES, &c.
SALMON, CODFISH, OYSTERS, and LOBSTERS
FRUITS—All Kinds
SPICES—All Kinds
TEAS—China, India, and Ceylon
RICE, SAGO, and TAPIOCA
OILS, PAINTS, and VARNISHES
MORTON'S GOODS—Regular Shipments.

BE SURE AND READ THE OTHER SIDE.

WHERE TESTATOR IS UNABLE TO WRITE.

Signed by the said A.B., the Testator (by making his mark thereto, he having declared to us that the above Will has been read over to him by Mr. C. D., of Toowoomba, solicitor, and that he had a perfect knowledge of its contents), published and declared, &c., &c.

Obliterations or alterations of any sort in a will ought, if possible, to be avoided; when of necessity made, they must be signed by the Testator and Witnesses in the Margin, or as near the alteration as possible.

Marriage after making a Will renders the Will void. If a witness is interested in the Will, the claim of such interest becomes forfeited.

If a person wishes to dispose of all his property in one gift, the words "all my real and personal estate" may be used.

A witness need not know the contents of a Will; if desired, it may be so folded as to prevent any other than the signatures being read.

Personal property left without Will is divisible as under:—If the deceased should leave Children and no Widow, the whole property is to be divided equally among the Children. If he leaves a Widow and Child or Children, the former is entitled to one-third, and the latter to the remaining two-thirds. If he leaves a Widow and no Child, the former is entitled to half, and the next of kin to the remainder as follows:—A Father, the whole amount. If no Father or Mother, Brothers, or Sisters, or their issue, equal portions. If none, Uncles, Aunts, Nephews and Nieces equal portions.

[The above is the law in England. For the law of Queensland since 1st July, 1878, see new Intestacy Act.]

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Treatment of Snake Bites.

The following plain and simple directions for the successful treatment of Snake bites should be borne in mind by everyone. The great point is, of course, immediate excision and a copious flow of blood from the wound. Stimulants are valuable in all cases. If excision has been neglected, then much depends on giving large doses of stimulants, the best of which is the strongest Liquor Ammonia.

The following directions must be carefully attended to:—

Immediately suck the wound well for ten or fifteen minutes, and tie a tape or string tightly round as near as possible to the wound, and between it and the heart. (N.B.—Sucking is perfectly safe, unless there be scratches or cuts on the lips or tongue.)

Take hold of the bitten part, and with a sharp knife cut a piece of flesh not larger than a sixpence, or else cut open a bitten part freely, and squeeze out as much blood as possible; but in other cases encourage the bleeding by bathing the wound with warm water.

After the wound has bled freely, apply a little Liquor Ammonia to the wound with cotton wool, or soft rag, and apply a poultice of powdered ipecacuanaha if procurable.

The medicine must now be quickly given, internally, in doses according to the bitten person's age, as follows:—

To a grown-up person, 35 drops strongest ammonia, in rather more than a wineglassful of water, or spirits and water.

From 12 to 15 years old, 20 to 26 drops in 4 tablespoonful of water, or spirits and water.

From 8 to 12 years old, 10 to 15 drops in 2 tablespoonfuls of water, or spirits and water.

From 4 to 8 years old, 15 to 20 drops in 2 tablespoonfuls of water, or spirits and water.

Infants up to 4 years old, 3 to 10 drops in 2 tablespoonfuls of water, or spirits and water.

The patient must, on no account, be allowed to sleep until out of danger. Walk him about gently in the fresh air, and keep up his spirits with cheerful encouragement of success by those around him.

If the sick person's head has become deranged or heavy, the doses must be given every twelve minutes, until the head becomes well, and, after all, small doses must be given every four hours until all the bad symptoms disappear.

If the bite be given by a whip snake, or one that kills quickly, the doses must be larger, and they must be given more frequently, until the patient gets better.

But if the bite be given by a carpet, diamond, or some other slow killing snake, then about 20 drops must be given three times a day to a grown-up person, but this must be increased if the bad effects of the poison get worse.

If the bitten person be just on the point of death, this medicine should always be given as it has frequently cured people in this state.

When the person has lockjaw from the effects of the poison, or when his head is very bad, it should be help up, and the bottle placed under his nose for him to smell.

When the medicine has been often used, the strength of the remainder becomes less; therefore more drops should be taken. This must not be forgotten.

The bite of the Centipede, Tarantula, Scorpion, &c., may be cured in a few minutes by the external application of the Liquor Ammonia; and, if necessary, it must be given internally, as above directed.

All animals may be treated as directed above, but the dose must be proportioned to the size of the beast; for instance, a full-grown bullock, cow, or horse will require a good tablespoonful of Liquor Ammonia, mixed with a pint of oil at least.

Numbers of lives have been saved by the injection of the ammonia into the principal vein of the arm by means of a subcutaneous syringe, one of which should be in possession of every station, homestead, and family in each district of the colony, as they can now be had at a reasonable price.

—o—

Victorian Humane Society.

Directions for treatment of

SNAKE BITE.

1st. Tie a ligature immediately above the bite, between it and the heart.

2nd. Cut the bitten part out round the fang wounds, thus (·), a quarter of an inch deep. Let this wound be sucked freely by persons who have no wounds, sores, or cracks in their mouth.

If ammonia is available, give it, mixed with water, every half-hour, as long as depression exists, in the following relative doses:—Two drops to an infant, and fifteen drops to an adult, regulating the dose according to age in the above proportions. If ammonia is not available, give any other spirit; half a teaspoonful to a child, and a teaspoonful to an adult, mixed with three parts of water.

SUNSTROKE.

Sunstroke is caused by over-heating the blood. It is not necessary to be exposed to the direct rays of the sun to have sunstroke. An attack may come on during the night.

To prevent sunstroke, the body should be loosely clothed, and the head and back of the neck protected with some white material. The diet should be simple, and too much animal food should not be eaten during hot weather, and all alcholic drinks should be avoided.

When sunstroke has occurred, lay the patient in the coolest place pro-

curable, remove his clothing, and douse him all over, but especially over head and spine, with cold water. The bowels should be well moved with an enema, if procurable.

NOTE.—This treatment must be continued until consciousness returns and fever abates.

CHOKING.

When the food becomes impacted in the throat so as to prevent breathing, it is almost always in the mouth of the windpipe—the first opening in the throat immediately behind the tongue. In those cases the mouth should be opened to the widest extent, and in the case of children, kept open by inserting a piece of wood between the front teeth, sufficiently thick to prevent biting. The two forefingers of any person should then be introduced, one in each side of the mouth, and pushed over the tongue until they come into contact with the substance causing the obstruction. The points of the finger or fingers should then be got under it, and the substance extracted. It will assist the operation if the tongue is grasped by another person in the folds of a towel, and held out of the mouth as far as possible. There is nothing to prevent any intelligent person adopting this simple expedient, the mouth of the windpipe being much more easily reached than is generally supposed.

TO ARREST BLEEDING.

IN THE ARM.—Take a piece of wood the size of a wine-bottle cork; wind a few pieces of rag around it, and apply it to the centre of the inner side of the arm above the elbow joint, where the artery may be felt beating.

IN THE THIGH.—Prepare a pad as before directed, but about the size of a man's wrist, and apply to the middle of the front part of the thigh in a line with the crutch, where the artery may be felt beating.

In each case the pad must have a stout bandage or handkerchief passed two or three times over it and around the limbs a small stick, about five inches long and the thickness of a finger, should be placed under the bandage outside the limb, and opposite the pad; by means of this stick the bandage should be twisted till the artery can no longer be felt beating below the pad.

FAINTING FROM HEAT OR OTHER CAUSES.

When persons are found insensible, with a pale face and lips and a weak pulse, *they should be laid flat on the back*, water should be dashed on the face, smelling salts or pepper applied to the nose, and, *as soon as they can swallow, small quantities of wine or spirits and water should be given.*

APOPLEXY.

When persons are found insensible, with livid face and lips, the veins of the head and neck distended, or the eyes protruding, and great efforts are made to breathe, they should be propped up in a sitting posture, the neck and shoulders should be stripped of clothes, and the head kept cool. Stimulants should be avoided.

It must be borne in mind, however, that these, and all other suggestions with reference to saving of life, are intended only for observance IN THE ABSENCE of a MEDICAL MAN, who, on his arrival, will be expected to act on his own responsibility.

Donations and Annual Subscriptions are earnestly solicited, and will be thankfully received by the Secretary, at the office of the Society, 78, Collins-street, West Melbourne.

By order of the Court of Directors—

JOHN WILKS,
President.

How to Keep Typhoid Fever Out of Houses.

From a summary of facts presented at a meeting of the National Health Society, 44, Berners-street, Oxford-street W., on June 13th, 1872:—

FACTS.

Sewer Gas, while escaping into a house, will under certain circumstances, produce Typhoid Fever, and will, in all cases, create an unwholesome atmosphere, causing feeble health, diarrhœa, dyspepsia, &c., in those who stay much in doors.

Typhoid Fever poison enters houses through openings into sewers or cesspools, or through foul drinking water.

The pipes through which Typhoid Fever can enter are the discharge and waste pipes of each sink, water-closet, and bath, or the overflow pipes of the water cisterns.

PRACTICAL RULES.

1. All discharge pipes should be thoroughly trapped.

2. If overflow pipes of sinks, baths, &c., open the discharge pipes, they must enter *above* the trap.

3. The connection of the house-drain with the street sewer should always be trapped, and if possible, disconnected from the sewer by means of an open trap.

4. Every water-closet pipe should be ventilated into the open air from below the trap of the closet, but the ventilator must not open near a window.

5. The waste-pipe of cistern should in any case, without any exception, be carried direct into the open air.

6. Rain-water pipes should not be connected with the sewers, but shall end in the open air, over or near a gully trap; the same remark holds good of sink pipes, wherever practicable.

7. Thus, if possible, no pipe but the discharge pipe of the closet should be connected with the sewer. Even the soil pipe can be disconnected when it passes into the open air, in a back yard for instance, and provided there is a sufficient fall to clear a syphon on the sewer or cesspool side of the disconnection.

HINTS.

If you do not know a careful plumber, who can ascertain that the above arrangements exist in your home, ask the Health Officer of your district to recommend one to you.

Unless you are positive there is no possibility of the entrance of sewer gas into your house, you must keep open a sufficient number of windows, day and night, in all seasons, to secure ventilation.

Ever householder, whether rich or poor, should give personal attention to this matter. Health is too important a thing to be entrusted to subordinates.

N.B.—A trap is, in effect, whatever be its form, a bed in the pipe that will hold water.

ADDITIONAL DIRECTIONS BY ONE OF THE BEST MEDICAL MEN IN ENGLAND.

The following directions, mostly drawn up by Dr. W. Budd, should in all cases be carried into effect:—

1. The room should be cleared of all needless woollen or other draperies which might possibly serve to harbor the poison.
2. A basin charged with Condy's Fluid or solution of permanganate of potash, or some other convenient disinfectant, should be kept constantly on the bed for the patient to spit into.
3. A large vessel containing water impregnated with permanganate of potash, or with Condy's Fluid, should always stand in the room for the reception of all bed and body linen immediately on its removal from the person of the patient. Most Strictly Observed.
4. Pocket-handkerchiefs should not be used, and small pieces of rag employed instead, for wiping the nose and mouth. Each piece, after being once used, should be immediately burnt.

5. As the hands of nurses of necessity become frequently soiled by the secretions, a good supply of towels and two basins, one containing water with Condy's Fluid or permanganate of potash, and another carbolic soap and water, should be always at hand for the immediate removal of the taint.
6. All glasses, cups, or other vessels, brushes, towels, used by or about the patient, should be scrupulously cleaned and disinfected before being used by others.
7. The discharges from the bowels and kidneys should be received on their very issue from the body into vessels charged with disinfectants. Most strictly Observed.

By these measures the greater part of the germs which are thrown off by internal surfaces may be robbed of their power to propagate the disease.

—o—

Typhoid Fever.

ITS TREATMENT AND CURE.

Major-General A. Ellis has forwarded the following letter to the *Mark Lane Express*:—The prevalence of typhoid fever and the interest which is attached to all matters concerning its treatment induces me to send you the enclosed interesting memorandum from the late Sir William Gull, M.D., given to me two years after he was in attendance on the Prince of Wales during his illness in 1872. It has been suggested that its publication may prove useful, which must be my excuse for troubling you.

1. Typhoid fever is a disease which runs a more or less definite course. It cannot be stopped or cured by medicines.
2. The chief thing to be done at the outset of an attack is to send the patient to bed, so as to save strength from the beginning.
3. No strong purgative medicines are desirable.
4. As the fever develops, and the strength grows less, light food should be given at short intervals—*i.e.*, water, toast-water, barley-water, milk and water, light broths (not made too strong or too gelatinous).
5. If there be restlessness or much agitation of the nerves, wine (port, sherry, or claret) or brandy in moderate doses at short intervals. This must be directed medically, but in general it may be said that the amount required is that which induces repose and sleep.
6. The bowels may be left to themselves. If unmoved for twenty-four or thirty-six hours a lavement of warm water may be necessary, but this will be directed medically.
7. The restlessness or wakefulness in fever is best remedied by the careful giving of wine or spirit with the food or in water. Sedatives such as opium are inadmissable—mostly injurious.
8. The bedroom to be kept at a temperature of 62deg. to 64deg.
9. Great care necessary to keep the bed clean and sweet. This most easily done by having a second bed in the room, to which patient can be removed for two or three hours daily, whilst the other is thoroughly aired, and the linen changed.
10. All fatigue to be sedulously avoided. No visitors admitted, and no other person but a nurse and one attendant to help her.
11. Patient's room never to be left unattended for a moment, as in the delirium of fever patient might jump from bed and injure himself.
12. As to medicines and the treatment of complications, the immediate medical attendant must be responsible.
13. As it is probable that the discharges from the bowels in typhoid fever may be a source of contagion, it is desirable that before being thrown down the closet they should be largely mixed with Condy's fluid or some other disinfectant. On the same principle, the strictest cleanliness must be observed in the sick-room.
14. There is no reason to believe that typhoid fever is contagious from person

to person in the ordinary way. The largest experience shows that it does not extend, like an ordinary contagious disease, to nurses or others attending upon patients suffering under the disease.

—o—

Prevention of Infectious Diseases.

The New South Wales Board of Health has issued cards containing the following directions for preventing the spread of infectious diseases —

GENERAL DIRECTIONS.

When smallpox, cholera, diptheria, measles, typhoid or scarlet fever has broken out in a house, the first thought should be to prevent its spread.

1. Separate the sick, without delay, from the rest of the household by removal where possible, or by complete isolation at the top of the house, with a sheet well wetted with disinfectant hung outside the bedroom door.

2. The room selected should be light and airy, and should have a fireplace.

3. Remove at once all furniture that can be spared, and anything that may harbor dust, dirt, or infection.

4. Give strict orders that no communication be held with the sick room, except through the nurse or some authorised person who has had the disease.

5. Examine house-drains and water-closets, sinks, dust-bins, and any possible sources of nuisance; remedy defects and disinfect freely. In times of epidemic the sewers should be disinfected.

6. Look to sources of water supply, house cisterns, water-butts, pumps, &c., for impurities and contamination by sewage. Water which is clear and pleasant to the taste may still be charged with sewer poison.

7. Children living in an infected house should not attend schools or visit other houses.

8. Persons recovering from scarlatina should on no account be allowed to mix with their fellows until several baths have been taken, and the peeling is completed.

9. The bodies of persons who have died of fever are infectious, and should be carefully isolated. They should be buried with the least possible delay.

In the sick room nothing can replace fresh air, light, and cleanliness. Scents are useless. Remove all superfluous furniture, carpet, curtains, hangings, &c., set everything in order, and clean up. If the room is not isolated, hang a sheet before the door outside, and keep well wetted three or four times daily with Condy's Fluid or carbolic acid. Avoid stuff dresses. Keep within reach a basin with Condy's Fluid to spit into; and where there is no fire to burn them, a large basin to receive the squares of rags used in place of handkerchiefs, also some disinfectants for the utensils.

Disinfectants are poisons. Bottles containing them must be put away, and not allowed to stand with ordinary medicine bottles. Disinfect and remove as soon as possible all discharges from the body of the sink. Keep at hand a tubor pan with disinfectant for receiving soiled linen. Pour disinfectant freely down sinks and water-closets. In scarlatina, oil the body when the skin is peeling, twice daily, and use warm baths with soap. When sickness is come to an end, disinfect the room and all that has been in contact with the invalid.

DISINFECTANTS.

Fresh Air.—The best and cheapest. To be got by open windows and a fire.

Hot Air.—230° to 300° Fah. Wearing apparel, bedding, &c., which cannot be washed, to be well opened and exposed to this heat for at least an hour.

Hot Water.—To be used freely with soap. Linen suspected of infection should be boiled when at wash.

Carbolic Acid.—Poison. A wineglassful well mixed with a pint and a-half of warm water for use in night stools, sinks, w.c., or for wetting a sheet to hang in the doorway. A wineglassful to one and a-half pint of water for washing walls,

furniture, &c. *Carbolic Acid Soap:* For the hands. *M'Dougall's Powder:* A combination of sulphate of magnesia and tar acid.

Chloride of Lime.—Must be kept dry. 1lb. to a gallon of water for utensils, sinks, w.c.f. drains, &c. 1oz. to a gallon of water for linen, which must not be left long in the solution before being wrung out in fresh water, as it is corrosive. 2oz. to a gallon for washing furniture, &c., but it is apt to leave dampness.

Chlorine Gas.—Poisonous and irritating to the lungs when used in excess. For an unoccupied room. Close fireplace, windows, &c., as directed under sulphurous acid gas. Pour over a quarter of a pound of black oxide of magnesia in a dish, placed high, half a pint of muriatic acid (spirit of salt), and leave for six hours. It bleaches, and is apt to make white-limed walls sweat. Useful for cabs.

Condy's Fluid.—A teaspoonful to a pint, or a wineglassful to a gallon of water, for utensils, skins, floors, &c., for gargling, washing the hands, for baths, for adding to drinking water, and for linen, which should be well soaked and rung out in clean water; if allowed to stand for a very few minutes in solution of this strength it is discolored. To remove stain, steep, before drying, in water containing salts of sorrel 1oz. to the gallon. When the pink colour is lost the fluid is inert. The solution is useful for vaporising in an occupied room.

Green Copperas (Sulphate of Iron).—1lb. thoroughly dissolved in a gallon of water, for drains, &c. A teacupful of this solution should be poured into the utensils before each time of using, and a pint down the w.c. after each visit.

Sulphurous Acid Gas.—Poison. For unoccupied rooms. Where windows and fireplaces have been securely fastened with paper and paste, break from half a pound to a pound of brimstone into small pieces, mix with live coals in a pipkin or on a saucepan lid, supported over a bucket of water by a pair of tongs, close up the door and leave for five or six hours. Clothing should be spread out on ropes, &c. It bleaches, and is apt to burn into sulphuric acid, which render clothing damp and rotten.

Other Disinfectants.—Charcoal, dry earth, quick lime, chloralum, perchloride of iron, chloride of zinc (Sir W. Barnett's fluid, a wineglassful to two and a-half quarts of water for general use. Poison). Chloride of soda, a teaspoonful to a pint for soaking linen, chloride of potass (Eau de Javelle).

HOW TO USE THEM.

For basin to spit into, Condy's fluid; to receive dirty rags, &c., Condy's fluid or chloride of lime, if they cannot be burned.

For gargling, washing, &c., not personal use, Condy's Fluid; also for vaporising to cleanse and freshen the air; not poisonous when diluted; carbolic toilet soap for the hands.

For impure drinking water boil or filter through charcoal, or add solution of Condy's fluid until it retains a faint pink colour.

For utensil or bedpan, green copperas or chloride of lime, or carbolic acid, to be added on each occasion before using them.

For w.c., sinks, &c., chloride of lime, or carbolic acid, or green copperas, some to be poured down wherever used, and an extra gallon occasionally.

For cleaning foul air in occupied room, fresh air and Condy's fluid (vaporised).

For linen, soak well in chloride of lime, or Condy's fluid, or in chloride of soda, but do not leave long before transferring to clean, and, if possible, boiling water.

For woollen clothes, bedding, &c., hot air. Burn useless and inexpensive articles which can be spared.

For unoccupied rooms, sulphuric acid gas or chloride gas, followed by thorough scrubbing with soap and water. White liming.

For cabs, chlorine gas or sulphurous acid gas.

For washing furniture, floors, &c., Condy's fluid or chloride of lime, or carbolic acid. Soap and water.

For a decomposing body sprinkle with M'Dougall's powder, or pour Sir W. Burnett's fluid over before closing the coffin.

For offensive heaps of refuse which cannot be removed, cover two or three inches deep with charcoal, quicklime or dry earth.

For offensive drains, ditches, &c., chloride of lime (1lb. disinfects 1000 gallons of running sewage), or chloride of lime, or perchloride of iron.

N B.—Carbolic acid and sulphurous acid gas go well together, but should not be used with other disinfectants, such as Condy's chlorine, and the chlorides.

In England, under the Sanitary Act 1866, penalties are recoverable—If a person wilfully, and without proper precautions, expose himself or others in public when suffering from dangerous infectious disease. If a person enters a public conveyance while suffering from infectious disease, without first informing the owner or driver of the fact. If an owner or driver of a public conveyance does not at once provide for the disinfection of his conveyance, after it has to his knowledge conveyed an infected person. If a person, without previously disinfecting them, gives, lends, sells, exposes, or transmits (except for disinfection) any clothes, bedding, &c., which have been exposed to infection. If a person knowingly lets any house or room in which a person suffering from infectious disease has been, without having thoroughly disinfected it to the satisfaction of a qualified medical practitioner, as testified by a certificate signed by him.

—o—

Agreement between Landlord and Tenant.

MEMORANDUM of an Agreement made and entered into this day of 1893, between of the one part, and of the other part, as follows:—

That the said agree to Let, and the said to take all that message or tenement (with the garden and appurtenances thereto belonging), situate at [together with all the furniture, fixtures, and other things mentioned and comprised in the schedule hereunto written*] for the space of to be computed from the day of 1893, at the rent of , payable , the first payment to be made on the day of next ensuing the date hereof.

And it is further agreed by and between the said parties that each party shall be at liberty to determine the said tenancy on giving to the other notice in writing.

And it is further agreed that the shall pay all [Municipal or Divisional Board] taxes and water rates.

And the said agrees that on the termination of the tenancy he will deliver up the said dwelling house (together with all the fixtures and furniture as aforesaid) in as good a condition as the same now are, reasonable wear and tear thereof expected, and shall and will replace any of the crockery and china or other utensils that shall be broken or otherwise damaged.

In witness, &c.

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* *Here follow the Inventory or List of Articles referred to above.*

—o—

To Ascertain the Weight of Cattle.

Measure the girth close behind the shoulder, and the length from the fore part of the shoulder-blade along the back to the bone at the tail, which is in a vertical line with the buttock, both in feet. Multiply the square of the girth expressed in feet by five times the length, and divide the product by 24; the quotient is the weight nearly of the forequarters in imperial stones of 14lbs. avoirdupois. For example, if the girth be 6 feet, and the length 5½ feet, we shall have 6 by 6 equals 36, and 5½ by 5 equals 26¼; then 36 by 26¼ equals 945, and this, divided by 21, gives 45 stones exactly. It is to be observed, however, that in very fat cattle the forequarters will be one-twentieth more, while in those in a very lean state they will be one-twentieth less than the weight obtained by the rule.

SOUTH BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL = £1,900,000.

FIRE AND MARINE RISKS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES.

WOOL.

SPECIAL RATES FOR **WOOL**, COVERING FROM WOOLSHED TO LONDON, ALL RISKS (FIRE AND MARINE).

LOSSES PROMPTLY SETTLED . .
. . In BRISBANE or ELSEWHERE
AT OPTION OF ASSURED.

SUB-AGENCIES IN ALL TOWNS OF THE COLONY

Wm. A. RIGBY, Manager,

QUEEN STREET, BRISBANE.

S. G. Stephens, Agent, Toowoomba.

SEE THE OTHER SIDE.



Native Birds' Protection Act.

The following is the alphabetical list of Birds to which the Acts apply :—Bitterns, Black Cockatoos, Black Swans, Bower Birds (all species), Bronzewing and all Wild Pigeons, Brown Hawks, Bustards or Plain Turkeys, Cassowaries, Cockatoos (black), Cranes, Cuckoos, Curlews, Curlews (land), Dollar Birds, Dottrells, Doves, Dragoon Birds (Pitta), Ducks (Wild, of any species), Emus, Finches, Geese (Wild), Grass Parrots, Great Kingfishers (Laughing Jackass), Hawks (Brown), Herons, Honey-Eaters, Ibis, Insectivorous Birds (all), Kestrels (Nankeen), Kingfishers, Great (Laughing Jackass), Kingfishers, Kites, Land Curlews, Land Rails (all species), Larks, Larks (Magpie), Laughing Jackass (Great Kingfisher), Lyre Birds, Magpies (Organ Birds), Magpie Larks, Martens, Megapodius (Scrub Turkey), Minah Birds, Moreporks or Owls, Nankeen Kestrels, Native Companions, Night Jars, Organ Birds (Magpie), Owls (Morepork), Parrots (Grass), Pheasants, Pigeons, Wild (all species), Pittas (Dragoon Birds), Plovers (all species), Plain Turkeys (Bustard), Quails, Rails, Land (all species), Rails (Water), Regent Birds, Rifle Birds, Robins, Satin Birds and all Bower Birds, Scrub Turkeys (Tallegalla), Spoonbills, Swans (Black), Tallegallas (Scrub Turkey), Turkeys, Plain (Bustard), Turkeys, Scrub (Tallegalla), Waders (all), Wagtails, Water Rails, Woodpeckers, Wrens.

PERIODS OF THE YEAR DURING WHICH THE ACTS ARE IN FORCE.

A Proclamation on the 21st September, 1895, directs that the period of the year during which the Native Birds' Protection Act shall be in operation in respect of the following Native Birds, that is to say :—*Bitterns, Black Swans, Bronzewing and all Wild Pigeons, Brown Hawks, Bustards or Plain Turkeys, Curlews, Dottrels, All Insectivorous Birds, Land Rails (all species), Lyre Birds, Native Companions, Plovers (all species), Quails, Regent Birds, Rifle Birds, Satin Birds, and all Bower Birds, Tallegallas or Scrub Turkeys, All Warders, Water Rails, Wild Ducks (of all species), Wild Geese*, shall, within such of the districts to which the said Act applies as are in the portion of the colony north of the southern boundary of the Central District, as defined in the first schedule to "The Real Property (Local Registries) Act of 1887," be, from the first day of November in each year to the thirtieth day of April in the following year, inclusive; and, within such of the said districts as are in the portion of the colony south of the southern boundary of the Central District, as defined in the first schedule to "The Real Property (Local Registries) Act of 1887," shall be from the first day of September in each year to the thirty-first day of March in the following year, inclusive. Under the Proclamation of December 5th, 1894, the Act was to be in general operation from September 1 to March 31, but now it will be observed, a distinction is made between the North and South portions. To put it plainly, the Close Season for the birds mentioned in italics in the above list is: In the Districts of Burnett, Darling Downs, East Moreton, West Moreton, and Wide Bay, from the first day of September in each year to the thirty-first day of March in the following year, inclusive. As regards all other birds specified (see first list) the Act is in operation during the whole year. (See Proclamation July 18, 1894.)

The reserves, parishes of Crow's Nest and Douglas, Counties of Cavendish and Aubigny, parish of Emu Creek, County of Cavenish, parish of Douglas, County of Aubigny, are for the protection of the following birds only :—Tallegalla or Scrub Turkey, Bronzewing and all Wild Pigeons, Emu, Regent Bird, and Quail. In these reserves the destruction of the birds mentioned is prohibited *during the whole year*.

QUEENSLAND TURF CLUB.—Scale of Weight for Age.

Distance.	Years.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.
		st. lbs.	st. lbs.	st. lbs.	st. lbs.	st. lbs.	st. lbs.	st. lbs.	st. lbs.	st. lbs.	st. lbs.	st. lbs.	st. lbs.
Six furlongs and under.													
Six furlongs and under	Two	6 0	6 2	6 4	6 6	6 9	6 12	7 0	7 2	7 4	7 6	7 8	7 10
	Three	7 13	8 0	8 1	8 2	8 4	8 6	8 7	8 8	8 9	8 10	8 11	8 12
	Four	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0
	Five, six and aged	9 2	9 2	9 2	9 1	9 1	9 1	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0
Over six furlongs and not more than one mile.													
Over six furlongs and not more than one mile.	Two	5 9	5 11	5 13	6 2	6 5	6 8	6 10	6 12	7 1	7 3	7 5	7 7
	Three	7 11	7 12	7 13	8 0	8 2	8 4	8 5	8 6	8 8	8 9	8 10	8 11
	Four	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0
	Five, six and aged	9 3	9 3	9 3	9 2	9 2	9 2	9 1	9 1	9 1	9 0	9 0	9 0
Over one mile and less than one mile and a-half.													
Over one mile and less than one mile and a-half.	Two	5 3	5 6	5 9	5 12	6 1	6 4	6 6	6 8	6 11	6 13	7 1	7 3
	Three	7 8	7 9	7 11	7 12	8 0	8 2	8 3	8 4	8 6	8 7	8 8	8 9
	Four	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0
	Five, six and aged	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 3	9 3	9 3	9 2	9 2	9 2	9 1	9 1	9 1
One mile and a-half and less than two miles.													
One mile and a-half and less than two miles.	Three	7 4	7 5	7 7	7 9	7 12	8 0	8 1	8 2	8 4	8 5	8 6	8 7
	Four	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0
	Five	9 5	9 5	9 5	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 3	9 3	9 3	9 2	9 2	9 2
	Six and aged ..	9 6	9 6	9 6	9 5	9 4	9 4	9 3	9 3	9 3	9 2	9 2	9 2
Two miles and less than two miles and a-half.													
Two miles and less than two miles and a-half.	Three	7 0	7 2	7 4	7 6	7 9	7 11	7 12	8 0	8 2	8 3	8 4	8 6
	Four	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0
	Five	9 6	9 6	9 6	9 5	9 5	9 5	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 3	9 3	9 3
	Six and aged ..	9 8	9 8	9 7	9 6	9 6	9 5	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 3	9 3	9 3
Two miles and a-half up to three miles.													
Two miles and a-half up to three miles.	Three	6 10	6 12	7 1	7 3	7 6	7 8	7 10	7 12	8 0	8 1	8 2	8 4
	Four	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0
	Five	9 7	9 7	9 7	9 6	9 6	9 6	9 5	9 5	9 5	9 4	9 4	9 4
	Six and aged ..	9 10	9 9	9 8	9 7	9 7	9 6	9 5	9 5	9 5	9 4	9 4	9

Mares are to be allowed 5lbs. from 1st August to 31st December ; 3lbs. from 1st January to 31st March; 2lbs. from 1st April to 31st July.
Geldings allowed 5lbs. throughout the year. Welter weight shall be 2st. added to the weight for age.

Placed Horses in Principal Handicaps.

PLACED HORSES FOR MELBOURNE CUP.—TWO MILES.

Year.	First.	Weight.	Second.	Third.	Time.
		st. lb.			m. s.
1861	Archer	9 7	Mormon	Prince	3 52
1862	Archer	10 2	Mormon	Camden	3 47
1863	Banker	5 4	Musidora	Barwon	3 44
1864	Lantern	6 3	Poet	Rose of Denmark	3 52
1865	Toryboy	7 0	Panic	Riverina	3 44
1866	The Barb	6 11	Exile	Falcon	3 43
1867	Tim Whiffler	8 11	Queen of Hearts	Exile	3 39
1868	Glencoe	9 1	Strop	Shenandoah	3 42
1869	Warrior	8 10	The Monk	Phœbe	3 40
1870	Nimblefoot	6 3	Lapdog	Valentine	3 37
1871	The Pearl	7 3	Romula	Irish King	3 39
1872	The Quack	7 10	The Ace	Dagworth	3 39
1873	Don Juan	6 12	Dagworth	Horatio	3 36
1874	Haricot	6 7	Protos	The Diver	3 37½
1875	Wollomai	7 8	Richmond	Goldsbrough	3 38
1876	Briseis	6 4	Sybil	Timothy	3 36½
1877	Chester	6 12	Savanaka	The Vagabond	3 33½
1878	Calamai	8 2	Tom Kirk	Waxy	3 35¾
1879	Darriwell	7 4	Sweetmeat	Suwarrow	3 30¾
1880	Grand Flaneur	6 10	Progress	Lord Burghley	3 34¾
1881	Zulu	5 10	The Czar	Sweetmeat	3 32½
1882	Assyrian	7 13	Stockwell	Gudarz	3 40
1883	Martini Henry	7 5	First Water	Commotion	3 30½
1884	Malua	9 9	Commotion	Plausible	3 31¾
1885	Sheet Anchor	7 11	Grace Darling	Trenton	3 29½
1886	Arsenal	7 5	Trenton	Silvermine	3 31
1887	Dunlop	8 3	Silvermine	Australian Peer	3 28½
1888	Mentor	8 3	Tradition	The Yeoman	3 30¾
1889	Bravo	8 7	Carbine	Melos	3 52½
1890	Carbine	10 5	Highborn	Correze	3 28¼
1891	Malvolio	8 4	Sir William	Strathmore	3 29¼
1892	Glenloth	7 13	Ronda	Penance	3 36¼
1893	Tarcoola	8 4	Carnage	Jeweller	3 30½
1894	Patron	9 3	Devon	Nada	3 31
1895	Auraria	7 4	Hova	Burrabari	3 29
1896	Newhaven	7 13	Blood Shot	The Skipper	3 28½
1897	Gaulus	7 8	The Grafter	Aurum	3 31

BEST HORSE RACING TIMES ON RECORD.

4 furlongs.—46s., Geraldine, West Chester Course, N.Y. (track partly down hill), Aug. 30, 1869, America.

47s., Safeguard and Golden Fleece, Christchurch (N.Z.), Nov., 1894.

5 furlongs.—56¾s., Maid Marian (straight track, partly down hill), Morris Park, N.Y., Oct. 9, 1894, America.

1m., Patroness, Randwick, March 26, 1894, Australia.

1m. 0½s., Walwa, Maribyrnong (Vic.), Sept. 30, 1893, Australia.

6 furlongs.—1m. 9s., Domino, Morris Park, N.Y. (track partly down hill), Sept. 29, 1893, America.

1m. 13½s., Precaution, 7.0, Carrington Stakes, Randwick (N.S.W.), January 1, 1897.

WINNERS OF THE CAULFIELD CUP.—ONE MILE AND A HALF.

Year.	Owner.	Winner.	Sire.	Weight.	Time.
				st. lb.	m. s.
1879*	Messrs. Chirnside	Newminster	Marquis	8 10	2 45½
1880†	Mr. T. Jones	Tom Kirk	Ladykirk	8 3	2 28½
1881	,, H. Yeend	Blue Ribbon	Derby	7 3	2 30
1881	,, T. Ivory	Master Avenal	Julian Avenal	7 12	2 29½
1882	,, W. Branch	Little Jack	King Cole	6 11	2 41½
1883	,, D. S. Wallace	Calma	Yattendon	8 2	2 42
1884	,, R. G. Talbot	Blink Bonny	St. Albans	7 3	2 40½
1885	,, J. G. Reid	Grace Darling	Diver	7 10	2 40
1886	,, W. Strickland	Ben Bolt	Newbold	7 6	2 42
1887	,, M. Loughlin	Oakleigh	Roodee	6 9	2 41¾
1888	,, M. O'Shanassy	Chicago	The Drummer	7 4	2 38¼
1889	,, J. Cripps	Boz	Bosworth	7 9	2 43
1890	,, A. R Blackwood	Vengeance	Newminster	6 13	2 38
1891	,, G. Woodforde	G'Naroo	St. Albans	7 13	2 36
1892	,, J. Monaghan	Paris	Grandmaster	8 8	2 38¼
1893	,, J. T. Carslake	Sainfoin	Richmond	7 13	2 38
1894	Mrs. H. C. White	Paris	Grandmaster	9 4	2 38
1895	Mr. H. Oxenham	Waterfall	Niagara	7 8	2 36¾
1896	Mr. T. Mitchell	Cremorne	Glorious	8 9	2 38½
1897	,, Duggan	Amberite	Carbine	7 7	2 37

* 1 mile and a half in 1879 and 1882. † 1¼ miles and a distance in 1880 and 1881.

WINNERS OF THE NEWMARKET HANDICAP.—THREE QUARTERS OF A MILE.

Year.	Owner.	Winner.	S.	Weight.	Time.
				st. lb.	m. s.
1874	Dr. Bathe	Maid of Avenal	9	7 8	1 17
1875	Mr. Ward	Calumny	17	8 0	1 18
1876	,, Chirnside	Sultan	15	8 10	1 17¾
1877	,, C. James	Tom Kirk	21	7 5	1 16¾
1878	,, A. Davies	Lady Ellen	23	6 5	1 18
1879	,, H. Haines	Diomed	20	7 0	1 16¾
1880	,, J. Whittingham	Aspen	24	6 8	1 18¾
1881	,, J. Whittingham	Aspen	27	7 8	1 16¾
1882	Hon. W. Pearson	Hyacinth	37	7 6	1 16½
1883	Sir Thos. Elder	Tyropean	33	7 4	1 16¾
1884	Mr. J. O. Inglis	Malua	30	8 7	1 15¼
1885	,, D. M. Robertson	Cornet	30	7 0	1 19¼
1886	,, S Miller	William Tell	30	8 6	1 17
1887	,, G. G. Stead	Lochiel	24	8 0	1 15¼
1888	Hon. J. White	Cranbrook	28	8 12	1 14¾
1889	Mr. M. Jacobs	Sedition	21	7 3	1 16¼
1890	,, S. Davis	Churchill	36	8 4	1 17¼
1891	,, J. Northern	Bungebah	35	9 3	1 16¼
1892	,, W. Sayers	Wild Rose	33	8 1	1 15¼
1893	,, J. H. Davis (ns)	Fortunatus	30	9 2	1 15¾
1894	,, A. Davies	Hova	28	7 13	1 15½
1895	,, A. McMasters	Laundress	36	7 9	1 15
1896	,, J. Redfern	Maluma	36	7 12	1 15¾
1897	,, T. Hales	Carlton	27	8 3	1 14¾

Madame Marantette drove the running team, Major Banks and Evergreen, one mile in 1min. 45¾sec., Buffalo, New York, August 4, 1887.

WINNERS OF CHAMPION RACE.—THREE MILES.

Year.	Owner.	Winner.	Age.	Sire.	Time.
					m. s.
1859	Mr. Yuille	Flying Duck	3	Warhawk	5 57
1860	,, Tait	Zoe	a	Sir Hercules	5 59
1861	,, Tait	Zoe	a	Sir Hercules	5 57
1861	,, Keighran	Mormon	6	The Premier	6 14
1862	,, Tait	Talleyrand	6	Cossack	6 2
1863	,, Redwood	Ladybird	5	Il Barbiere	5 55
1863	,, Harper	Barwon	4	Boiardo	6 3
1864	,, Keighran	Mormon	a	The Premier	6 38
1865	,, Blackwell	Panic	a	Alarm	5 53
1865	,, Lance	Ladybird	6	Il Barbiere	5 55
1866	,, W. Field	Strop	4	Panic	5 55
1866	,, Town	Tarragon	a	New Warrior	5 47
1867	,, C. B. Fisher	Fishhook	3	Fisherman	5 45
1867	,, Tait	The Barb	3	Sir Hercules	5 38½
1868	,, Tait	Fireworks	3	Kelpie	5 48¾
1869	,, W. Field	Strop	a	Panic	5 58
1871	,, Thompson	Romula	3	New Warrior	5 49
1873	,, T. Ryan	Leo	3	Leonidas	5 59
1876	,, E. Jellett	Richmond	3	Maribyrnong	5 35
1877	,, R. Reid	P. of the Hills	3	Talk of the Hill	5 34
1878	,, J. Wilson	First King	3	King of the Ring	5 26
1879	,, J. Boe	Wellington	3	Panic	5 34
1880	,, J. Wilson	First King	5	King of the Ring	5 40¾
1881	,, W. A. Long	Grand Flaneur	3	Yattendon	5 48
1882	,, S. Gardiner	Coriolanus	3	Tubal Cain	5 40
1883	Hon. W. Pearson	Commotion	4	Panic	5 26
1884	Mr. D. S. Wallace	Le Grand	3	Epigram	5 26
1885	Hon. W. Pearson	Commotion	6	Panic	5 26½
1886	,, J. White	Matchlock	3	Musket	5 43¼
1887	,, J. White	Trident	3	Robinson Crusoe	5 25½
1888	,, J. White	Abercorn	3	Chester	6 15¼
1889	Mr. D. S. Wallace	Carbine	3	Musket	5 56
1890	,, W. Gannon	Melos	4	Goldsbrough	5 51
1891	,, D. S. Wallace	Carbine	5	Musket	6 32¾
1892	,, W. R. Wilson	Strathmore	3	Nordenfeldt	6 53
1893	,, J. B. Clark	Camoola	3	Chester	5 39
1894	,, F. W. Purches	Portsea	5	Neckersgat	5 23½
1895	,, S. G. Cook	The Harvester	3	Sheet Anchor	5 45½
1896	,, J. Wilson, jr. *Quiver		4	Trenton	5 23¼
	,, W. R. Wilson *Wallace		3	Carbine	
1897	,, W. Cooper	Newhaven	3	Newminster	5 53½

* Dead Heat.

PLACED HORSES FOR MARIBYRNONG PLATE.—FIVE FURLONGS.

Year.	Owner.	Winner.	Second.	Third.	Time.
					m. s.
1891	Mr. H. Power	Etra Winnie	The Captain	Nobody	1 7¼
1892	,, S. G. Cook	Sailor Prince	Zeph	Dauphine	1 4
1893	Messrs. Bailey & Orr	Dreamland	Forward	Dryden	1 5¾
1894	Mr. J. McSweeney	Arihi	Blue Cap	Wallace	1 2½
1895	,, J. Wilson, ju.	Newhaven	Coil	Kobold	1 2¾
1896	,, W. Bailey	Keera	Fleet Admiral	The Hypnotist	1 4
1897	,, J. East	Lady Mostyn	*Essex	*Vigorous	1 4¾

* Dead Heat.

WINNERS OF THE VICTORIAN DERBY.—ONE MILE AND A HALF.

Year.	Winner.	Sire.	Dam.	Time.	No. of Starts.
				m. s.	
1860	Flying Colors	Dolo	Shell-na-Guira	3 2	4
1861	Camden	Conrad or Warhawk	Calliope	2 53	7
1862	Barwon	Boiardo	Jeanette	2 59	6
1863	Oriflamme	Boiardo	Tricolor	3 3	7
1864	Lantern	Moscovado	Nightlight	2 58	4
1865	Angler	Fisherman	Marchioness	2 51	4
1866	Seagull	Fisherman	Omen	3 4	3
1867	Fireworks	Kelpie	Gaslight	2 56	5
1868*	Fireworks	Kelpie	Gaslight	2 53	5
1869*	My Dream	Fisherman	Nightlight	2 48	9
1869	Charon	Ferryman	Juliet	2 55	7
1870	Florence	Boiardo	Rose of Denmark	3 0	7
1871	Miss Jessie	Maribyrnong	Musidora	2 49	7
1872	Loup Garou	Lord of Lynne	Hebe	2 46	8
1873	Lapidist	Fireworks	Chrysolite	2 51	11
1874	Melbourne	Panic	Myth	2 46½	11
1875	Robin Hood	Fireworks	Sylvia	2 48	10
1876	Briseis	Tim Whiffler	Musidora	2 43¼	8
1877	Chester	Yattendon	Lady Chester	2 43	12
1878	Wellington	Panic	Frou Frou	2 47	6
1879	Suwarrow	Snowden	Phizgig	2 43	13
1880	Grand Flaneur	Yattendon	First Lady	2 44	11
1881	Darebin	The Peer	Lurline	2 41½	12
1882	Navigator	Robinson Crusoe	Cocoanut	2 41½	10
1883	Martini Henry	Musket	Sylvia	2 39	9
1884	Rufus	King of the Ring	Princess Alice	2 41¾	11
1885	Nordenfeldt	Musket	Onyx	2 48¾	8
1886	Trident	Robinson Crusoe	Cocoanut	2 39	7
1887	Australian Peer	Darebin	Stockdove	2 40	9
1888	Ensign	Grandmaster	Formosa	2 45½	7
1889	Dreadnought	Chester	Trafalgar	2 41	8
1890	The Admiral	Richmond	Footstep	2 46¾	8
1891	Strathmore	Nordenfeldt	Ouida	2 41½	10
1892	Camoola	Chester	Copra	2 42	10
1893	Carnage	Nordenfeldt	Mersey	2 39	11
1894	The Harvester	Sheet Anchor	Springtime	2 40½	10
1895	Wallace	Carbine	Melodious	2 46	8
1896	Newhaven	Newminster	Oceana	2 39½	8
1897	Amberite	Carbine	Duenna	2 39½	6

* Run on New Year's Day.

BEST HORSE RACING TIMES ON RECORD.

7 furlongs.—1m. 23½s., Bella B, Monmouth Park, July 8, 1890, America
1m. 27s., Trieste, Flemington (Vic.), November 3, 1891, Australia

1 mile.—1m. 35½s., Salvator, against time, Monmouth Park, N.J., August 28, 1890, America.
1m. 40s., Bungebah, Randwick (N.S.W.), September, 1890; this record has also been made by Boolka, Kingfish, Paris and Delaware, Australia.

1 mile and 1 furlong.—1m. 51½s., Tristan, Morris Park, N.Y., June 2, 1891, America.
1m. 55s., Valiant, Randwick (N.S.W.), March 14, 1896, Australia.

1¼ miles.—2m. 3¾s., Banquet, Monmouth Park, N.J., July 17, 1890, America.
2m. 6s., Hova, Flemington (Vic.), November 11, 1893, Australia.

PLACED HORSES FOR SYDNEY CUP.—TWO MILES.

Year.	First.	Weight.	Second.	Third.	Time.
		st. lb.			m. s.
1866	Yattendon	8 4	Sultana	Falcon	3 43
1867	Fishhook	6 10	R. of Australia	Tim Whiffler	3 41½
1868	The Barb	8 12	Stumpy	Orlando and Tim Whiffler	3 40
1869	The Barb	10 8	Stumpy	Tim Whiffler	3 40
1870	Barbelle	7 10	The Earl & Bylong	Dead Heat	3 43
1871	Mermaid	7 5	Little Dick	Romulus	3 40
1872	The Prophet	6 10	Hamlet	Barbelle	3 36¾
1873	Vixen	7 2	Patriarch	The Ace	3 40
1874	Speculation	6 2	Dagworth	Fugleman	3 39
1875	Imperial	7 7	Reprieve	Lurline	3 36
1876	A.T.	6 4	Kingsborough	Neredah	3 37 8-10
1877	Kingfisher	7 5	Viva	Spark	3 36 2-10
1878	Democrat	6 5	Strathearn	Maccaroni	3 36 6-10
1879	Savanaka	8 7	Chester	Bosworth	3 33 8-10
1880	Petrea	7 11	Martindale	Strathearn	3 37½
1881	Progress	8 2	Strathearn	Wandering Jew	3 36 8-10
1882	Cunnamulla	6 0	Sweet William	Rainbow	3 34
1883	Darebin	9 8	Mistaken	Willeroo	3 33½
1884	Favo	6 4	Empress	Sardonyx	3 36
1885	Normanby	6 10	Velocipede	Lord of Lake	3 35
1886	Cerise and Blue	8 2	Silvermine	Britisher	3 33¼
1887	Frisco	6 0	Kitawa	Tom Brown	3 39¾
1888	Australian Peer	8 6	Algerian	Acme	3 32½
1889	Carbine	9 0	Melos	Abercorn	3 31
1890	Carbine	9 9	Mantilla	Muriel	3 37
1891	Highborn	9 3	Greygown	Yowi	3 37½
1892	Stromboli	8 0	Oxide	Highborn	3 31½
1893	Realm	8 5	The Admiral	Camoola	3 39
1894	Lady Trenton	7 7	The Trier	Nightingale	3 34
1895	Patroness	7 0	Quiver	Cobbity	3 38½
1896	Wallace	8 12	Toreador	Trentham	3 31
1897	Tricolor	6 12	Kallatina	Loch Leigh	3 31¾

PLACED HORSES FOR CAULFIELD GUINEAS.—ONE MILE.

Year.	First.	Wght.	Second.	Wght.	Third.	Wght.	Time.
		st. lb.		st. lb.		st. lb.	m. s.
1881	Wheatear	8 5	Royal Maid	8 0	Topaz	8 5	1 49
1882	Fryingpan	8 5	Boolka	8 5	Guesswork	8 5	1 47
1883	Sardius	8 5	Delusion	8 0	Ike	8 5	1 46
1884	Sandal	8 0	Gratitude	8 0	Helene	8 0	1 50½
1885	Ringmaster	8 5	Duclop	8 5	Eagle Grange	8 5	1 49
1886	Madelina	8 0	Volcano	8 5	First Consul	8 5	1 46
1887	Carlyon	8 5	Pakeha	8 5	Escutcheon	8 5	1 42½
1888	Volley	8 0	Wycombe	8 12	Wyvis	8 5	1 48
1889	Rudolph	8 7	Prince Consort	8 5	Carrington	8 5	1 49½
1890	Annesley	8 5	Beverley	8 5	Prelude	8 7	1 47
1891	Strathmore	8 5	Stromboli	8 12	The Doctor	8 5	1 44¾
1892	Autonomy	8 5	Azim	8 5	Meli	8 5	1 45½
1893	Patron	8 5	Sailor Prince	8 5	Pounamu	8 5	1 46¼
1894	Cobbity	8 5	Marusa	8 0	Dreamland	8 5	1 44
1895	Wallace	8 5	The Parisienne	8 0	Te Whiti	8 5	1 45½
1896	The Officer	8 5	Newhaven	8 5	Coil	8 5	1 44½
1897	Aurum	8 5	The Hypnotist	8 5	Fleet Admiral	8 5	1 46½

WINNERS OF THE AUSTRALIAN CUP.—TWO MILES AND A QUARTER.

Year.	Owner.	Winner.	Weight.	Time.
			st. lb.	m. s.
1863	Mr. Harper	Barwon	7 8	4 27
1864	,, Fisher	Nathalie	6 8	4 38
1865	,, Lang	Woodman	7 1	4 15
1866	,, Thompson	Woodman	7 12	4 24
1867	,, Craig	Tim Whiffler	8 2	4 20
1868	,, Cleeland	Shenandoah	7 12	4 16
1869	,, Moffatt	Gasworks	8 5	4 14
1870	,, J. Arthur	Norma	6 13	4 11
1871	,, H. Hoskins	Nimblefoot	8 4	4 11
1872	,, Crook	Saladin	7 8	4 15
1873	,, Glenister	Warrior	8 0	4 6
1874	,, J. Wilson	Protos	7 5	4 22
1875	,, S. Gardiner	Lurline	8 1	4 25
1876	,, E. Jellett	Richmond	7 13	4 2½
1877	,, R. Sevior	Sybil	6 12	4 4½
1878	,, J. Wilson	First King	8 5	4 2¼
1879	,, H. Power	Savanaka	7 10	4 4
1880	,, J. Boe	Columbus	8 0	4 6
1881	,, W. Pile	First Water	7 6	4 1½
1882	,, E. Weeks	Pollio	6 7	4 0½
1883	,, E. De Mestre	Navigator	8 3	4 2
1884	Hon. J. White	Morpeth	8 5	4 3¾
1885	Mr. N. Wilson	Ringwood	7 13	4 1¼
1886	,, J. O. Inglis	Malua	9 9	4 0½
1887	Hon. J. White	Trident	8 7	4 4¼
1888	,, J. White	Carlyon	8 2	4 5¼
1889	Mr. G. G. Stead	Lochiel	4 7	4 9½
1890	Hon. J. White	Dreadnought	8 6	3 59½
1891	Mr. Blackwood	Vengeance	7 13	4 2¼
1892	,, W. Forrester	Highborn	9 4	4 2¼
1893	,, F. W. Purches	Portsea	8 10	4 0¼
1894	,, D. James	Broken Hill	7 0	4 3¾
1895	,, W. R. Wilson	Havoc	8 7	4 11¼
1896	,, P. Russell	Idolator	7 3	3 59½
1897	,, W. Bailey	Coil	8 0	4 4¼

BEST HORSE RACING TIMES ON RECORD.

1½ miles.—2m. 32¾s., Lamplighter, Monmouth Park, N.J., August 9, 1892, America.
2m. 35s., Survivor, Randwick (N.S.W.), September, 1897.

1¾ miles.—3m. 0¾s., Hotspur, San Francisco, April 30, 1891, America.
3m. 3s., Correze, Flemington (Vic.), November 8, 1890, Donation also made this record (Flemington), November, 1893, Australia.

2 miles.—3m. 27½s., Ten Broeck, against time, Louisville, Kentucky, May 29, 1877, America.
3m. 28¼s., Carbine (carrying 10st. 5lb.), Flemington (Vic.), Nov. 4, 1890, Australia.

2¼ miles.—3m. 56½s., Preakness and Springbok, dead heat, Saratoga, N.Y., July 29, 1875, America.
3m. 57¾s., Euroclydon, Christchurch (N.Z.), November, 1895.
3m. 59½s., Dreadnought, Flemington (Vic.), March 4, 1890; Idolator, Flemington (Vic.), March, 1895, Australia.

3 miles.—5m. 23¼s., Wallace and Quiver, dead heat, Flemington (Vic.), March, 1895, Australia.
5m. 24s., Drake Carter, Sheepshead Bay, L.I., September 6, 1884, America.

An Act to Regulate the Fencing of Land in Queensland.

25 VICTORIÆ, No. 12.

[6th August, 1861.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the law relating to the erection and unholding of fences dividing lands belonging different owners. Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty by and with the advice of the Legislative Council and Assembly of Queensland in Parliament assembled and by authority of the same as follows—

Act of New South Wales 9 Geo. IV. No. 12 Repealed.

1. That from and after the commencement of this Act an Act of the Governor and Legislative Council of New South Wales passed in the ninth year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Fourth numbered twelve and intituled "An Act to Regulate the Dividing Fences Adjoining Lands" shall be and the same is hereby repealed. Provided that all proceedings commenced had been taken or done before the passing of this Act shall be continued and completed in like manner and have the same force and effect as if this Act had not been passed.

Half the value of existing fences to be paid for by adjoining proprietors.

2. It shall be lawful for the owner of any land who shall before the passing of this Act have erected a fence dividing such land from land adjoining thereto his heirs and assigns to demand and recover of and from the owner or occupier of such adjoining land half the value of such dividing fence.

Occupiers of adjoining land to assist in making dividing fence.

3. The owner of any land not separated by a dividing fence from any adjoining land may serve a notice as hereinafter mentioned upon the occupier or if there be no occupier then upon the owner and his attorney or agent of such adjoining land requiring him to assist him or contribute to the erection of a dividing fence in equal proportions and if such occupier or owner or his attorney or agent shall refuse or neglect in the space of three months from the service of such notice to assist in or contribute to the making or having commenced shall not use due diligence in completing such fence it shall be lawful for the person serving such notice as aforesaid to make and complete such fence and to demand and receive from such other occupier or owner half the cost thereof.

Half the expense of dividing fence may be recovered from the purchaser of Crown land.

4. The owner of land who shall have made or who shall hereafter make a fence dividing such land from adjoining unalienated land of the Crown may demand and recover from the owner or occupier of such Crown land when alienated within a period of six months after such alienation half the value of the said dividing fence.

Adjoining occupiers to keep dividing fence in repair.

5. When any dividing fence made or to be made shall be out of repair or become insufficient the occupiers of land on either side thereof shall be liable to the cost of repairing such fence in equal proportions.

Occupiers to keep dividing fence in repair.

6. The occupier of any land separated from any adjoining land by a dividing fence may serve a notice as hereinafter mentioned upon the occupier and if there be no occupier then upon the owner of such adjoining land requiring him to assist in or contribute to the repairing of such dividing fence in equal proportions and if such occupier or owner shall refuse or neglect for the space of three months after the service of such notice to assist in or contribute to the repairing of such dividing fence it shall be lawful for such occupier to repair such fence and to demand and recover of and from such other occupier or owner half the cost thereof. Provided

that if any dividing fence or any portion thereof shall be destroyed by accident the occupier of land on either side may immediately repair the same without any notice and shall be entitled to recover half the expense of so doing from the occupier or owner of the adjoining land. Providing always that in case such dividing fence shall have been destroyed by fire or by the falling of any tree or trees the owner or occupier through whose neglect such fire shall have originated or such tree or trees shall have fallen shall be the party bound to repair the entire of the fence so damaged as aforesaid.

Persons liable for contribution for fencing and repair.

7. The occupier of the adjoining land shall be the person liable in the first instance to contribute to the erection of dividing fence but it shall be lawful for such occupier to deduct all expenses incurred in erecting the same from any rent due or thereafter to become due from such occupier to the owner of such land but the occupier shall in all cases be the person liable to contribute to the erection of repairs of any dividing fence and when such adjoining land is not in the occupation of any person the owner of such land shall be the person liable to contribute as aforesaid.

Act not to interfere with existing agreements.

8. Nothing in this Act contained shall be deemed or taken to avoid or affect any covenant contract or agreement made or hereafter to be made relative to fencing between any landlord or tenant.

Act not to apply to unalienated Crown lands.

9. This Act shall not apply to any unalienated Crown lands nor shall the Crown the Governor the Board of Lands and Works nor any public officer appointed by the Governor or by the Governor in Council for the administration management or control of the Crown lands of public works or who may by virtue of his office however styled have any such management or control be liable under the authority of this Act to make any contribution towards the erection or repair of any boundary fence between the land or any owner or occupier and any public land.

Mode of recovering cost of fencing.

10. All sums of money recoverable under this Act may be sued for and recovered in a summary manner before any two or more justices.

How notice is to be given.

11. When any notice is required by this Act to be given it shall be in writing and shall be served personally on the person to whom it is addressed or his attorney or agent or left with some adult person at his or her last known place of residence except when any owner shall be unknown or shall be absent from the colony of Queensland without any known attorney or agent then in either such cases the notice shall be inserted twice a week for two consecutive weeks in some newspaper published in Brisbane and once a week for two consecutive weeks in some newspaper published nearest to the land referred to if there be a newspaper published nearer to such land than Brisbane and the production of such newspapers shall be proof of the due service of such notice.

Agreement as to fencing to be registered with the Clerk of Petty Sessions and may be given in evidence.

12. The owners or occupiers of any adjoining lands may agree between themselves as to what portion or part each shall erect and keep in repair or keep in repair only or erect only and all such agreements shall be in writing and shall be witnessed by the clerk of the nearest court of petty sessions a copy of which agreement shall be lodged in the office of such petty sessions and certified by such clerk as being a true copy which copy may be given in evidence upon any case arising in regard to the land and fence referred to therein and every provision of this Act shall equally apply to any such dividing fence so far as they can be made applicable, excepting that when any owner erects or repairs under the provisions of this Act any portion of the dividing fence which under any such agreement the owner of the land adjoining should have erected or repaired the whole amount of the

cost thereof instead of half shall be recovered from the owner or occupier failing or neglecting to erect or repair such dividing fence according to the provisions of this Act.

Points upon which justice may decide.

13. If any dispute or difference shall occur between the owners or occupiers of any adjoining lands respecting the following matters viz.—

1. The sufficiency or otherwise of any river or other natural boundary instead of a fence.
2. What portion of any fence shall be erected or repaired by each owner.
3. The necessity for any dividing fence to be repaired.
4. Whether due diligence has been used to complete the erection or repair of any fence after it has been commenced.
5. The description and sufficiency of any fence erected or to be erected.
6. The sufficiency or otherwise of any excuse for not using due diligence in the completion of the erection of any fence or repairs after having commenced the same.

Justices to whom power to inquire into the matter in dispute their decision to be final.

It shall be competent for either party to apply to the Court of Petty Sessions nearest the place where the fence in question exists or is about to be erected and two or more of the justices usually attending such petty sessions shall inquire into the matter thus brought before them and may summon witnesses and examine them upon oath or by view or otherwise take the best means of informing themselves upon the merits of the case at issue and shall give judgment thereon with or without costs to either party as they may see fit and the decision of such justices shall be final and conclusive.

No judgment be given for a larger sum than the cost of a three-railed fence in country or four-railed or paling fence in town.

14. In no case shall a judgment be given under any of the provisions of this Act which will involve an expense in the erection of any fence exceeding in the case of country and suburban lots the fair and usual price charged for the erection of a three-railed fence and in town allotments a four-railed or paling fence and in all cases where contribution shall be required for any existing fence the amount to be recovered shall have reference to the actual value and state of any such fence at the time any such sum is sought to be recovered and not to the original cost of the erection of such fence.

Money adjudged if not paid within one month may be levied by distress and sale of goods.

15. All sums of money adjudged by and Court of Petty Sessions to be paid by any party pursuant to this Act for erecting or repairing any fence if not paid within one calendar month after such adjudication may be recovered under a warrant (as in schedule to this Act annexed) signed by the said magistrates directed to any constable or sheriff's bailiff to levy the same by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of said party so ordered to pay said sum of money together with all costs and charges attending the same. Provided always that in case the party so adjudged to pay shall not have sufficient goods and chattels out of which sum so ordered to be paid may be levied such constable or sheriff's officer shall certify the same under his hand on the back of such warrant and the party in whose favor such order shall have been made shall be entitled to register the same in the office for registering deeds in Queensland on payment of a sum of two shillings and sixpence and the amount of such order together with the sum of eight per cent. per annum till paid shall be thenceforth a charge on the fee of said land of the party making default.

Short Title.

16. This Act may be quoted and referred to as "The Fencing Act of 1861."

SCHEDULE.

Whereas a sum of was on the day of adjudged by us to be paid by to towards the cost of a fence dividing their respective lands, and whereas the said sum of money has not been paid pursuant to our said adjudication. We do hereby order and direct that if the said sum of be not paid forthwith that the same be levied by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the said together with the costs and charges of said distress and sale.

Given under our hands and seals day of

—o—

An Act to declare the Standard Weight of a Bushel of Maize, Wheat, Barley, and Oats.

80 VICTORIA, No. 18.

[22nd October, 1866.

Preamble.

Whereas there is great uncertainty and variation with regard to the weight of a bushel of maize wheat barley and oats respectively and whereas such uncertainty and variation tends greatly to encourage the commission of frauds in contracts bargains sales and dealings for such agricultural produce and whereas it is expedient to make the weight of a bushel of such produce in all contracts bargains sales and dealings uniform. Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of Queensland in Parliament assembled and by the authority of the same as follows—

Maize wheat barley and oats to be sold by weight and not by measure.

1. All maize wheat barley and oats of every description shall be sold by the bushel of standard weight and not by measure and every person who shall sell any maize wheat barley or oats of any description by measure and not by weight shall on summary conviction before two justices of the peace be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds for every such sale.

Proviso.

Provided that nothing in this Act contained shall be deemed to refer to the sale of growing crops or loads of unthreshed grain nor to have the effect of repealing any portion of 27 Victoria number three "The Lien on Crops Act of 1863" or to interfere in any way with the provisions thereof.

Contracts to be made by bushel consisting of stated weight.

2. Any quantity of maize wheat barley or oats sold delivered or agreed to be sold or delivered shall be estimated by the number of pounds standard weight avoirdupois to the bushel set opposite to the names of several articles mentioned in the schedule to this Act annexed and any contract bargain sale or dealing for any such agricultural produce made by measure and not by weight shall be wholly null and void.

Acts not to apply to contracts already made.

3. Nothing herein contained shall be held to apply to any contract bargain sale or dealing for any such agricultural produce as aforesaid made and entered into before the coming into operation of this Act.

Recovery of penalties.

4. Every penalty for any offence against this Act may be enforced and recovered in a summary way before any two justices of the peace and in case of non-payment thereof shall be levied by distress and sale of the offender's goods and chattels and on failure of distress shall be enforced in manner provided by the Act eleventh and twelfth Victoria chapter forty-three as adopted by the fourteenth Victoria number forty-three and by any Acts amending the same.

Repeal of so much of 16 *Vic. No.* 34 *as inconsistent with this Act.*

5. So much of the sixteenth Victoria number thirty-four as is inconsistent with this Act is hereby repealed.

Commencement of Act.

6. This Act shall commence and take effect on the first day of December one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six and shall be styled and may be cited as "The Standard weight for Agricultural Produce Act of 1866."

SCHEDULE.

Standard Weight of a bushel of maize wheat barley and oats.

Maize	56lbs.	to the bushel
Wheat	60lbs.	,,
Barley	48lbs.	,,
Oats	40lbs.	,,

Notes for Farm and Garden

Spraying Fruit Trees.

MR. JAMES LANG, the well-known fruit grower in the Harcourt district, supplies the following information by request to the Government fruit expert of South Australia :—

My orchard is situated on the slope of a hill, and consists of 30 acres of fruit trees, 20 acres of which are apples planted from 10 to 30 years, and are therefore average sized trees, bearing from 6 to 10 bushels per tree, old trees bearing as much as 26 bushels. The spray pump is attached to a 50 gallon cask and fitted with 2 hoses, so that with one man to each hose and one pump and drive the horse 2 rows of trees are done at a time. It takes on an average 1 hour to charge and spray the contents, the 3 men doing the 20 acres of apples in 2½ days, working 8 hours, and using about 1000 gallons of the Paris green mixture. The cost of 4 sprayings is less than £7. In addition to the 4 sprayings with Paris green I give 1 spraying with Bordeaux mixture and 1 with fish oil, soap and kerosene emulsion, thus spraying the orchard 6 times in all.

I always assist in the spraying myself to make sure that it is properly done so that there are only the 2 men to pay. The wage ruling in this district is 10s. to 15s. per week and found. Thus: Two men for 2½ days at 2s. 6d. per day, 12s. 6d.; 6½ lb. Paris green at 1s. per lb, 6s. 6d.; total, 19s.

This is the actual money I pay away for 1 spraying of 20 acres of apple trees. Of course, the horse is always on the place so I allow nothing extra for its use. Four sprayings thus cost me £3 16s. I put it down at £7, so that if everything was paid for there would be a sufficient margin to cover it.

It is about 5 years since I started spraying for apple scab (Fusicladium dendriticum) and used to spray the fruit and fruit trees 4 times; the last twice mixing Paris green into the Bordeaux mixture. I found that the 2 sprayings with Paris green were not sufficient to keep the moth in check, so last year I sprayed 4 times. I am now quite satisfied that the grubs were reduced one-half to what they were in the previous year. It is now 12 years since the moth made its appearance in my orchard, and I have kept it fairly in check by bandaging the trees. Still, it was gradually gaining ground until last year, when it got its first decided check. I will now have a big try at clearing it out altogether.

I may say that my crop of apples this past season was considerably over 4000 bushels, and am fully convinced that had I not used these means to check the moth there would have scarcely been a sound apple in the orchard.

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Feeding Poultry.

ALTHOUGH much valuable information has been given on the subject of feeding poultry in the last few years, they are often mismanaged in this respect, the reason being that seven poultry-breeders out of ten consider their birds are fed properly if some hard corn be given them two or three times a day. Another great mistake is made by many people, who think that any quality of food does for poultry, and therefore they give their birds any poor stuff they come across, and this is more especially the case with farmers, who only feed with poor, thin corn that will do for nothing else. There are also many who never give their laying fowls meal, as they

consider it would only be a waste of valuable food; but this is also a great mistake, as fowls fed once a day on meal will produce at least thirty to forty more eggs per bird in the year than others kept under like circumstances that are only fed on hard grain. The reason of this is that the hard corn takes a certain time to get soaked in the crop and ground in the gizzard, while soft meal passes into the system immediately, and affords the fowl nourishment at once, thereby enabling it to consume (or turn into flesh and eggs) more food than if fed on hard corn only. It will, therefore, be seen by the above remarks that it pays best to give soft meal once a day, and this best given in the morning, and may consist of nearly any kind of meal—such as barley-meal, oatmeal, buckwheat meal, etc., mixed with fine and coarse pollard, middlings, or "sharps." The quantity of pollard used depends greatly upon the other meal, but it will generally be found that one part of barley-meal with one part of fine and one of coarse pollard makes a very good mixture; but the best way is always to have sufficient coarse pollard or "sharps," so that the meal mixes easily, that is, without sticking together in soft, doughy lumps. Pea-meal may be used occasionally with pollard for a change, and sweepings from a mill also make very good food, as they contain a large quantity of flour.

The meal should always be mixed with hot water, or hot skim milk is better, and given warm, especially in the winter months. Care should be taken not to mix it too wet, as it is not at all good for the fowls when it is sticky and clings to their beaks.

Any scraps, etc., can be mixed with the meal, and in the winter, if there are not many scraps, it is desirable to buy some liver, lights, paunches, or tripe, and give to the fowls the last thing before they go to roost, as they will then eat ravenously of the meat. If, however, it is given with or before their corn they will eat the meat and refuse their other food. The lights, etc., must, of course, be boiled and the water in which they are so cooked should be used to mix the meal. It is more convenient to use granulated meat in the soft food, as that does not require boiling.

Any vegetable refuse, such as small potatoes and cabbages, or pieces of fat meat may also be used, as when these are mixed up with good meal, they make a first-rate food. Turnips, mangold wurtzel—in fact, nearly all vegetables—may be used in the same way, especially in the winter, when green food is scarce.

Biscuit-meal is one of the best things that can be used, given alone, or occasionally other meals mixed with it. When this meal is not used, a little oyster shell mixed with the general meals helps them very much, as it not only furnishes material for making the shell, but assists in digesting the food. If the fowls do not have lime in some form or other it weakens the laying birds very much, and often causes them to lay shell-less eggs. When this occurs they are apt to break before the fowls can pass them, and then the fowls often die or are ruptured for life; but more often they are found dead on the nest or underneath the perch in the morning. Bone-meal strengthens the egg-organs more than anything used. It is well to use a little salt for flavouring the soft food.

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Experiences in Dairy Farming.

THESE are taken from various authorities of practical experience. It does not pay, as a rule, to keep a cow which does not give an average of 5000lbs. of milk annually. The greatest care should be give to the selection of the sire, as the value of the milking strain largely depends on him. Between five and eight years old is the most profitable period of a cow, and some do not develop into good milkers until their second or third calves. Gentle treatment of cows is necessary, especially when milking; rough usage shortens the supply, and decreases the butter fat. To ensure a regular supply of milk, it should be arranged that cows calve at various times of the year, so that full advantage can be taken of high prices in winter; but to do this properly, winter feed must be secured. Besides, cows calving in the spring do not maintain their supply so well as those coming into milk during winter.

It has been conclusively proved that cows calving in the winter give one-third more milk within their milking season than those calving in spring. Also, that winter calves are more easily reared, the proportion of loss not being a tenth of that with spring calves. It is always better for a cow to calve before three years old, otherwise they will put on flesh, and give less milk. In general, cows begin to dry off naturally about two months before calving, but it is well to try them once a day or once every other day. It is authoritatively stated that the proportion of fat contained in the milk of any one cow cannot be increased by any particular feeding, and although there are many sceptics on this point, yet experiments in Holland, Denmark, and America continued over a number of years, all go to prove its truth. Nevertheless, good rational feeding and proper care will make astounding increase in quantity: therefore, feeding properly is a matter which cannot possibly be overlooked if success is to be obtained. The limit of a cow should be found out and fed to that limit, any food given beyond it is simply wasted. Lucerne is one of the best fodders, and although some other plants are highly favoured, yet lucerne, by reason of its easy cultivation, is reckoned one of the best. The following table shows the food values of different fodders:—

	Albuminoids.	Starch, Sugar and Gum.	Fat.
	lbs. ozs.	lbs. ozs.	lbs. ozs.
Barley contains per 100lbs.. ..	9 8 ..	66 9 ..	2 8
Barley (straw) ,, ,, ...	3 0 ..	32 10 ..	1 6
Carrots ,, ,, ...	1 8 ..	7 0 ..	0 3
Hay ,, ,, ...	8 3 ..	41 5 ..	2 0
Maize (corn) ,, ,, ...	10 0 ..	68 0 ..	7 0
Linseed cake ,, ,, ...	26 5 ..	41 5 ..	10 0
Lucerne ,, ,, ...	14 6 ..	22 8 ..	2 8
Maize (green) ,, ,, ...	3 0 ..	39 0 ..	1 2
Malt ,, ,, ...	9 0 ..	76 0 ..	3 0
Malt combs ,, ,, ...	26 0 ..	60 0 ..	4 0
Mangolds ,, ,, ...	2 0 ..	8 0 ..	0 3
Bean meal ,, ,, ...	25 8 ..	45 8 ..	2 0
Pea meal ,, ,, ...	22 6 ..	52 5 ..	2 8
Rye meal ,, ,, ...	11 0 ..	69 3 ..	2 0
Oats ,, ,, ...	12 0 ..	60 14 ..	6 0
Oats (straw) ,, ,, ...	2 8 ..	38 3 ..	2 0
Potatoes ,, ,, ...	2 0 ..	21 0 ..	0 5
Turnips ,, ,, ...	1 2 ..	5 2 ..	0 2
Wheat ,, ,, ...	14 0 ..	50 0 ..	3 13
Wheat (straw) ,, ,, ...	2 0 ..	30 3 ..	1 8

Cows in milk require a lot of albuminoids, and salt is one of the most necessary articles for the cows to keep them in health, assist digestion, soothe the temper, and to give milk readily. Salt also prevents intestinal complaints. A dairy farm should never be without rock salt. Linseed meal, added to skim milk, partly replaces the extraction of the butter fat; and if given warm, is good diet for calves. In milking, it has been found that manipulating the teats, diagonally opposite to one another, gives the best results, and milking should be done quickly and stripped well, as the last of the milk contains the most butter fat. The first pint drawn from a good cow is little better than skim milk as regards butter fat. The morning's milk contains less butter fat than the evening's, and if a cow is suffering from pleuro pneumonia, the butter fat is lessened still more. If the cows are sick, or cold or wet, the butter fat is also reduced. In autumn there is more fat in milk than in the summer months.

1 gallon newmilk gives, on an average, 60ozs. butter fat
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 1lb. cheese
,, ,, ,, ,, contains 7½ozs. milk sugar
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 5ozs. casein

At a trial made at the Munster Dairy School, the averages of 43 experiments, with the separator and setting in pans, were—

Separator, 100lbs. butter.	Pans, 59lbs.	Set 24 hours
,, ,, ,,	,, 66lbs.	Set 36 hours
,, ,, ,,	,, 73lbs.	Set 42 hours
,, ,, ,,	,, 76lbs.	Set 54 hours

It is said it pays to give the buttermilk to poultry, as it increases egg production, and does away with the use of water.

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Asparagus Culture.

INSTANCES are known, writes E Molyneux, where Asparagus beds have given satisfactory results for 50 years. Certainly 30 years is not too long to expect them to flourish under suitable conditions. Almost any kind of soil may be made to grow Asparagus by suitable preparation; but a deep, friable loam, with a porous subsoil, is usually preferred. Where the soil is naturally wet, or even heavy, and consequently retentive of moisture, it ought to be trenched a yard deep, and raised nine inches above the natural level to ensure the roots against premature decay. Asparagus cannot be successfully grown in a situation that is in any way shaded. An open position, away from high walls or overhanging trees, is preferred, as all the sun possible is necessary to ensure success. Asparagus is usually planted in beds four feet wide; this size admits three rows of plants, one in the centre, and the two outer rows ten inches from the edge. As trenching proceeds the surface soil should be retained in the same position. If the soil one foot below is heavy in character it is advisable to remove the worst of it, using an equal bulk of roadside refuse and decayed vegetable matter, thoroughly mixing this with the surface soil. The beds ought to be prepared fully two months before planting to allow the soil to settle down to near its natural level. One month before planting fork in nine inches below the surface a liberal dressing of farmyard manure. If more beds than one are to be made alleys two feet wide should be allowed between them. This space can be profitably employed during spring and early summer in the growth of cauliflowers or lettuce, the rich nature of the soil being just suited to these quick growing vegetables. If Asparagus is required quickly two-year-old plants should be employed, but where time is not so much an object plants raised from seeds give satisfactory results. Everything should be in readiness when the crowns are received from the nursery, the surface of the bed raked fine and the rows marked out, as exposure of the thick, fleshy roots to drying winds is most injurious. Choose a dry day for planting, mark out the rows, then with a spade throw out the soil three inches deep, and sufficiently wide that the roots can be spread evenly, keeping the crown of the plant in the middle of the row. Cover the roots with some friable compost, such as road grit and decayed vegetable matter, or old plotting soil to which sand has been freely added. Return the soil to the row over the special compost, and rake the beds level. A distance of 15 inches should be allowed between the plants in the rows. The beds must be kept free from weeds. Cutting should not begin until the second season, but little then. Asparagus receives a serious check to growth and maturity if, as sometimes is the case, the "grass" is much blown about, and consequently the crown of the root injured. Each strong stem is worthy of a stake, or short Pea sticks thrust in the ground at intervals will afford the plant useful support. When the stems are thoroughly ripe, they should be cut down to within a couple of inches of the soil. With a fork lightly break the surface, and cover with three inches of half decayed stable manure. Some persons dig out the soil from the alleys, using it to cover the manure. This, in my opinion, is not a good plan, as many of the roots are injured in the alleys. The manure affords ample protection against frost without the addition of soil. A sprinkling of common salt over the beds when raked down in the spring will prevent weeds and otherwise act beneficially. Liquid manure is a good stimulant for Asparagus when in full growth. Too many continue cutting Asparagus longer than is good for the plants. Connover's Colossal and Sutton's Perfection are two of the best varieties with which I am acquainted.

Tuberculosis.

IN *The Agricultural Gazette* of New South Wales there is a long reprint article, by Julius Nelson, biologist, on the suppression and prevention of tuberculosis, from which we take the following extracts: —

THE DANISH METHOD OF ERADICATION OF TUBERCULOSIS.

This method, based upon extensive experiments by Prof. Bang, is voluntarily adopted without government compulsion, the self-interest of the farmers being sufficient stimulus. In this work there are ten steps to be taken.

1. The herd is inspected by a veterinarian, and all evidently tuberculous animals are at once removed and carefully slaughtered.

2. The remainder of the herd is tested with tuberculin, given free by the Government, provided the farmer agrees to follow, rigidly the remaining steps of the process.

3. All cows that react, and all adult animals of little value that have shown evident reaction, are carefully slaughtered under inspection. If the beef seems to be prime, the carcass is marked as having been slaughtered as tuberculosis beef. Those who buy it secure it at half-price, and, of course, if it is thoroughly cooked, it is as safe for food as any beef.

4. The remaining reacting animals are carefully separated from the non-reacting animals, either in a separate building or in the opposite end of the same building, a complete partition being at once constructed between the two divisions. The partition is made of matched boards, and is papered. There is no opening left by which air can pass from one compartment to the other. The drainage is so arranged that nothing can soak beneath this wall. If possible, a separate set of attendants care for each division. Where but one man milks and cares for all the cows, he serves the sound division first, then he changes overshoes and outer garments for special clothing used only when with the reacting division.

5. Both compartments are cleaned and disinfected as follows: All manure and litter is removed and burned or treated with germicides. The floor, walls, and ceiling are wiped with a wet rag, frequently rinsed in disinfectant solution. Then the entire interior is sprayed with one of the following solutions, either *a*, *b*, or *c*:—

(*a*) One pound chloride of lime in 4 gallons of water.

(*b*) One-half gallon crude sulphuric acid slowly mixed with ½ gallon crude carbolic acid, then slowly diluted with 20 gallons of water.

(*c*) In a wooden tub put 8 gallons warm water, add 1 oz. of corrosive sublimate; let stand a day to thoroughly dissolve. This is a powerful poison. It must not be used in contact with mental instruments, but can be applied with a brush. All parts that can be reached by the tongues of the animals must be rinsed off with pure water after this disinfectant has been applied.

When walls and ceiling are dry they are whitewashed. (Corrosive sublimate can be added to the whitewash.)

6. All the milk produced by the reacting animals should be heated to 185° F. before use. No milk should be given to the calves without this Pasteurisation process unless its purity is undoubted.

7. All calves dropped by reacting cows should be put with the non-reacting division before they get a chance to suckle their mothers. For the first day they should receive their mothers' colostrum (milk) after heating it to 149° F.

8. The sound herd should be tested a second time within a year, and all reacting animals removed to the other division.

9. In buying a new cow she should be tested at once, so as to know in which division to place her.

10. The reacting herd should be inspected by physical examination at least once a year, to discover if any cases have become so advanced in tuberculosis as to show

physical signs of the disease, when they should be sent to the slaughter-house as tuberculous beef.

By this method the unsound herd will, in time, be wiped out, but not before it has replenished the sound herd to its original dimensions. Of course, if only a few animals are found tuberculous, it will not pay to go to the expense of keeping a separate herd; but when dealing with a considerable number of prize animals, whose qualities are worth propagating, it will undoubtedly pay to follow the Danish method. It is simply a question of which is the cheaper course in the end, to try to raise a sound herd from an unsound one by observing rigid rules, or to get rid of all the tuberculous animals at once. Each farmer must determine this for himself.

At any rate, to keep one's herd free from tuberculosis, after it is once purified, or even to thoroughly purify a herd, requires just that careful attention which is necessary in applying the Danish method. This method is in itself a most remarkable educator, and the principles that underlie it are part and parcel of the general biological principles that interest all intelligent breeders. It is certain that if our people are left in ignorance and without this practical education, that in spite of a wholesale slaughter of tuberculous animals, it would be but a few years before the herds of the country would again have become as infected as they are now.

WHAT TO DO TO KEEP TUBERCULOSIS FROM DEVELOPING IN OURSELVES.

If we have no guarantee that the milk we are using or are giving to our children comes from a purified herd, it should be placed over the fire and heated to 170° or 180° F. In the absence of a thermometer, it is only needful to see that it stands on the fire long enough to form a thin skin over its surface, and that little bubbles of steam gather beneath. This heating, if stopped at this point, does not produce "boiled" milk. Boiled milk, if not scorched, is greatly relished by many people. While it is true that raw milk (like raw eggs, meat, oysters, &c.) is more easily digested than that cooked, this is not sufficient reason for limiting us to its use in the raw state. Cooking will also destroy other bacteria, which are always present to a greater or less extent, though these are usually harmless. Milk, even when cooked, is the most perfect of foods and the safest.

Consumptives will, of course, need but to know that their spata contain germs, to cause them to disinfect or burn their expectorations. They will cease to live in darkened rooms. They will insist on having the carpets removed and never more have their rooms swept, but will always have the dust wiped or washed off. Cold air is much better than warm for consumptives, who should also keep away from health "resorts," because these, as well as the hotels, cars, &c., used by the patients, soon become badly infected. Of course, a properly-conducted sanitarium is not open to the last objection. As to diet, it is important to greatly increase the use of fruits and fatty foods. Nuts are excellent. Fats are readily digested if a liberal amount of fruit and salt be eaten at the same time. These points may also be worthy of attention in preparing rations for cattle.

People who wish to keep from getting consumption should not expose themselves in places where the ventilation is inadequate. If they should dress as one does when about to take a buggy ride, they will be able to sit in any sort of weather in any place, with windows open. Our public halls and railway coaches in winter time are efficient death-promoting agencies. It is also important to screen all food that is not to be cooked from flies, as these insects may carry all sorts of germs.

THE CONTAGIOUSNESS OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Any disease produced by germs is contagious, infectious, and "catching." In such disease there are special ways in which the germs are transferred from a patient to a healthy person. We have learned enough about consumption to know what constitutes exposure to this disease, as no one knows at any one time to what extent he is exposed, and as this disease takes a long time to develop, it is quite difficult to connect any particular case with a particular act of indiscretion. Under the circumstances, people in general have no very positive belief that consumption is really a contagious disease, though this has been definitely proven by scientific experiments. Many coincidences of exposure to the germs of consumption with development of

this disease, which would be of uncertain value as proof of contagiousness if taken by themselves, are very suggestive when viewed in the light of the knowledge that this disease is a germ disease. In this connection one bit of positive evidence outweighs hundreds of merely negative instances. As the care which people will exercise in dealing with this disease will largely depend on the firmness of their belief in its contagiousness or its infectiousness, efforts to establish this belief are of value. Hence we shall proceed to refer to a few instances recorded by different writers.

In 1860, Chauveau fed "scrofulous" products to cattle and produced "scrofulous" (consumptive) disease. Bollinger fed the milk of tuberculous cows to guinea-pigs and tuberculosis developed in them. One way of testing milk to see if tubercle germs are present is to inject a quantity into the abdominal cavity of guinea-pigs. Even when the germs are present in so few numbers as to be incapable of demonstration by microscopic examination, the inoculated animals become tuberculous. Ernst inoculated milk of tuberculous cattle with sound udders into guinea-pigs, and half of the inoculated animals became tuberculous. Milk from these cows fed to a number of swine caused half of them to become tuberculous. Drs. Stalker and Niles separated three calves from their mothers at birth, and gave them mixed milk from several tuberculous cows, and always heated the milk that one calf received. This animal did not become diseased; the other two became tuberculous. Dr. Schrœder found that one sample out of nineteen, secured from the general milk supply of Washington, D.C., produced tuberculosis when inoculated into a guinea-pig. Dr. Ernst found three out of thirty-six samples of Boston milk to be similarly infectious. Prof. Bang placed two healthy bulls with the reacting division in his experimental herd, and within a year they too reacted when injected with tuberculin. Cornet inoculated guinea-pigs with dust from the rooms occupied by consumptives, and compelled other guinea-pigs to breathe such dust, and produced tuberculosis in the experimental animals. It is a general observation that when cows occupy the same stalls and do not intermingle that tuberculosis spreads from the diseased animal to its nearest neighbour first; while in case the stalls are used indiscriminately, the entire herd is irregularly affected.

Many infants die of bowel troubles that suggest "feeding tuberculosis." It has in a number of cases been found that the milk received as the sole food by such infants was received either from a consumptive nurse, mother, or tuberculous cow. In Dr. Ernst's extensive correspondence with physicians on the subject, he found eight cases reported in which infection was conveyed from mother to child, eleven cases of transfer from cow to infant, and sixteen cases where this mode of infection was suspected. Veterinarians are better situated to observe such cases than ordinary physicians. Dr. Stalker reports that five young people in one family died of consumption during two years, and their ancestors had been free from such disease, and investigation of the herd belonging to the family showed that it contained seventeen tuberculous cows, and other had previously died of tuberculosis.

Cases are on record of the children of non-tuberculous mothers, both human and bovine, being nursed by foster-mothers who were tuberculous, and who had lost their own offspring from this disease. The previously-healthy young, under these circumstances, begin at once to pine away and finally die from tuberculosis. Prof. Bang reports that tuberculous horses are rare except in Denmark, where the unique practice prevails of feeding these animals with cow's milk. Where pigs are fed with milk from tuberculous herds, they show a large amount of tuberculosis. A case was reported to the Paris Academy of Medicine of an outbreak of consumption in a girls' boarding-school. Five girls died from intestinal tuberculosis, and this led the physician to suspect the food. He found that this school had been supplied with milk from a cow with a tuberculous udder.

In concluding this valuable paper Mr. Nelson adds:—"Other instances will be found reported by the different authors who have treated this subject"; and he gives a long list of works published in Europe and America during the past thirteen years.

Fruit-growing in Queensland.

[By A. H. Benson.]

IN most of the orchards that I have visited in this colony I have noted that many varieties of fruits have been planted in soils and districts that are entirely unsuited to their growth, and now that the planting season is at hand I think that a few notes dealing with this matter will be of value to those who intend planting new orchards this season, and also to those who have established orchards. My remarks will be especially applied to the southern coastal districts, and will be confined to those fruits that I consider to be of the most value commercially for the district, but I trust that, in addition, they will be of more or less value to the colony generally. In the first place I may say that, in order to grow fruit successfully, that is to say to make fruit-growing pay, it is essential that no fruit should be grown on a commercial scale unless it is thoroughly adapted to the soil or climate, or unless it has some special quality, such as earliness, lateness, non-liability to disease, hardiness, or special productiveness to recommend it, so that the choice of varieties is, therefore, of the greatest importance. When fruit is grown simply for home use, a much larger number of fruits can be planted, as the object is more to produce a continuous supply than to grow only those kinds of fruits which do best, so that many varieties of fruit can be planted in the home garden that it would be useless to plant for commercial purposes. In order to deal with this matter as concisely as possible, I shall treat the various fruits separately, but briefly, and shall conclude with a few general remarks.

CITRUS FRUITS.

No land is suitable for growing citrus fruits unless it has good, natural drainage. Stagnant water accumulating round the roots, whether retained by a clay subsoil, or arising from any other cause, will kill any citrus tree, and even where the stagnant water only remains for a short time, more or less damage is done, the fine fibrous roots being scalded and destroyed, the foliage becomes of a sickly yellow colour, and insect and fungous diseases of all kinds increase rapidly. The best soils for citrus fruits are free loams of medium texture, and are friable and moderately rich in organic matter. Heavy, rich volcanic soils are not the most suitable, but free volcanic soils answer well in the case of oranges, limes, citrons, and mandarins, especially if given a green crop manuring of cowpeas occasionally to keep up the necessary organic and nitrogenous matter in the soil. The varieties of citrus fruits that I recommend are:—

1. The Sweet Orange.—In choosing an orange tree be sure and see that it is worked on sweet orange seedling stock, not on a sour orange, common lemon, citron, or other citrus stock, as in Queensland there is no doubt that the best stock for the orange is the orange. See that the tree is well grown and well worked, and that it has good fibrous roots, which should never be allowed to dry out. Choose a good type of orange, preferably a tree that has been worked from a seedling of proved merit; that is to say a seedling that is of vigorous and healthy growth, that is a good and regular bearer, that produces a good-flavoured, thin-skinned fruit, that is as free from seeds and rag as can be obtained. Such trees will, in my opinion, be the most profitable to grow, as I am by no means certain that many of the high-class oranges of Europe and the United States that have been introduced into the colonies during recent years are likely to be a commercial success here, and I would rather advise that we stick to those varieties of proved merit that have originated here, and which are consequently adapted to our climatic conditions than that we should plant a large number of untried or only partially tried varieties, which, though they may be no doubt of special merit in the districts or countries in which they have originated, may not turn out a success here, as even though they may not do so in sufficient quantity to render them a profitable variety to grow. I would, however, advise that a few of the best known varieties of imported oranges, such as the Washington Navel, Mediterranean Sweet, Jaffa, &c., be planted, to test their suitability to different districts, when—if proved satisfactory—it is an easy matter to increase the number of the most suitable variety, and gradually reduce those

varieties which are not suitable. I do not advise the planting of seedlings to any extent, especially in the indiscriminate manner often met with, as there is no uniformity in the crop produced—a most important consideration when packing and marketing the fruit, but rather advise propagating from seedlings of approved merit as previously described. Should it, however, be desirable to set out a seedling orchard, then too great care cannot be exercised in the choice of the fruit from which the seeds are obtained, and of the health, productiveness, &c., of the tree from which the fruit is obtained, as the law of Nature is for like to produce like, and therefore the greater care you take in the selection of your seeds the greater the chance that you will produce good fruit.

2. The Sour Orange.—Though there are many varieties of the sour orange I am doubtful whether it is wise to grow more than one or two of the best types of Seville oranges, which is the variety most esteemed for marmalade manufacture. The Seville is a very vigorous and hardy grower, and does well in any good citrus soil, and in my opinion there is no reason why we cannot produce it at a price that will compare favourably with that of any part of the world, and this being so I do not see anything to prevent our starting marmalade on a large scale, as soon as we have a supply of fruit, as with cheap fruit and cheap sugar there should be no reason why we could not turn out a first-rate article that would hold its own in the markets of the world.

3. The Mandarin or Noble Orange.—The mandarin requires a similar soil to the orange, and should be worked on seedling mandarin or sweet orange stocks. There are a large number of varieties differing from each other in minor particulars, owing to the large number of seedlings that have been raised in this colony—in addition to the usually recognised varieties—some of which show considerable promise. The mandarin does especially well here, and should be planted in every citrus orchard, taking care to exercise the same care in the selection of the trees that I recommended in the case of the sweet orange.

4. The Lemon.—From what I have seen I do not consider the lemon worthy of very extensive culture in Queensland; though good fruit can no doubt be obtained in some cases, as a rule the trees are too vigorous in their growth, and produce coarse-skinned, inferior fruit, often malformed, scabby, or more less gummy. In planting lemons here I would choose poor but well-drained soil, plant shallow, and depend on mulching to retain moisture in the soil, rather than plant in good citrus soil. In place of planting the lemon, I strongly advise planting the lime, which is a fruit much better suited to our climate.

5. The Lime.—One lime, the "Tahiti," stands out far and away ahead of any other variety, and it is a fruit that should be grown in every private garden as well as planted in commercial quantities. It is nearly as large as a good quality cured lemon, is a larger bearer in fruit all the time, seedless, and has very thin skin. It is of a somewhat straggling habit of growth, and requires careful pruning in consequence, otherwise the branches are apt to split off. It is a fruit that I can strongly recommend, as I feel that as soon as it is well known it will become one of the most profitable and popular citrus fruits.

6. The Citron.—This fruit grows to the greatest perfection, stands great neglect, and is a heavy bearer; but in order to produce large fruits, which are the most valuable for peel, special care should be taken to choose a warm and well sheltered piece of good land, with facilities for watering the trees during a very dry spell. The price of citron peel has fallen very much of late years, but, notwithstanding this, I believe that we can produce citrons at a price that should enable us to turn out peel at a profit.

7. The Comquat.—This little fruit does very well in any good citrus soil. It is a heavy bearer, and is usually in good demand for preserving and jam-making. Other varieties of citrus fruits, though interesting to amateurs, are of little commercial value, and are not worth troubling about, as when grown there is little or no sale for them.

The Mango.—In any district that is free from frost there is probably no fruit tree that will grow better, stands more neglect, and produce heavier crops of fruit, in almost any kind of soil, than the mango, which I have heard termed, and with

good reason, the apple of Queensland. Though the mango will grow well and produce a quantity of fruit even in poor rocky soils, still in order to produce the best returns a good or medium quality soil should be chosen. Mangoes are usually raised from seed in this country, owing to the difficulty of propagating varieties by any of the ordinary methods employed for the propagation of other fruits, and as a consequence a very large number of absolutely worthless varieties are raised and planted out every year. I strongly advise all those who purpose planting mangoes this season to obtain their trees from reliable nurserymen who have raised the seedlings from stones taken from selected fruits, instead of purchasing trees anywhere, which have probably been raised from stones obtained from any kind of fruit which, when they come into bearing, will produce fruit that is absolutely valueless. We have far too many inferior mangoes already—stringy, turpentiny, or carroty abominations, fruit that is unsaleable in Queensland, and which has created a very unfavourable impression in the southern markets. The mango that we should grow should possess the following qualities: (1) Richness and delicacy of flavour; (2) fineness of flesh and absence of fibre; (3) a showy appearance; (4) a medium to large size with a small stone; (5) a vigorous and productive tree. Such a fruit will be a credit to the colony, and will sell on its merits anywhere, whereas inferior fruit is unsaleable, and not worth growing.

Custard Apples.—Good, free loams are the best soils for custard apples, and the situation should be as free from frost as possible. Obtain good worked trees rather than seedlings, as the latter are apt to produce very seedy fruit, and there is no certainty of the seedlings coming true to their parents. Only those varieties that are the best flavoured, freest from seeds, and that are good and regular bearers should be planted, and for these there is a fair demand, but nothing to warrant any extensive planting, as the fruit is only of value for dessert purposes, and, as far as I know, cannot be utilised in any other way.

Guavas.—The fewer that are planted the better, and of the many varieties the black or strawberry guava and the yellow or gooseberry guava are about the best to grow. All varieties are very liable to be attacked by the fruit fly, and at present they form one of the very best breeding grounds. A few plants are all very well for home use, but there is no market for the fruit if planted on an extensive scale.

Pines.—A perfectly drained soil, free from frost, is essential for the profitable culture of pines. Stony land, when well manured, answers well, but no soil having a clay subsoil, or that retains any stagnant water in the soil, is suitable for growing pines. Extra care in the preparation of the land before planting will be found to be money well spent. Select strong, healthy suckers taken from those that produce the most and best fruits, instead of taking the suckers indiscriminately. You will find that it will pay you well to do so. If we are to make pine-growing as profitable as it should be, and wish to establish a good export trade, we must grow nothing but first-class pines, and to grow first-class pines we must select our suckers, and not allow our plantations to deteriorate by over-crowding and over-cropping.

Bananas.—The soil for bananas cannot well be too rich, especially in the case of the sugar variety. Deep, friable loams, rich in organic matter, and free from frosts or strong cold winds, are the most suitable for the growth of this fruit. The Cavendish or dwarf banana will grow in much poorer soils, but if it is to be profitable it requires to be grown on good soil, as the size of the fruit and of the bunches depends largely on the quality of the soil. As in the case of pines, I recommend a careful selection of suckers, taking especial care to obtain them from perfectly healthy plants, and from those that produce the largest fruit and bunches.

Strawberries.—Though somewhat deficient in flavour, strawberries do very well in Queensland, coming into bearing early, and producing heavy crops of fruit. The firmest and best flavoured fruit is grown on fairly strong land, but good crops can be grown on quite sandy soil. Obtain strong runners, not old plants, split up, and plant a new bed every year, as it is not profitable to allow the plants to remain more than two years, many growers preferring to set out fresh every year. There are several locally raised varieties of considerable merit, of which Pink's Prolific is one

of the best that I have seen, and of the older varieties there is probably none better than Trollop's Victoria; still, it is always a good plan to plant a few roots of as many varieties as can be obtained, as you never know which strawberry will do best in any particular soil till you have tested it.

Peaches.—Only plant varieties of Chinese origin, and of these only worked trees of the most approved sorts, that ripen early, and so escape the fly to a certain extent. An indiscriminate planting of seedlings has resulted in the production of a mass of worthless rubbish that is of no value to the owner, and is a grand breeding ground for the fruit fly and other orchard pests. Peaches of Persian origin are uncertain in any of the coastal districts of the colony, but grow well in the highlands and suitable soils of the interior, where there is sufficient rainfall for their growth. A few select peach trees should be planted in every orchard, but I do not advocate any extensive planting of this fruit on the coast.

Plums.—Only plums of the Chickasaw (Wild Goose) or Japanese type are suitable for planting on the coast, and of these types only the very best should be planted, such as the Wild Goose, Kelsey, Burbank, and Blood Plum, though the lastnamed is very liable to destruction by the fruit fly. In fact all varieties of plums, excepting perhaps the Wild Goose, which often escapes on account of its early ripening, are very liable to be more or less destroyed by the fruit fly.

Persimmons do well in most soils; a collection of several varieties should be planted so as to extend the season over as long a period as possible. Seedless varieties are usually preferred, though personally I consider several of the smaller varieties with seeds to be of superior flavour; still the large seedless varieties are the most saleable.

Grapes.—Good, free loams or loams with gravelly—or rotten rock—subsoil are suitable for grapes. Varieties of the American origin do well, though several European varieties can be grown successfully. Of American varieties the following are worth growing:—Goethe, Iona, Othello, Niagara, Improved Isabella; and of European, Black Morocco, Black Prince, Black Muscat of Alexandria, Lady Downes, and Gros Colmar; but in addition to these there are several other varieties that do well.

Figs.—Only plant a few. They are too uncertain, wet weather during the ripening season destroying the crop.

As promised at the commencement, I will conclude with a few general remarks, which are applicable to fruit-growing in every part of the colony. First: Do not start too big an orchard; but what you do plant well, and look well after. Second: Plant only few varieties, and those that are suitable to your soil and climate. Third: Obtain good plants, well rooted. Fourth: Do not plant trees that have been raised in the Southern colonies; but which are totally unsuitable for tropical and semi-tropical Queensland. Fifth: Plant the trees carefully, but do not set them too deep; plant as neatly as possible at the same depth as the tree stood in the nursery. Sixth: Examine the trees carefully for all insect or fungous pests, and if any are found stamp them out at once, as a little care at planting-time will keep the trees clean, and save a great deal of future work. Seventh: Cut back hard when planting, training all trees to one main stem, 15in. to 2ft. high, and allow three, four, or five branches, evenly balanced, to start and form the future head of the tree. Heading back at planting is the only way to produce a strong and symmetrical tree, and the neglect of starting the trees properly accounts in a large measure for the ill-grown, untidy, straggling trees one sees so often in our orchards. Good pruning is essential to the production of good fruit, and good pruning starts by heading the tree back properly when planted.

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Feeding Chickens.

FROM Mr. Sutcliffe's newly-published book on artificial incubation and its laws, we make the following quotation:—

For the first twenty-four hours at least, the chicks do not require feeding, the yolk absorbed at hatching time supplying all the nourishment needed during

that time. After the first day, feed every two or three hours for the first week, gradually lessening the number of meals a day to three by the time the chicks are a month old. The first and last meals should always be as early and as late as possible, in winter it being necessary to give these two meals by lamp light.

For the first day or two feed the chicks on any of the following:—

1. Hard boiled egg (the infertile ones removed from the incubator will do very well for this purpose), chopped fine, shells included, and mixed with an equal quantity of stale breadcrumbs, the whole moistened with milk into a friable condition.

2. Coarse, dry oatmeal.

3. Stale bread alone, or moistened with milk or water, may also be given.

After the first few days any of the following foods may be given, the more they are varied the better:—

4. Coarse oatmeal dry, or moistened with milk.

5. One-third oatmeal to two-thirds barley meal, scalded with boiling water, and mixed into a crumbly condition.

6. Five parts oatmeal to one of boiled rice, mixed as the last.

7. Boiled rice mixed into a friable state with meal. This is a specially good food for checking diarrhœa.

Accustom the chicks early to crushed wheat, afterwards giving them the grain whole. Bran is very indigestible, and irritates the bowels, unless well scalded to soften it, then it forms an excellent bone-forming food Animal food, chopped very fine, should be given in moderation from the first week. If the chicks are not provided with a grass run, green food must be supplied without stint. Onion tops, cabbage, lettuce, and nettle leaves are specially good.

Chicks do not eat much at a meal, but they eat often. Give them regularly as much as they will eat, then take up the remainder till the next meal. It is a good plan to keep a box of ground bone always accessible to the chicks. Sharp grit or sand should be scattered on the food, and a dry dust box should be provided. Lime water added to the drinking water is beneficial. If there are any signs of leg weakness from rapid growth put a teaspoonful of citrate of iron and ammonia in each quart of drinking water, or a few rusty nails will even answer the same purpose. The state of the droppings is a good test of health. When they are of a brownish colour, capped with white, the chickens are thriving.

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Pigs That Pay.

KINDNESS PAYS.

KINDNESS is just as necessary with pigs as with other animals. Only those who have had experience know what a trouble badly treated pigs are, and what losses they frequently cause. Some leading breeders go so far as to say that, in addition to kindness, and cleanliness, it pays to groom pigs, as this results in the conversion of a sullen ill-thriving animal into a gentle, contented, and quick fattening one. There is no doubt about it that pigs are very fond of being petted, and that a considerable advantage would be derived from regular daily manifestations of friendship on the part of the person who feeds them; but farmers, in general, could hardly be expected to go so far as grooming their pigs.

YOUNG BOARS.

After being weaned, the young boar should be allowed plenty of exercise on the pasture. Its develops his growth and strengthens his constitution. Immediately, however, they begin to notice the sows they should be kept in their styes, and only allowed liberty when the sows are locked up. Every large breeder should keep his own boar. If the boar is a good one—and a bad one should never be kept—the cost of food and management will, as a rule, be repaid by the receipts for the service of sows, owned by breeders not in a large enough way to keep a boar. Small farmers, who only keep two or three brood sows, will never object to pay five

shillings for the service of a good boar. I have known as much as ten shillings being paid, but this was only in exceptional cases.

DRYING OFF THE SOWS.

The average farmer considers that in drying off a sow there is nothing to do but separate her from her litter, and allow her to dry without assistance. This is a wrong course to pursue, as it interferes with the milking qualities of the animal. In order to bring about a proper drying off the food must be changed. The change in her food must begin for a month or two previous to the day fixed upon for the removal of the litter. Reduce the supply of food gradually, and avoid as far as possible rich milk-producing foods. By this means her milk supply will have begun to shrink before the youngsters are removed, and then in a few days she will dry off without any trouble.

SOWS SUFFOCATING THEIR YOUNG.

Some sows have a habit at farrowing time of lying over and crushing or suffocating their young. It seems to be an inherent fault that cannot very well be remedied. Fixing a projecting rail around the stye sometimes acts as a preventive. It is noticeable that some sows are most careful in all their actions among their newly-born offspring, while others are invariably so stupid that they seldom lie down without hurting or doing some damage to them. By selecting sows from herds that are known to be gentle and rear their stock kindly, this costly failing amongst breeding pigs would be avoided. It does not follow, however, that the best mothers are the best looking pigs. Crossbred sows, as a rule, are the gentlest, especially those which have been bred from sows without a pedigree, and from a boar that has a pedigree. The common bred sows are usually successful in having large litters, and in taking care of them, too. Having plenty of freedom, and natural, wholesome food, makes them good mothers. The high bred sow, being kept very much in confinement, and not sufficient change of food, invariably develops into a bad tempered animal.

HOW MANY LITTERS A YEAR.

The number of litters a year to be expected from a pig is a debatable point. The period of gestation is sixteen weeks. This being so, some breeders obtain five litters in two years. It is easily possible of course, but the system is a wrong one, if you value the sow. It is too exhausting. Excessive breeding soon manifests itself in the weakened constitution of the young pigs, and when once the impression gets abroad that the pigs you breed are not sound and strong, buyers will be very chary about purchasing. Two litters a year are quite enough to expect from any sow. The breeder who attempts to obtain a higher average will have pigs coming in at all seasons, instead of at a particular time, as they should.

AT FARROWING TIME.

Lots of writers on pig-breeding, men who have only the theoretical knowledge of the business, give exhaustive details of the proper treatment of the sow at farrowing time. To be brief, my opinion, as one having many years' practical experience in the breeding of pigs, is that sows at farrowing time are best attended to when not attended to at all. If they have comfortable warm and dry styes, not much bedding, and not much food during the previous twelve hours, they can be best left alone, without any assistance whatever. Of course, cases will occur where assistance may be necessary, but, of all animals, the sow is the one which requires the least. Some men make a great fuss over the event, but when they are present they very frequently bungle the business. Strangers should be rigidly excluded from the presence of the farrowing sow. Strange voices will be certain to unduly excite her. If anybody must go to the stye, let it be the person who usually feeds the sow.

If a sow, after farrowing, suffers from constipation it will be necessary to give a mild purgative in her food. This complaint is one which must not be neglected, as, in serious cases, it may result in inflammation and death.

When sows are physically incapable of feeding their young, suitable food will have to be provided. If the sow is not a good milker, the results will quickly be

noticeable on the young pigs. They will begin to squeal, look sickly, and fall away in condition. The best of milk-producing food must be given to the sow, such as warmed milk, thickened with a little bran, oatmeal, and pollard. The young pigs should be encouraged to partake of this food. If the sow, from the very first when there is not much drain upon her, proves a good milker, the young pigs, for the first fortnight, should get warm new milk, thickened with either pollard or ground rice. It will not take much to keep them going until they get strong, but while young they must be kept thriving, as if they get dwarfed during the first three weeks they never afterwards recover.

CONCLUDING ITEMS.

It is not generally known that pigs have a great partiality for anything in the shape of coal, and that coal conduces to the maintenance of a healthy condition. Salt is also necessary, yet how seldom is salt given to pigs. A quantity of cinders or small coal, mixed with a little lime, if you like, will be eagerly partaken of by pigs if left in a clean corner, when they can go to it whenever they like. Clean water should always be kept either in an iron or a wooden vessel, within reach of the pigs.

If a young pig dies whilst the litter is with the sow, it should be removed at once and buried. Leaving the body about may cause the sow to eat it, and when once the habit is acquired it will be almost impossible to break her off it.—"Radiator" in Melbourne *Weekly Times*.

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How to Graft.

PREPARE yourself with a sharp knife, a small wedge, a saw, a ladder, cions and wax. Cions will keep best on trees. Cut as wanted until the buds begin to start, then cut, store in cellar covered with damp moss. You are now prepared to graft until apples set.

Graft cherries very early, splitting limb. All limbs must be split before sap starts. After the bark peels, all thick-barked limbs should be set under the bark.

Cut tree shape of umbrella, not too far in or out; give room for grafts to grow. Cut cion to a thin one-sided wedge; be careful to take the outer bark off from point, then insert, by peeling bark from wood with point of knife; cut side to heart, two or more in each limb; nick bark back of cion if very thick; spread wax on all cuts and a little down the limb back of cion.

When limb is split make a true wedge by cutting both sides, leaving side next to heart thinest. Have three buds to every cion. Trim the sides of the split smoothly, insert, keep inside bark even. Put on wax and it is done.

Loss should not amount to more than one in five. Leave on two or three small limbs and all twigs to keep the tree alive.

To make grafting wax: First get your rosin, beeswax, kettle, linseed oil, and a pail nearly full of cold water. Pound rosin into small pieces. Shave beeswax (the size of a large hen's egg to a pound of rosin), put in kettle with enough oil to wet, melt, being careful not to get it afire.

Drop a few drops into the water with the stick you have stirred it with. Now oil your hands, press the wax between thumb and finger, thin as a wafer, snap when cold; if it breaks add oil, stir; try again until it will bend. Turn the wax into the water. Oil your hands, when cool enough pull. Add beeswax to toughen, rosin to harden, and oil to soften. Try it. You will not bother to weigh much.

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Value of the Leghorn.

WE regard the Leghorn, of which the Brown variety is the best, as the leader of all the various breeds of pure bred poultry. We accord it this position on account of its great commercial value. The merit or value of all pure bred poultry

should, we think, be based on utility. It is the fowl in which there is the most money for the practical poultry keeper that should be accorded the first place in the list. In the Leghorn we have such a fowl.

Keeping hens for their eggs pays better than raising fowls for the table, and it is as a layer that the Leghorn takes the front rank. Statistics show that the average number of eggs per hen from the common fowls do not exceed ninety eggs per annum; whereas, the Leghorn, particularly the purely bred Brown Leghorn hens, average one hundred and fifty eggs a year, while some Leghorn hens have been known to lay fully one hundred and seventy-five in three hundred and sixty-five days. This great excess in eggs from the Leghorn over the dunghill is sufficient to impress even the most sceptical in favour of the Leghorn.

Any person that keeps hens for their eggs should keep the best layers. This, of course, is realised to a large extent, also the fact that the Leghorn is champion of the egg basket, hence the ever increasing popularity of the Leghorn. As a winter layer the Leghorn is as good as any of the larger and more heavily feathered breeds, provided she is housed properly. A good house, and a comfortable roosting place, together with proper feeding, will cause the Leghorn to lay and to lay at a big profit all winter, regardless of the weather.

The objection that some people raise to the Leghorn, because it does not sit about the back door and wait to be fed, is a good trait we think. It is more natural for fowls to forage and hunt up at least a good portion of living in suitable weather. This the Leghorn will do. But it is not a wild, restless fowl if treated kindly. It is quite as domestic as any other and will stand confinement as well, and lay in small quarters as well, or better than any other breed.

Taken as a whole, we regard the Leghorn as the most valuable pure bred fowl we have to-day.

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Breeding Sheep for Export.

A VALUABLE REPORT ON EXPERIMENTS.

THE following report has been forwarded by the New South Wales Chief Inspector of Stock to the Minister for Agriculture in Sydney. In order to afford sheepowners reliable information as to the most suitable British sheep to put to merino ewes for the production of crossbreds for freezing and export, the Hon. the Minister for Mines and Agriculture decided to carry out a series of experiments with the different kinds of the sheep on the Experimental Farm at Bathurst. With that view, in the end of May, 1895, a Lincoln, Shropshire, Southdown, Dorset Horn, and Cheviot ram was put with forty merino ewes; and the fifty-seven crossbred fat wethers made up of these crosses, exhibited as non-competitive at the Metropolitan Show, were what remained of the weathers of the drop of that year. They consisted of nine Lincoln and merino, ten Shropshire and merino, fourteen South Down and merino, nineteen Dorset Horn and merino, five Cheviot and merino—a total of fifty-seven.

It was the opinion of the judges of the sheep competing for the prize offered by the Hon. the Minister for the best pen of export sheep, and of all the sheep-breeders who saw these Bathurst sheep on foot that they were admirably adapted for export trade so far as age, shapes, weight, and quality were concerned, and that their condition was very prime. Some of the judges were greatly taken with the Dorset Horn crosses, which were remarkably well-grown, good shaped, robust sheep, while the South Down, Shropshire, or Cheviot crosses were preferred by some of the other judges.

This, of course, was only one step towards arriving at an opinion as regards the different crosses; they had still to be judged when killed as well as when alive; and besides this two very important questions remained to be answered—1. Which of the crosses had the best-paying fleece? 2. Which of them would be preferred as far as regards the mutton in the London market? As to the value of the fleeces carried by the different crosses, that will be best ascertained by having them fellmongered and the wool and pelt of each cross valued by an expert; and as regards

the value of the mutton of each description, that will be ascertained when the report of the London salesmen is received.

While it is believed that the object of the test will in this way to a very considerable extent be attained, and valuable information supplied for the guidance of owners in determining the breed of English sheep which they should put to their merino ewes, the experiment conducted as it has been will also bring prominently under the notice of our sheep-breeders another most important matter. That is the absolute necessity of finishing off our fat sheep with lucerne or some other cultivated food if they are to bring full prices in London. Although these sheep were in fair forward condition in the end of January last, they would not have been nearly so prime as they now are if they had not during the last eight or nine weeks had some cultivated food in the shape of a very little oats and meal and what they could pick up on a second growth of sorghum on which they were turned in for so many hours a week. The cost of the oats and meal did not exceed 4d. per sheep.

If, therefore, we are to obtain a fair share of the frozen meat trade in the British and other markets of the world, we must be prepared to compete successfully with the New Zealand and Argentine shippers. To do that we must produce first-class fat sheep at an early age by crossing suitable merino ewes with well-bred English rams of the best sort, and to do that we must give them some cultivated food to make them really prime; and as regards that again there is an endless variety. We are not confined to turnips and English grasses, although these can be grown in some parts of the colony. We have lucerne, rape, dun oats, wheat, and rye, and Mr. Coleman has given a good object lesson in regard to this point by topping the Bathurst farm sheep up (which any farmer could do) on the second growth of sorghum.

With fairly good natural pasture only a comparatively small share of cultivated food would be required if it is of the right sort, and the additional expense would not be great. It would be considered less than the difference in the price obtained for sheep so finished; while there would, as in the case of the sheep now under consideration, be a great saving in the time required in making ready for market. Treated in that way well-bred crossbreds would be fully ripe at eighteen months; while, if they had the natural pasture and received no cultivated food, they would take five or six months longer at least in being fit for the English market, and would bring, perhaps, ½d. per lb. less—a very serious difference. Such a case as this is very undesirable, but it is very much worse in the case of the merino wether, which is kept till he is four years, weight 6 lb. or 8 lb. less than the crossbred, and brings 1d. per lb. less in that market.

THE SHEEP WHEN SLAUGHTERED.

The sheep were killed and weighed and inspected, and all who saw them acknowledged that as a lot they could not possibly be better as regards form, quality, condition, and weight. The London limit for first-class crossbreds is from 55 lb. to 65 lb. Taking the five different breeds, their average weight per sheep was 59½ lb., an excellent weight for one year and five months, and the average weights per sheep of each of the five different crosses were as follows:—

1. Lincoln and merino	55 lb.
2. Shropshire	63 lb.
3. South Down	59¾ lb.
4. Dorset Horn	64¼ lb.
5. Cheviot	55 lb.
Total	297 lb.
General average	59½ lb.

The Lincoln and merino were rather uneven in size and light weights, for the Lincoln cross was a comparatively small Lincoln. Their average weight is 55 lb., just up to the minimum of the standard fixed for crossbreds. They are fairly entitled to be classed as prime.

The Shropshire and merino cross had everything that was desired as regards

condition, shapes, and quality, but were rather heavy. They would on that account have been better killed at least a month earlier, which of course is in favour of them as a cross, as the earlier the maturity the better it pays the breeders.

The South Downs and merino average weight was excellent, and the quality of the mutton could not be surpassed unless it be so by the Cheviot. Next to the Welsh the South Downs brings the highest price of any English mutton in the London market, and sheep of the weight of this class and in as good condition are bound to bring top prices in that market.

The Dorset Horn, which is principally used in England for breeding lambs, is a strong robust breed of sheep, and is supposed to be an offshoot of the Royal or George III. merino flock, commenced about a century back. While this cross is entirely new to Australia, or at least to this colony, it is not an uncommon one in the United States, and is looked upon there with considerable favour; but it has yet to be tested in the London market. It is a very shapely sheep when killed, and the judges who liked it alive were confirmed in their opinion on seeing it when slaughtered. The sheep of this cross are good doers, and though standing somewhat high on the leg, as regards form and shape they are very good indeed. It is to be noticed that their average weight is the highest among all the crosses.

The Cheviot and merino may also be termed a new cross, for although Cheviots have more than once been introduced into this colony, no importations have been received since the export trade in frozen mutton was initiated. They make a superior broad-framed, small-boned, short-legged cross, with a very high quality of mutton; but the wool is coarse, especially in the breech. They weigh exceedingly well for their size (their average weight is 55⅓ lb.), and are a very hardy, good-constitutioned sheep.

The opinions expressed by all the owners who saw the sheep on the importance and value of these experiments in cross-breeding initiated by the Minister for Mines and Agriculture were very decided and outspoken, and they were greatly pleased to learn that it was his intention to continue and extend them. The thanks of the department are due to Mr. Alderman Penny for the trouble he took in seeing the sheep properly slaughtered and dressed. They were placed in the freezing-chamber, and will, of course, be frozen, shipped, and reported upon along with those entered for competition.

—o—

Combine Poultry Business with Dairying.

ONE of the most perplexing problems in making any business upon the farm profitable, is how to keep capital and labour economically employed during the entire year, says Prof. John A. Myers, in Jersey Bulletin. There are often months when the farmer is virtually idle, owing to circumstances considered largely beyond his control. His skill in managing the farm is shown in his ability to keep his labour profitably engaged and his capital constantly and advantageously invested. In other words, drought, rain, mud, winds, and hot weather must not paralyse the operations of the farm. If they do, the farmer must pay for delays, either in actual cash or reduced profits.

Perhaps the most satisfactory method of preventing losses from such causes is to have several enterprises under way upon the farm, so that the waste products of one operation and loss time may be utilised in another.

If we apply this principle to the dairy and poultry occupations combined, we make a most happy union; and I have often wondered that our dairymen do not place more emphasis upon poultry as a source of income.

The poultry business requires no large amount of capital, and labour upon the farm that would otherwise be idle can very largely be utilised in caring for it. The same families that take the dairy products will be only too glad to get the poultry supplies, so that there is no additional expense in marketing the supplies. Every hen, properly cared for, can be expected to pay the owner at least $1 net per year in eggs, and considerable additional, either in the form of eggs or of chickens raised for sale. Considerable poultry can be kept very largely upon what would other-

wise be waste of the dairy business. Buttermilk and skimmilk fed to hens will pay better than used any other way with which I am acquinted. There are wastes about the dairy stables which cannot be utilised in any way as effectively as by poultry, which pick up the last grain, whether in the manger or in the manure pile, and convert it into profit.

Poultry properly handled gives the farmer a certain and ample income at the time of the year when dairymen are generally most anxious to have the deficiencies of the dairy made good; and there is never a time in the year when poultry products may not find a fair market.

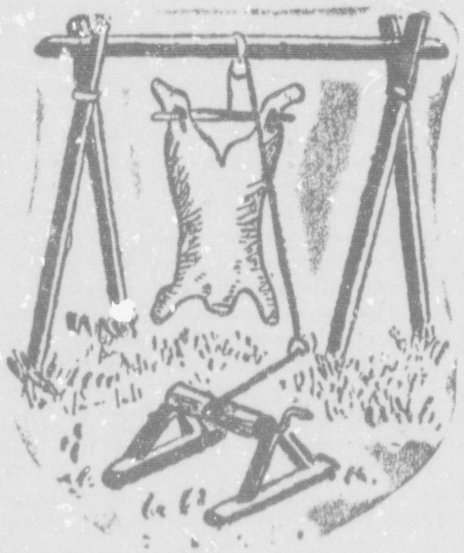
Much of the mixed food for dairy cattle is admirably adapted for feeding poultry; little additional building is necessary; no additional help is required. The capital invested in poultry can be withdrawn in a few days by the sale of the poultry; the waste products of the dairy are converted into profit, and the combination of the poultry industry with the dairy business is the most natural, the most attractive, and perhaps the most profitable adjunct to dairying that can be thought of.

It is only a step from a general poultry business to the fancy poultry business. For myself I prefer the egg-producing varieties to the all-purpose fowl, or fowl that is especially adapted for killing as meat. In the long run I think the egg-producers more profitable that the meat producers; but that is a question of taste, and the point is not to keep any fowls upon the farm that do not pay a profit to the owner. The man who expects to secure both qualities in a chicken, is like the man who wants a good beef and a good dairy cow in the same animal. It is best to determine what a man wishes to do and work to that end.

—o—

Handy Carcase Hoist.

THE hoist here illustrated is suitable for sheep and pigs as well as cattle. The timbers are 4in. x 4in., 14ft. long, and fastened together near the top, are set firmly in the ground. Eight feet from these place another pair like the first. In the forks thus formed place a strong cross piece, in the middle of which attach a



pulley. Between the supports and a little to one side set a stout stake, and to its top attach another pulley. Then with an ordinary windlass and rope passed through both pullies and tied to the gamble the heaviest carcase can be readily suspended.

Notes.

FEED the orchard before fertility begins to be exhausted. Phosphoric acid, potash and nitrogen must be applied to keep up fertility. Many of our orchards are starved to death. Potash is the principal ingredient in apples and peaches, while nitrogen predominates in pears. The orchardist must bear such facts as these in mind when fertilising his orchards.

IT requires only a little special knowledge to succeed well with most small fruits, and no man is in better position to master this knowledge and to make good use of it on his own account than is the average farmer.

THE most important requisite to pear culture is good, well drained soil. Plant standards twenty-eight feet apart. No grain crop should be planted among the trees. Most varieties should be picked early, even before they are fully ripened. Ripen them in a cool, dark room. Plant only first-class trees. Give good cultivation. Train carefully while young.

—o—

Pruning, Grafting, and Budding.

[BY W. J. ALLEN, FRUIT EXPERT.]

(From the Agricultural Gazette of New South Wales.)

ALTHOUGH each kind of fruit requires a somewhat different treatment, peculiar to itself, for producing it in the highest state of perfection, still the principal conditions are applicable to all.

Soil varies so much in parts of this Colony that the orchardist cannot be too careful in selecting land which has proved to be well adapted for the culture of fruit. The red loam is considered one of the best in the Colonies; but there is a rich dark soil, particularly in coastal districts, where fruit-trees do exceptionally well. Great care must be taken in attending to the draining wherever necessary. Trees planted in light soils, with a gravelly subsoil, will generally grow and bear well without any draining; but where clay subsoils are encountered, drainage will have to receive more attention, as wet, sour soggy land is very injurious to trees, and if not properly drained, will very often cause the trees to die.

Such soils may be successsfully drained by inserting pipes at a sufficient depth, and at regular distances, so as to carry off any surplus moisture, and thus alter the whole nature of the ground. Water no longer stagnates, the soil is made warmer, the sun's rays have their full beneficial effects. Rain passes through drained soil more easily, and with it air, carbonic acid and ammonia; the trees make a fuller and healthier growth, and produce full crops of the best fruit.

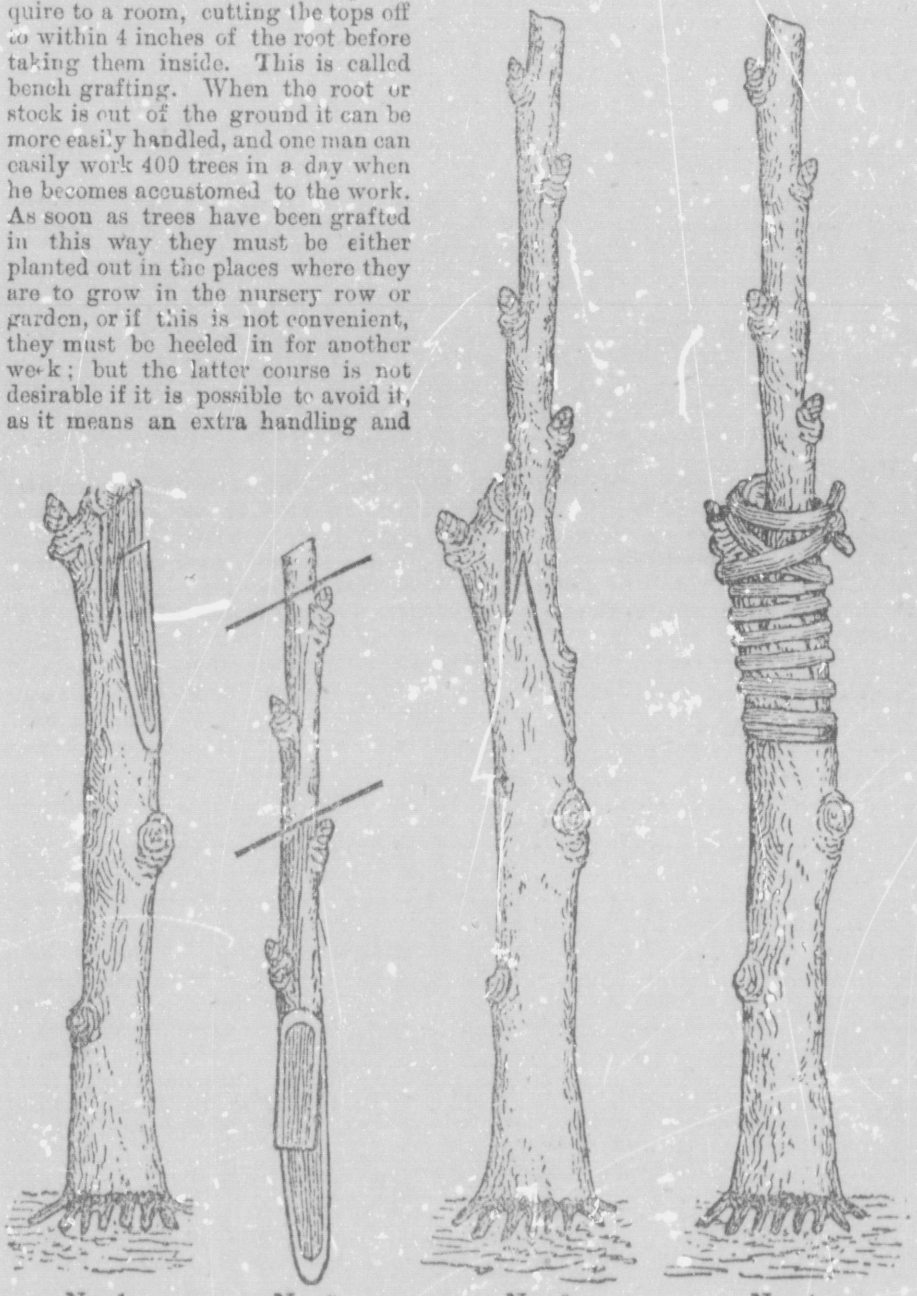
Before we start about the subject of pruning, I wish to say a few words about grafting and budding, and the methods commonly adopted for raising trees of any certain variety, after once the planter has decided which particular sort or sorts he wishes to raise; and in this connection I must impress upon readers the necessity for planting only such fruits as have a marketable and commercial value. Oftentimes the nurseryman, out of a great number of varieties, may find only one particular tree which he will consider of sufficient value to propagate, and as this can scarcely, if ever, be done by planting the seed, he needs must increase this variety by the processes of grafting or budding.

These are the means most commonly used for propagating fruit-trees, and everyone interested in either the garden or orchard should be able to perform these operations, as they are then capable of effecting transformations and improvements in their trees and bushes which at times may prove very valuable.

GRAFTING.

The proper time for grafting the trees is in the spring, when the sap begins to flow. The scions are selected while pruning in the winter, and for this purpose select only straight, healthy wood from vigorous trees that have borne good fruit,

and use only such wood as has fruit-buds on it, as these are found to produce the best bearing trees. The stock usually used for grafting upon is from one to two years old, and in preparing for this work the nurseryman or gardener often digs up all of his trees in the winter and heels them in closely together, and when ready for work removes them as he may require to a room, cutting the tops off to within 4 inches of the root before taking them inside. This is called bench grafting. When the root or stock is out of the ground it can be more easily handled, and one man can easily work 400 trees in a day when he becomes accustomed to the work. As soon as trees have been grafted in this way they must be either planted out in the places where they are to grow in the nursery row or garden, or if this is not convenient, they must be heeled in for another week; but the latter course is not desirable if it is possible to avoid it, as it means an extra handling and a risk that the scion may be displaced, thus reducing the tree to a seedling once more.



No. 1. No. 2. No. 3. No. 4.

If stock is grafted after trees have been planted in the nursery row, where they will be grown until fit to plant out in the orchard or garden, remove the earth from the base of the stock, so that the tree can be worked around more easily; then cut the stock off about 4 inches above the roots, then make a slanting cut, as shown in figure No. 1; then taken a scion with at least three good buds on it, make a corresponding cut in it, as shown in figure No. 2; join the two together, so that the inner bark of the scion adjoins and touches the inner bark of the stock, as shown in figure No. 3, and tie with either waxed cloth, twine, or calico (see figure No. 4); after which hill the earth well up, so that only the top of the scion can be seen, and allow the soil to remain thus until the scion is well united with the stock, and until growth is apparent, when it will be necessary to remove the earth to enable the disbudding to be properly done.

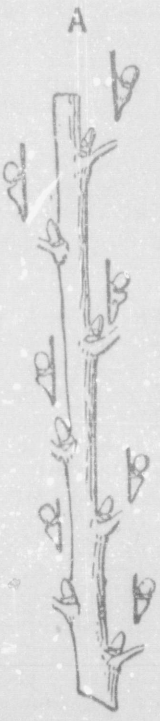
In grafting vines, where the nurseryman or orchardist wishes to graft different varieties to phylloxera-resistant stock, the latter should be planted out in vineyard form for one or two years wherever it is to be grown, so that the stock may attain a strong and vigorous stem before grafting is commenced. This will enable the scion to be inserted well above ground—a very necessary precaution—because, were the general rule of grafting to be followed, and the scion inserted level with or under the surface, the probability is that it would unite with the stock, but at the same time would throw out a root growth from which the vine would be fed, and thus render ineffective the attempt to produce phylloxera-resisting vines. Grape vines should be grafted when the buds are bursting in the spring. The scions can be kept back by burying them in a cool, airy place in the earth.

The range in grafting for fruit-trees in ordinary culture is—apple on blight-proof apple stock (Northern Spy or Winter Majetin); pears on seedling pear stock for standard tree, or on quince stock if dwarfed; peach on peach; apricot on apricot; plum on myrobalan; nectarine on peach; almond on almond (but never bud either apricot, peach, or nectarine on almond stock, as it will always result in a failure; cherry on cherry; orange and lemon on orange stock—perferably sweet or bitter.

BUDDING.

This method of working buds or stock to different varieties of trees is not only very simple and effective, but also very economical. Two men can easily bud and wrap a thousand trees in one day—the budder inserting the bud in its proper place in the stock, and the wrapper following after him and tying the buds securely. To begin, be very careful in selecting the buds, taking them only from trees that have borne the best quality of fruit, and using only well-developed buds.

Budding is performed for summer buds about Christmas time, or as soon as matured buds can be found on summer shoots. If stock is in good growing condition it can be done at any time, although it is best not to choose days when there is a hot, dry wind blowing. Medium sized shoots afford the best buds, the top and basal parts being respectively too soft and over-ripe. It is essential that the buds be on wood that is half ripe, plump, and having no further growth to make beyond maturing. I prefer using wood buds that have clustered around them two or more fruit buds. They are easily distinguished as being long, thin, and pointed, while fruit buds are thick, round, and blunt, except in apricots, which have flat wood buds, the blossom buds being somewhat pointed. Where there are two or three buds at a joint, one is usually a wood-bud. This applies to the apricot, peach, nectarine, cherry, and plum. The shoots of all kinds of fruit trees from which the buds are to be taken must be healthy, and the more quickly they are inserted the better, and this is the reason why men accustomed to the work have better success than amateurs, as they never mutilate a bud when cutting it, and from the time they cut it until it is inserted is only a matter of two or three seconds. Shoots can be carried and packed in damp moss or other material to prevent them from drying. While it is desirable to keep them cool and wrapped in something damp, I could not advise putting them in water, as this tends to soften the bark, and when dried it will be found to be slightly wilted, which is to be avoided. A competent operator when budding always carries his buds wrapped in a piece of damp bagging, and in cutting the bud off at the shoot he uses a very sharp budding knife, and



severs it from the shoot in one clean cut and with a small slice of wood—this he never takes out. Before cutting his bud, he has made in the stock a tee-shaped slit, and the little wood remaining on the bud gives it strength enough to be slipped into its proper place in the stock without having raised the bark, as is necessary when the wood is taken out of the bud. This method is mostly adopted in all large nurseries; and speaking from experience, out of 16,000 buds put in citrus stock last year, only 1 per cent. did not take. It is also a suitable way of working deciduous trees, and I have found the result quite as good. During the last few years I have budded in this way over 200,000 trees of different varieties of peaches, apples, apricots, oranges and lemons.



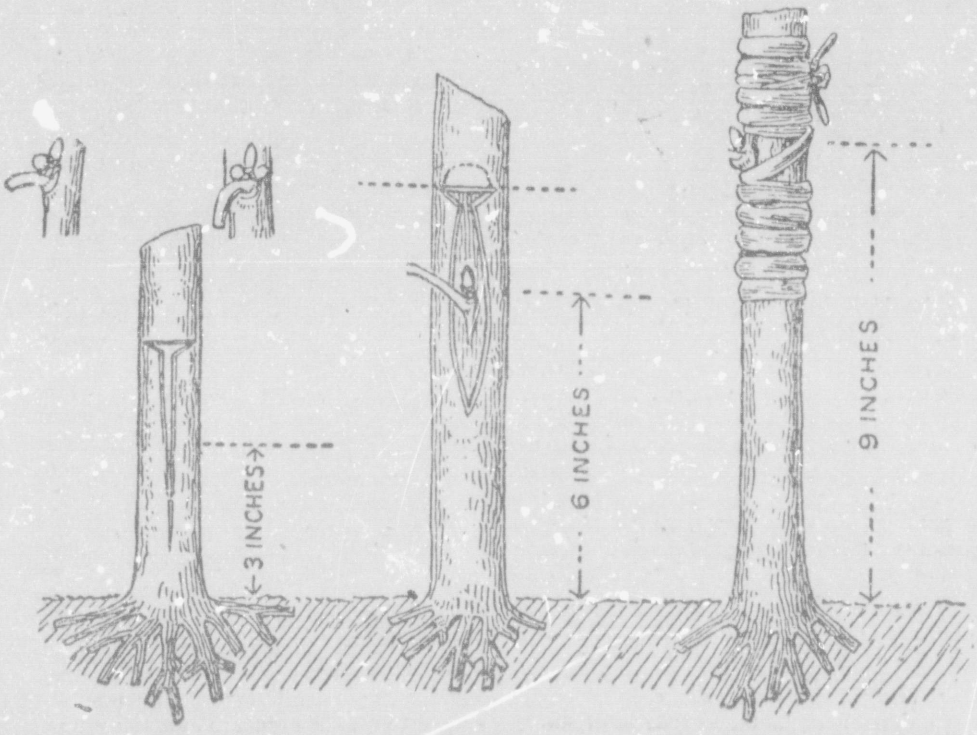


Fig. I. Fig. II. Fig. III.

The process of budding is very simple, and cannot be misunderstood on following the illustration. A is the shoot of the current year's growth, from which the buds are taken for transference to the stock. The buds shown in the axils of the leaves are the wood buds; fruit buds are shown to the right and left of the shoot, and double and triple buds at its base. I prefer the latter. The leaves should be detached close to the buds. The bud taken is shown in B, reverse side D with wood on; C shows the bud in same profile, ready for insertion. Now we turn to the stock. Fig. I shows the cross-cut vertical slit with bark slightly raised by the knife when making the cross cut, enabling the point of the bud to enter easily, after which it forces its own way down, and in consequence is in quite firmly. Fig. II represents the bud inserted, and fig. III shows the bud made securely by tying. From 3 to 6 inches from the ground have been found the most suitable distances for working the majority of our trees.



Fig. IV.

The best time for budding is in the autumn. In the winter the stock can be cut off to within 4 inches of the bud—that is, for deciduous trees. If citrus trees, it is best not to cut until growth starts in the spring. Only one shoot must be allowed to grow from each bud, and when this has grown about 8 or 10 inches it must be tied to the stock above the bud. Keep all suckers off the stock, and laterals must be kept off of the buds, and as soon as the bud is sufficiently strong to support itself, cut the top part of stock back to the bud, as shown on dotted line, Fig. No. IV. This for deciduous trees. If citrus they should be kept staked, it growing very rapidly, or they are liable to be broken off with winds.

PRUNING.

There is a great diversity of opinion about pruning, and I certainly think practical experience is necessary to enable a man to become an expert at pruning. I have known many men who could go through the whole theory of pruning, but if you put a knife in their hands and asked them to prune an awkwardly grown tree they would not know where to commence. I do not say theory is no good at all, but it is of very little good without practice; and I will endeavour to present to our readers the methods in vogue in California, and which have been adopted in many parts of Victoria with the very best results.

To begin with, pruning must be done systematically and at the proper times, as, if neglected, not only will the tree itself deteriorate but the quality of the fruit also.

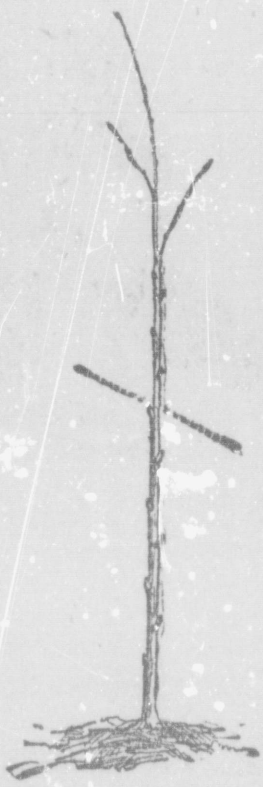
It is a means to an end, and in performing the operation the system adopted must be governed by the character of the tree or plant and the object to be attained. This object should in all cases be to produce a well-balanced tree, with sufficient

strength to carry a full crop of good fruit, and with sufficient head to protect both tree and fruit from the effects of sunburn.

In pruning young fruit trees, the object of the planter is to encourage a strong growth of wood, so that the tree may increase in size, with a good substantial stem or trunk, and with branches so starting from the tree that they will be strong enough to hold a good crop of fruit. The stronger the growth the sooner will they make a thrifty and profitable tree.

Before describing this most important operation, it will be clearer to everyone if we begin at the beginning. Assuming that a tree is about to be planted, the tree-holes are dug and the trees at hand ready for planting. By examining the roots they will be found to be more or less cut with the spade and bruised in places. These rough cuts and bruises will heal more readily if they are cut with a sharp knife, and in such a manner that when the tree is planted the cut will face downwards. By cutting this way new roots, which will form or rather grow from the cut will have a tendency to grow in the required direction—downward. Care must be taken not to plant too deep. Trees should not be planted any deeper than they were when in the nursery. The roots should be carefully spread, and loose damp soil filled in around them to the required depth.

Having planted the tree we have to consider that it has lost much of its roots, consequently the roots which are left are unable to sufficiently support or nourish the growth above ground, for which the whole root system was intended. We must, therefore, shorten the top in such a way as to establish the lost equilibrium, and the planter must bear in mind that it is always better to cut a newly planted tree back rather severely than to leave it with too much top, as by so doing it will recover more quickly, and in the end make a much better tree. A tree not properly cut back may live and grow, but it will probably be years before it becomes the fine, vigorous tree which one properly pruned at planting will be.



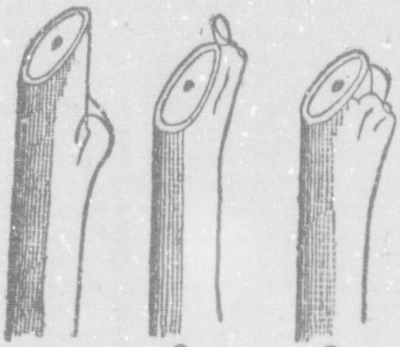
Cutting back at Planting

We have now come to a much disputed point—namely, what shape will be the most suitable to our purpose? Some prefer the high head; but I fear there are only a very few districts where this kind of tree will do well, and that would be in deeply sheltered localities, where they were not exposed to winds during the bearing season. This being the case it would be very undesirable for the orchardist in Australia to prune after this method, as the winds are usually very strong at the time the fruit is all on the tree; hence I would strongly recommend the low head or vase shape, and this I might say has given every satisfaction in parts of Victoria where I have been. The crown of the tree being low it will resist the ravages of high winds better. By a low head I mean a head starting from 18 to 22 inches from the ground. Some contend that this is too low, and that it entails too much hand-work, but I will endeavour to show how low heads can be formed that will enable the orchardist to cultivate fairly close to the tree. Trees pruned in this way have an advantage over the higher crowned trees in that they can be reached more easily in pruning, fruit can be more easily gathered, the trunks are shaded, thus preventing them from being sunburnt (which latter means a stunted tree), and the roots around the tree are also shaded.

HOW TO OBTAIN A LOW HEAD.

To obtain this end the tree should be cut down to the desired height—I prefer 18 inches. In cutting back, care should be taken to do it properly, a sharp

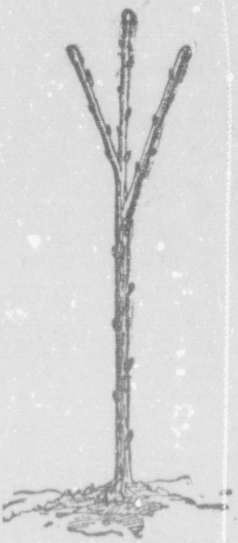
knife being the best for small trees. Place the knife opposite the base of the bud and draw it slantingly upwards, just clearing the upper end of the bud. This will not leave dead-wood, and the cut will heal quickly. The following sketch will illustrate the distance from the bud at which the cut should be made.



No. 1—Showing cut too much above bud.
No. 2—Showing cut too close to bud.
No. 3—Showing perfect cut.

It is injurious to leave too much wood above the bud, as it would only dry and prevent the healing process; and, on the other hand, if the cut is made too close the bud would only die.

Having cut the tree to the desired height, allow the top three or four buds to grow, care being taken that these shoots start from different points along the stem, and at even distances. This tends to make a stronger tree, and one that will not easily split as would be the case were all allowed to start from the same point. I have often seen trees which had been allowed to grow in this style so badly broken that it was found necessary to remove the whole top, as the weight of the fruit had split the branches in all directions. We should, therefore, select three of the best branches, situated evenly around the tree, and 3 or 4 inches from each other. The rest in some cases should be rubbed off with the thumb and forefinger, and in other cases, where the tree is very much exposed, they may be simply pinched back to about 2 or 3 inches, or just sufficient to shade the trunk and protect it from sunburn until the top is sufficiently large to do so. This will tend to strengthen the trunk considerably. The growth from the three chosen buds has to be carefully watched, and the growth of the most vigorous pinched off, thus causing a temporary check, and allowing the others to grow up to it. However, if they all do well, it is best to let them grow undisturbed. The more leaf-growth a tree is allowed to make the healthier and stronger it will be. The leaves act as respiratory and digestive organs of plant life, and the more we retard their formation, the more we check the growth. At the proper pruning time—July or August—the tree should be cut back to within 6 or 8 inches of the original height at which it was cut, thus giving the young tree the thoroughly strong foundation upon which such depends.



First Winter Pruning.

In cultivating around trees, care should always be taken to see that no part of the harness is allowed to catch on these short limbs and break them. A careful hand should always be in charge of horses when working around trees of any age, as the careless workman can easily do more damage in a day than would pay his wages for a week. Fruit-growing can only be made to pay when it is made a study, and economy and attention to detail are very imperative. The orchardist's aim should be to work the soil well, making the horse and cultivator do everything that it is possible for them to do.

We now come to the second season's growth. At the end of the three branches which we have left we select and leave two buds on each branch, rubbing off the others with the thumb and forefinger, or pinching them back to within 2 inches of the branch, and thus helping to shade them from the sun. The two selected buds should be watched during the summer months, handicapping them just the same as we have done the three the first season. On no account should we allow them to

gain the upper hand, and if growing luxuriantly they should be pinched back from two to three times.

The second pruning.—The growth from the two buds on the three branches will have given us now six shoots which we have to shorten back to about 18 inches of the previous year's cut. Six branches growing at fairly equal distances apart have great resisting power against winds, and are in such a shape that the horse with any ordinary cultivator can get quite close to the tree.

From these six shoots or limbs we allow two good buds to grow on each, as in previous years, pinching the remaining buds back to 2 or 3 inches, and the twelve which we have allowed to grow should be summer pruned according to the growth they make. If growing rampantly this may have to be done twice.

We should now have at the end of the third year a strong upright tree, well balanced, ready to begin bearing, and one which will stand up and bear a crop of good fruit. Never allow any fruit to set the first year: the second year only an odd one or two, to find out if the trees have proved true to name, as if they are not they can now be rebudded and will not involve much loss, besides budding more readily than the third season. The third year the trees may be allowed to carry a fair sprinkling of fruit. If a large quantity has set it should be well trimmed out, so that what is left will be more fully developed, of good size, and best flavour. For the first three years the object of the grower must be, not to raise fruit, but to produce a well-shaped, sturdy, vigorous tree.



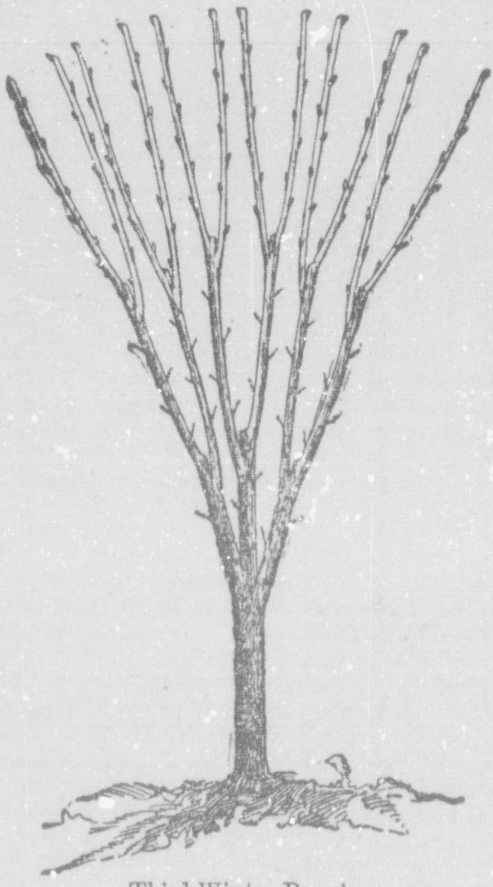
Second Winter Pruning

The trees which give good returns under this system are the apricot, peach, nectarine, almond, plum, and apple.

The pear gives better results when grown in pyramidal form, with a central stem.

Up to the stage last described the pruning of the mentioned trees is alike, but from this time onward different methods have to be adopted. Apricots, almonds, plums, and apples bear their fruit on spurs mainly. It is therefore the object of the grower to encourage the growth of fruit wood, and in summer pruning we have a powerful aid. I would not recommend pruning peach trees in summer, as I have proved from personal experience that the less you cut this tree in summer the better the tree will do, and a severe winter's pruning does not hurt it.

The orchardist who has an old orchard of badly-shaped trees may say, and quite rightly, that these hints are of no value to him. Our aim



Third Winter Pruning.

should be to start orchards properly, and when the trees are old very little severe pruning will have to be done to keep the tree in shape. However, to the orchardist with the badly-shaped trees I might say that he can, with careful pruning, bring them into something like shape by cutting out all cross limbs, thinning out and removing all dead or dying growth, and heading in a few branches for a year or two; and if the trees are unhealthy-looking, give a dressing of stable or sheep manure—the latter, if obtainable, I much prefer, as it gives the trees a healthy colour and is more lasting.

To prune properly the pruner should have a long-handled pruning shear. They can be got in any length from 6 feet to 15 feet long, and are suitable for cutting small outside branches around the tops of the trees. For cutting off the thicker branches of the tree a good saw, called "the nest" is one which can be highly recommended, being inexpensive and composed of three saws of different sizes, all of which fit into the same handle, and any of which can be replaced if broken.

A good pair of 9-inch secateurs, a chisel, and a mallet are also necessary, the chisel being used to smooth off any cut which it is found necessary to make in removing a large branch. All cuts should be painted over with either grafting wax, rubber paint, or a mixture of alcohol and shellac.

PRUNING THE APRICOT.

This tree, from its infancy until it attains the age of 5 years, is one of the varieties which makes the most growth, and requires more pruning than any other tree during the summer, as if it does not receive close attention the limbs will spread out in every direction, and in consequence will be willowy and weak, and these limbs or branches will, when laden with fruit and exposed to high winds, be split and torn to such an extent that if the tree is not utterly spoilt, it will take at least two years to bring it into anything like shape again. Therefore, I would recommend most careful attention in its pruning—see that it has a strong woody growth in the particular direction in which it is needed, a well balanced, symmetrical, low head—the branches free from forks, and each branch having a separate hold of the stem.

All good varieties of apricots will, with proper winter and summer pruning, throw out small fruit-spurs from the branches, where it is very desirable to have the bulk of the fruit. The tree which has fruit well scattered over the different parts can easily carry half as much again as trees bearing fruit at the ends of the branches, this latter being the result of neglected pruning and forming. I have picked 600 lb. of fruit from a 12-year old tree, and it was all of good quality.

After the trees are 8 years old, they will require very little pruning, as they usually bear a crop every year, and in place of growing wood they produce fruit. If trees of any variety are bearing only every other year, a good plan is to prune them rather severely the winter before you expect them to yield the heavy crop, and but very little the winter before they produce the light crop. By following this method, you will soon bring the trees to bear more evenly one year with another. The apricot bears its fruit on 1-year old wood, and spurs 2 or more years old. Occasionally I have seen an orchard with all the inside spurs cut off. No greater mistake could be made, as these spurs usually bear some of the best fruit, and the grower who divests his trees of these is simply robbing himself. If it is found necessary—as is sometimes the cases—to cut off good-sized limbs, the cuts should be trimmed with a chisel and painted over with a mixture of shellac and alcohol made to the thickness of paint. This keeps the wood from drying and dying back into the stem, and hence it heals more quickly.

This tree is very often budded on to peach, plum, or almond stock; but my experience in Australia is that it bears very much better when budded on its own stock, although I have seen a few trees bear fairly well when budded on the peach, and in California the apricot did better in the warm climate, such as Riverside, when budded on the peach stock, and bore more regularly.

PRUNING THE RAISIN VINE.

The systems adopted for pruning the raisin vine vary very much, and no two districts appear to prune exactly the same. Some prefer to leave the spurs long,

while others prefer them short; but I think the method generally adopted in California, and which is a modified form of the old Spanish method, is much the best.

The first year the vine is pruned back to a stem 9 or 10 inches high, leaving two spurs with one eye on each; the second year prune back, leaving four spurs with one or two eyes on each, these spurs to radiate around the top of the stem. The third year prune back again, leaving from five to seven spurs, according to the strength of the vine—five being the most desirable number unless the vine is exceptionally strong. Always keep the new spurs growing out close to the crown, and evenly distributed around it, so as to produce a compact and symmetrical crown, and never allow the latter to grow straggling, as when once the vine gets out of shape, it is hard to get it back, and it will not produce as good a quality of grape. All loose bark and dead wood should be removed from the vine whilst pruning. Summer pruning should never be resorted to as it tends to start out a second crop of grapes which are not desirable as they rob the vine of the strength which should belong to the first crop, and all of which strength is required in producing a first crop of best quality.

Table grapes grown on trellised vines should be well cut back every winter, leaving three-eyed spurs on them every 18 inches; and to produce the best quality of fruit it will be necessary to keep the vine well in hand, not allowing it to overbear, which can only end in the fruit being inferior in size and quality.

PRUNING ZANTE CURRANTS.

These should always be trellised with three wires. The first year only one leader should be allowed to grow. This should be trained to the middle wire of the trellis, and tied at intervals. The second year the laterals should all be pruned off, and the main branch or leader, which has been trained on the middle wire, should have one-third of its length cut off. The third year a lateral should be left every foot along the whole length of the matured wood of the leader, this lateral being long enough to bend over and tie to the bottom or underneath wire; and each succeeding year the vine should receive the same treatment, leaving shoots every foot along the leader, and tying them down to the lower wire. There is always an eye adjoining the leader on each side of the laterals, which starts out and serves for the fruit-wood for the following year.

In trellising vines which make a luxurious growth, such as zantes, sultanas, and others when planted in rich soil, it is advisable to train each alternate vine along the middle and top wires, thus giving each a greater distance to run.

The Sultana may be pruned in a similar way with very good results.

PRUNING THE ALMOND.

This tree does not require much pruning when once it has been formed. Some varieties require considerable cleaning out, as the young shoots grow so thickly in the centre, causing a net-work of twigs, which is not desirable. These for a few years should be removed, but more than this will be unnecessary, excepting where there should be a broken or dead branch, which will have to be removed and cross limbs taken out. Most of the crop is grown on the laterals, and these are, as a general rule, quite strong enough to bear the heaviest crop imposed upon them.

PRUNING THE FIG.

This tree requires very little pruning after once it has been started, more than cutting off all drooping branches. Where the trees are healthy and growing well the tendency is to throw out laterals in a downward direction from the main branches. These should be removed, as also any growing too straight out at the sides, as when the trees get old they are inclined to spread out wide and droop. In forming the head, four main branches are usually found sufficient, giving plenty of shade, and at the same time admitting the sunlight to properly ripen the fruit. In very hot districts the fruit requires to be well shaded, and even then it is impossible to keep some of it from fermenting on hot days.

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PRUNING THE PLUM.

The general rules for pruning deciduous trees apply to the plum and prune, with this exception, that they should not be pruned in the summer; but the first three years should be entirely devoted to forming and growing a well shaped and strong tree, which will be able to carry a good quantity of fruit without bending or breaking. To accomplish this the tree will have to be well cut back and pruned similarly to the peach, except that the top does not require to be left quite so open.

As most plums bear their fruit on 2-year old wood we want to encourage the growth of fruit-spurs, and this is sometimes accomplished by letting the tree go for one season without pruning; but this method I do not particularly favor, unless the tree will not bear well without it, as it necessitates a heavy pruning the following year, which starts out too much new wood. Some varieties, however, bear so heavily that it will not be found necessary to prune every year.

PRUNING THE PEAR.

My experience with this tree has been that it does better when pruned and allowed to grow in an upright pyramidal shape, shortening back any long growth, and keeping the tree within bounds by cutting the limbs short, so that they will be strong enough to carry the weight of the fruit; and as the fruit is inclined to grow at the end of the limbs, there is always a danger of breaking if allowed to grow too long and slender. However, there are some varieties of a drooping nature, and these should be started with a fairly high head—say 30 inches from the ground, and the leading branch or trunk staked for a year or two, or until strong enough to support its branches without bending over.

The pear will require to be kept thinned out every winter, and cross branches taken out; and I would recommend, where it does not set well, to try pruning while the tree is in bloom, as I have noticed in some of our warmer districts that although the trees may bloom well, but few pears set. Root-pruning for such cases would be advantageous.

PRUNING THE PEACH AND NECTARINE.

These trees give the best results when formed with low heads, and as they make very strong growth they require very hard pruning for the first four or five years. The first year they should be cut back to three short limbs without any laterals being left on, and for the second and third years they will have to be kept well in hand, thus necessitating very heavy winter pruning, keeping the centre fairly open, and not allowing the tree to get too thick, as when too much wood is left they will not bear well, the buds never properly developing. I have found that the trees which have paid best in the end are those which have not been allowed to bear any fruit (except, may be, for the purpose of ascertaining whether trees are true to name) until after the third year, the first three years to be devoted to forming and developing the trees, which, if planted in suitable soil and of proper kinds, will yield a good return the fourth year. Over-cropping must be strictly avoided by a judicious thinning when the fruit is well set and swelling. Leave the most promising from four to six inches apart if small, and twice that distance if large.

At the end of July or thereabouts we commence pruning. This consists of shortening in or cutting off half of the last year's growth all over the tree, and cutting out any sickly small wood that did not mature, and only leaving the strongest shoots. All strong growing limbs should be shortened to a uniform length, so as not to destroy the balance of the head. By reducing the young wood one half we reduce the coming crop one half, as the peach and nectarine always bear their fruit on 1-year old wood: thus the remaining half will be of better size and of more commercial value. These trees require regular pruning every year during their lifetime. However, when once a tree is 5 years old and upwards it does not take long to prune it, and when the operator has become accustomed to the work it is surprising the number of trees a man can get over in a day.

By removing enfeebled parts and encouraging fruitful wood a standard peach or nectarine will continue to bear large crops of excellent fruit for many years.

Just a word here to the intending planter as to kind. While the nurseryman has hundreds of different varieties of peach trees, I think one could easily count on his fingers the best commercial kinds he has; and I strongly advise buying only such kinds as are good for canning, drying and dessert. There are not many varieties which combine all these qualities; but by all means don't buy rubbish, and that is what half the varieties grown really are.

PRUNING THE ORANGE.

The orange-tree usually has its head started in the nursery from 20 to 30 inches high; but this is of little use, as when the trees are removed from the nursery, and taken to where they are to be planted out in orchard form, most of the top, if not the whole, is removed, so as to enable the tree to more quickly recover from the shock it receives in having its roots cut. After planting it is always advisable to shade the stem until the branches start growing at the top and leaves on the stem, neither of which should be removed for a while. I have found it advisable in this country to allow everything to grow the first year after planting. The second year take off the bottom shoots as high up as from 1 foot to 15 inches from the ground, and the third year form your tree by starting the head or crown about 24 inches from the ground. Even now, very little pruning is required, as the larger the top the more vigorous the root-system will be, and better able to start the tree out quickly when pruned. It is never advisable to prune a citrus tree during the winter, as it exposes it to the cold winds and sometimes frosts, both of which are very injurious to its growth and tend to stunt it. Always try to prune just before a growth, and if any rough cuts are made, trim them off smoothly with the chisel, and paint them with rubber paint or shellac and alcohol mixed to form a paint, and apply with a brush. My experience has been that the orange-tree will not thrive in this country under the same treatment as in California. There, we went in for high-headed trees, and it answered very well, as in California we get very few high winds in summer time, whilst in warmer districts in Australia seldom a fortnight passes without one or two hot, dry winds, which not only scorch the trunk of the tree if exposed, but also, in sandy districts, blow the sand against the trunk, and thus damage it.

When once we have got a well balanced tree with branches evenly distributed around it, and it has started to bear, it is advisable to clean out any rubbish or small branches in the centre of the tree so that the air may get in and have a free circulation. It is then more easy to keep it free from scale, and when necessary to spray, the work can be done more effectually by enabling the person to get at the inside. If possible, prune just before the first growth in the spring. When the tree has attained any size—say about the fourth year—any laterals projecting out on the sides or top may be cut off so as to keep the tree evenly balanced and fairly compact.

The fruit-buds always come on the new growth, and by keeping the tree in a healthy growing condition by an occasional dressing of manure (stable or sheep well-rotted are preferable), it will ensure a fairly good crop of fruit every year.

PRUNING THE LEMON.

Pruning the lemon is very similar to pruning the orange, and they require the same treatment when planted, allowing the trunk to be well shaded without any pruning the first year, and forming the top after the second or third year; but as it grows more rapidly than the orange it will require more severe pruning. Therefore, all straggling growth will have to be cut back every year, and the tree thinned out, arranging the branches so that they will not be too close together. Cutting back the limbs in this way will so strengthen them that they will be able to hold a good crop of fruit. When the trees are kept properly pruned, they will throw out numerous short laterals, and the fruit will be borne more in the centre of the tree, so that there is little or no danger of the limbs breaking with the weight of the fruit. The best lemons are found all round the centre and bottom of the tree, where the wind does not have a chance to blow them around and damage them by rubbing against branches and thorns, as is the case with trees which are allowed to go

unpruned. If it should be found necessary to remove a large limb, see that the wound is properly trimmed with the chisel, and painted with shellac and alcohol, and only prune when the tree is in a growing condition, as the wounds are quickly healed over without having time to dry out and damage the tree or limb with decay.

PRUNING THE APPLE.

This fruit-tree while young should be formed in the manner set forth in my opening remarks on pruning, although many prefer starting it a little higher than the peach or apricot—say, 2 feet. In this case it is well to see that the limbs are started from the stem of the tree at different points, and at distances of not less than 6 inches apart, and radiating around the stem. This will give each branch a firm hold of the trunk, thus laying a good foundation for the future large tree. As it throws out fruit-spurs which are scattered well over the tree, it is well, more especially while the tree is young and growing thriftily, to pinch back the young growth several times during the summer. This will tend to make these branches throw out spurs or fruit-wood, in place of forming too many useless branches, which only have to be cut off during the winter pruning. I would, however, impress on all orchardists that the secret of fruitfulness is not to be found in fancy systems of pruning, but by keeping the heads properly thinned out, and by at first getting a good foundation of roots of the proper kind, which are not subject to all diseases, together with a well-shaped head. After once the tree has been properly formed, and when it begins to bear regular crops, very little pruning is required, except the usual winter cleaning out of dead and worthless wood, and the removal of such as may interfere with others, or too greatly crowd up the head of the tree.

An apple-tree is much the same as other trees, and if allowed to grow at its own sweet will, will bear a heavy crop one year and very little the next. To prevent this the orchardist should thin out very nearly half the fruit while young the heavy year, and if any extra pruning is required, always do it the winter before the heavy yield is expected. This will tend to relieve the tree of some of its buds, and help develop a supply for the following year. As close pruning in winter induces growth, judicious summer pruning causes the tree to throw out spurs and blossom wood; root-pruning arrests growth and promotes fruitfulness, and thinning crowded spurs and blossom buds, favours a good set of fruit.

Care must be taken not to prune apple-trees too much in very warm districts, as it has been found that, after they are once shaped, they bear better by not being severely pruned. I refer more particularly to districts in the interior.

If we wish our trees to grow and bear well, they should receive the best attention, and this includes not only good cultivation and pruning, but when bearing crops of apples they must have manure to enable them to yield good crops of best quality of fruit. Manures rich in potash, soda, and phosphoric acid are what they require the most of. They must also be kept clear of all fungus or insect diseases. This will require sprayings with different solutions to meet the different requirements.

PRUNING THE CHERRY.

Head low in, as with other trees during the first few years. The best time for pruning is in the summer, as then there is less liability of the tree gumming. It bears from spurs chiefly, and care must be taken not to rub any of these off. Shelter the trunk as much as possible by allowing the lower buds to grow along it, but pinch these back when they have made a few inches growth. The cherry is not a very long-lived tree, but in favourable soils it generally lives from thirty to forty years if kept in a healthy state and free from insects.

PRUNING THE PERSIMMON OR JAPANESE DATE PLUM.

The date plum is peculiar to China and Japan, and is highly esteemed for its fruit in both these countries, where it is grown extensively.

Young trees should be started with low heads similar to the plum and pruned the same as the latter, except that it may have a light summer pruning in cases where it is inclined to make a luxuriant growth. Older trees must have their growth regulated according to their requirements, and as the fruit is chiefly pro-

duced on 1-year old wood, it is well to thin out and shorten back every winter. Good cultivation with liberal manuring will, in warm districts, ensure good crops. This tree is propagated in the same way as any deciduous tree by first raising seedlings, and then budding or grafting at the proper times.

PRUNING THE RASPBERRY, GOOSEBERRY, AND CURRANT.

The raspberry requires one pruning in every year, to be given early in the spring. To perform this, examine the stools, and leave the strongest shoots or suckers—from three to five on each stool. Cut away all the old wood and remaining suckers. The remaining shoots should have a foot taken off the ends of each, and if very long remove at least one-third. It is a good plan, as soon as the old shoot has finished fruiting, to cut it away, so as to give the new cane a better chance to ripen. Give them plenty of manure and they will repay you well in fruit.

The gooseberry requires an annual pruning. If growing at all well, fully one-half of the wood, both young and old, should be cut away, as it is impossible to produce good berries without thoroughly thinning out the branches. Fruit is always grown on young wood, so that it is advisable to leave this in preference to the old. The head should be sufficiently thinned out to admit light and air freely.

The currant should be grown in a tree shape, the first shoots leaving the main stem about 8 inches from the ground. The treatment is of the simplest kind, thinning out the superfluous wood every spring being all that is required.

[I am indebted to previous numbers of the *Agricultural Gazette* and John Wright's *Fruit-Growers Guide*, vol. I., for some of the diagrams used for purposes of illustration.—W.J.A.]

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Management of Little Chickens.

LITTLE chickens should not be removed from the nest and from the brooding influence of the mother hen for from twenty-four to thirty-six hours after hatching. About all that little chicks need the first forty-eight hours of their life is brooding, and if you have not been in the habit of thus managing, just try it for an experiment. There is a very great difference in the hatching qualities of hens, and it matters not how perfect an arrangement we have in this respect, we take great chances on Biddy performing her part of the work. Hens usually take proper care of their eggs during incubation if they are rightly provided for, but when it comes to hatching out the chicks and caring for them properly a large per cent of them make a failure, and to see healthy and fully matured little chicks murdered in the nest by numbers is more than a fellow can stand without putting his wits to the severest test.

There are always a number of mother hens in all flocks that attend to business properly, and bring out every chick that the eggs are capable of producing, and save them without the loss, scarcely, of a single chick. We can take advantage of this, and I have practiced it to quite an extent. In the usual lot of setting hens we have one or more of these good mothers, and when a nest of eggs is just beginning to hatch I change places, or "swap" nests, and place the good mother that understands her business on the eggs just hatching. I allow her to hatch and brood the chickens for forty-eight hours, after which I remove them to their former mother, or give them to any other that I see proper. I have kept such hens repeatedly hatching out chicks thus, until I have worn their patience entirely out; and some hens will endure it much longer than others, but the most of them will continue to hatch out brood after brood, and will do you, in this way, invaluable service.

Heavy hens, such as Cochins and Brahmas, are good setters, and the best at incubation, but when it comes to hatching them out the light hen is always the best, and it is these I employ for the business. In arranging the setting hens I do not find it necessary to have each hen separately partitioned or yarded off to herself,

but I use small houses or rooms—say ten or twelve feet square—with a yard to each one, and I keep from six to ten or twelve hens, as the case may be, in each apartment, with feed, water, and all conveniences necessary for them.

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Fighting the Fruit Pests.

THE IMPORTANCE OF BEGINNING EARLY.

PROFESSOR R. W. DOANE, of the Department of Botany and Zoology, of the Washington State Agricultural College, recently issued a timely bulletin on the insects that pester the farmers and ruin their crops. After reviewing the various kinds of insects and their propagation and work, he has the following to say regarding the methods of remedying the evil :—The beneficial insects do much to keep many of the injurious species under control, but some of the worst pests require the

CONSTANT ATTENTION

of the farmer or orchardist, or he soon sees his crops badly injured, or totally destroyed. Some of the pests we can never hope to get entirely rid of, but by careful management they may be kept in check so that they may not reap the lion's share of the harvest. The most important thing in dealing with insects is to begin early. Too often when a pest makes its appearance the orchardist waits for a more convenient season to commence fighting them. Meantime, the insect has had a chance to lay its eggs or perhaps to produce another generation, thus increasing greatly the number that must now be fought. Until one understands how very rapidly many insects multiply, they can hardly realise the importance of trying to get rid of the pest just as soon as it is found in the orchard or field. It is always much easier and cheaper to prevent an insect from getting a start in the orchard than it is to fight it after it has gained a firm foothold.

HIGH CULTIVATION.

not only makes the tree or other plant yield its best returns, but it is a well-known fact that a strong healthy plant is not nearly as apt to be attacked by the insects pests as one that is already weakened, or if it is attacked, it is able to stand much more injury without the effect being shown in the crop it yields. The first and best way of fighting insect pests would seem to be, then, to keep the plant in the very best condition possible by high cultivation, judicious pruning, fertilisation.

RUBBISH MUST NOT ACCUMULATE.

Many of our most injurious insects pass the winter months under rubbish of various kinds that lies scattered over the farm. If this rubbish is not allowed to accumulate such insects would be more likely to perish during the winter. It will also reduce the opportunities for feeding and breeding and allow a more thorough application of insecticides. In orchards this recommendation for clean culture is of especial importance. Many insects breed and complete their development in dead wood or fallen fruit, others pass the winter months or lay their winter eggs upon the smaller branches of the tree. If the orchardist would take the pains to trim out and burn all the dead and infected branches and to see that all fallen fruit was destroyed, there would be little complaint from some of the insects that are now serious pests.

Many insects live only on one kind of plant, and when not able to find this plant they perish, or are scattered so as to do little damage. This fact may often be taken advantage of by a system of

CROP ROTATION.

Many small plants, especially in the garden, may be protected by screens or other devices for keeping the pests away from the plants.

Many insects may be killed or exposed to their enemies by ploughing the field late in the autumn. Many of the wireworms, the eggs of the grasshopper, and other

pests are thus destroyed. Late ploughing of fallow lands is especially important, as there are usually many insects in such fields.

Hand picking is the simplest way of getting rid of many of the largest insect pests. Large caterpillars, like the tomato worm, and the larvæ of other moths, are also best fought by gathering them off after they have collected in their "tents," and crushing or burning them. In the fall of winter the eggs of such moths as the tussock moth are easily gathered and destroyed.

Often insects may be found collected in considerable numbers under loose boards or boxes scattered over the field. If such places be examined occasionally many injurious insects may be destroyed. The larvæ of certain moths, as the codlin moth, pupate in any sheltered place they find in the trunk of the tree. Advantage may often be taken of this habit, by placing a band of burlap or other substance around the tree under which the larvæ collect and where they may easily be destroyed. The use of lights in the field to attract moths does not seem to be successful, at least in this State, although a large number of the cut-worm moths may thus be destroyed. The codlin moths are not attracted to these lights. The most widely used and perhaps the

MOST EFFECTIVE METHOD OF FIGHTING INSECT PESTS

after they have obtained a foothold in the orchard is the use of insecticides or insect poisons. These may be considered under two heads: First, the internal poisons, or those which take effect by being eaten along with the ordinary food of the insect; second, the external irritants which take effect by closing the breathing pores or by causing extreme irritation. The kind of insecticide to be used depends in a large degree upon the structure of the mouth-parts of the insect; for beetles, the larvæ of moths and butterflies and others with biting mouth parts, the internal poisons are used, while for the various insects with sucking mouth parts, as the plant lice, scale bugs, &c., the external irritants are used. The reason for this is very plain. We can easily see that it would be useless to spray a plant with an internal insecticide when it was infected with an insect with sucking mouth parts, for such insects obtain their food from the juices of the plant, which are not reached at all by the poison.

Internal poisons are used for fighting the insects with biting mouth parts, such as beetles, caterpillars, and others. The most important internal poisons are the various combinations of arsenic. Paris green and London purple have supplanted nearly all others of this class. Of these two Paris green is much more to be recommended. It may be applied either wet or dry.

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Improved Method of Growing Celery.

UPON this subject, a practical contributor to *American Gardening* says:—I now have very fine celery grown in rows at an average distance of 1 foot apart, *i.e.*, two rows, 6 or 7 inches apart, with an 18 in. space between them. Boards are set on both sides of the double rows when the plants are about half grown. The boards should be kept well apart until the celery has nearly reached its growth, so as to keep the leaves green and exposed to the air. The boards may be held in place by a short piece of board with notches sawed in both ends and placed on the others, so as to hold them the right distance apart. The space between the rows was mulched with manure or other material that would hold moisture. Then I turned water on the rows and kept them thoroughly wet. The water was taken from a brook near by and elevated 6 or 8 feet in a water tank, and distributed over the piece with iron pipe and hose. One could almost see the plants grow. When the celery had about got its full growth the boards were crowded closer together, and the blanching was completed in a very few days. The result was a large growth of well blanched celery. The advantages of this method are that about three times as much celery can be grown on the land as by the old plan of setting it in wide rows; two rows being boarded together, it saves one-half the boards; no earth is put around it, which saves washing the celery. If the rows are mulched, it keeps down the weeds

and retains moisture. No one will succeed with this plan except on very rich soil, and when the rows are so close together irrigation is indispensable. This method is only adapted to early celery and the self-balancing varieties. White Plume celery plants are grown in hot beds for the earliest celery; followed by the Golden Self-blanching for late fall use. For winter celery I set the Giant Pascal, Half Dwarf, and Golden Heart in rows 1 foot apart, leaving some wide rows to stand in when working it. This is irrigated the same as the early celery, but is not banked or handled, as it blanches well after being stored in the cellar or trenches for winter. Selected specimens of celery fetch a fancy price, so that for such specimens I have been getting over 30 dol. per square rood, or at the rate of 5000 dol. per acre. Ordinary celery paid me at the rate of 300 dol. to 400 dol. per acre, or less than one-tenth of that which was grown by special culture and marketed without the help of the commission dealer. By comparing the profits of these two shipments it is easy to see where the money is in gardening. In the labour required to grow them there was but little difference. The greater profit in the first instance was made by using large quantities of fertilisers and irrigation.

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Hints on Rearing Calves.

WHAT TO DO AND WHAT TO AVOID.

WHEN the calving season is at hand, a few brief hints as to the proper method of rearing pet calves will, no doubt, prove acceptable. There is a lot in rearing a calf. Stunt a calf during the first few months of its growth and a recovery will never be made. Nothing like giving the calf good comfortable quarters, and feeding it well, thus keeping up the growing condition right from the jump.

REMOVING THE CALF FROM ITS MOTHER.

Opinions differ greatly in the matter of removing the young calf from its mother. Some advocate such removal at the earliest possible moment after its birth. Others consider it best to leave the calf with its mother for a day or two, especially if there should be any indication of fever in the udder, that the frequent sucking on the part of the young calf tends to reduce inflammation by gradually relieving the pressure of milk, and preventing the udder from becoming over full. However this may be, the experience of the writer is, that the former has much more to recommend it. The calf, for one reason, learns to drink sooner, because of never having sucked its food, while the cow mourns more over the loss of her calf than it it had been permitted to remain with her for several days. Regarding the inflammation of the udder, if it receives proper attention there is very little risk of danger. Should the udder, however, get a little bit inflamed, rub well with camphorated oil. It acts like magic.

FEEDING THE CALVES.

Jersey calves, it must be remembered, have not the stomach capacity of Shorthorn calves; so, therefore, the quantity of milk fed each time should be less. Lots of people who keep Jersey cows and rear Jersey calves, get into trouble from this very cause. They overfeed the young Jerseys. For a young Jersey calf two quarts of milk is as much as it should have at a time. This quantity will do very nicely. Instead of twice a day, Jersey calves should be fed three times, and the quantity of milk gradually increased, as the youngsters increase in strength and can assimilate their food. Recollect that Jersey milk is very rich, so that a large amount is not necessary at first.

Care will have to be exercised in gradually superseding the new milk with skim milk. The change must not be a sudden one, otherwise damage will be done. Years of experience taught us that a calf should be supplied with milk until it is able to support itself on other food. Keep the calf well fed as long as you can. If you want a good cow, you must have a good foundation.

HEALTH OF THE CALVES.

Comfortable quarters and regular feeding will generally keep the calves in good health. A fruitful source of sickness amongst calves is feeding with sour milk and also milk at too low a temperature. When milk has once commenced to ferment it is highly injurious as food. Imagine what condition separated must be in when kept for twelve hours in summer time. Unsuitable milk very often lays the foundation of indigestion, from which the animal never recovers. Indigestion may seem a trifling complaint, but it is one that every owner of milking cows should endeavour to avoid. The milking cow is simply a machine for converting fodder into milk, and if by ill-health, such as indigestion, &c., that machine does not do its work properly, then the owner of the cow is the loser. Great care, therefore, should be exercised in the quality of the milk fed to the calves. If it is found that the separator milk is not giving satisfaction, a little linseed meal jelly should be added. This enriches the milk, and also helps to prevent indigestion and scours.

THE BULL CALVES.

Unless the bull calves are worthy of being kept for stud purpose, kill every one of them at their birth. Only bull calves from the choicest cows should be reared. It is a losing game to rear steers, the progeny of good dairy cows, in the expectation of selling at profit for beef when three years old. This kind does not pay in this colony. If you are going in for dairying, keep to it. Let the breeder of the beef cattle supply the beef market. If bull calves are reared for stud purposes, the youngsters must be separated from the heifers before they are six months old.

CALF SHEDS.

It is a right down shame to keep any living creature in such vile quarters as some calves are reared in. The merciful man is merciful to his beast, and if any young animal deserves kindness and attention, it is the calf. Surely such cleanly animals as calves should be supplied with a good bed of straw and a comfortable shed to be kept in. It is not much to the credit of any man to allow his calves or his pigs to remain in filthy pens, without a bedding, and very often without a cover. A man who condems his stocks to such treatment ought to be locked up by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. It is well to think of the quarters your young stock are provided with before retiring to you own comfortable quarters for the night. Victorian dairy farmers are not famed for the attention they give to their young stock. If an animal is worth rearing at all, it should be reared well. It will amply repay you for all the attention and trouble. Make it your first duty then to have comfortable calf sheds, where the young animals will be well bedded and protected from the influences of the weather. Good food, regular feeding, and warm, comfortable sheds are necessary to promote growth in any animal, and none are more easily "dwarfed" by ill-treatment than calves.—"Radiator" in *Melbourne Weekly Times.*

—o—

The Art of Milking.

GOOD milking bears so important a relation to the best results, which constitute profit, as compared with results not quite so good, that it is necessary for everyone who has to handle cows to endeavour to become good milkers.

Almost anyone can milk after a fashion, but really good milkers are not as plentiful as they should be.

To become a good milker you must be patient and gentle, and not only be incapable of lifting a milking stood to hit a cow, but also show no harshness of manner that might excite a nervous animal.

Milking should be done as rapidly as possible without worry. It should be done thoroughly to the last drop, otherwise a little milk left carelessly in the udder will begin the work of "drying off" the cow.

The hands and clothing should be clean, also the cow's udder. Clean milk cannot be obtained under other conditions.

The milking should be done regularly, beginning at the same hour, and each

cow taken in her turn, thus making it easier for the cow, that, from habit, knows when to expect her turn.

It is hard to milk with the rapidity a good milker requires, and it is more difficult to keep the milk clean until you attain the proper speed.

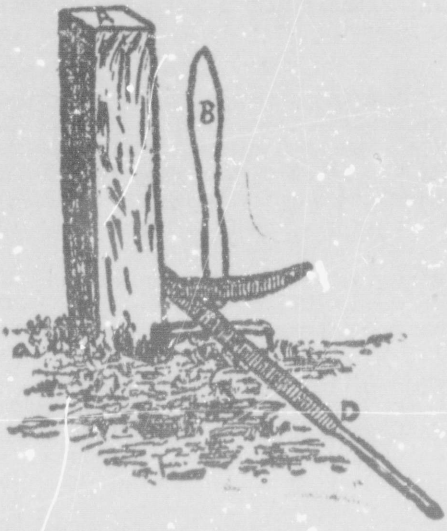
Tough cows are liable to dry off early. They become nervous, too, as a rule, and develop into kickers. This is caused by the irritation in being milked, and they naturally resent it. They also take up so much more time, that it is better to fatten as soon as possible and sell them.

A cheerful, kind milker is much more likely to harmonise with the disposition of good milk cows and get better results, than the impatient, worrying individual, who takes but little interest or pride in his work.

—o—

Raising Old Posts.

THERE is a right and a wrong way of doing things. We have seen men tug and pull by the half hour at an old post or stump, wasting valuable time and muscle, when a little ingenuity would have accomplished the work with far less effort, and in one-tenth the time. We give herewith a very commendable idea.



The engraving is self explanatory. It is so simple that we wonder the idea did not occur to many before. One man drives the pick firmly into the post, and braces back against the crowbar, which is worked over a fulcrum by a companion. It is a well-set post that won't "come" under this treatment.

ADVERTISEMENTS

This reproduces the advertisements which are grouped together in the original volume. Occasional advertisements occurring at the beginning and interspersed through the volume are reproduced in their places.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Timber! * Timber!

Timber!

A. & D. MUNRO

Beg to announce that they have now completed the erection of a SECOND LARGE SAW MILLING PLANT at Perseverance, in the Ravensbourne district, which is the centre of the finest timbered country in Queensland. This Mill is supplementary to the Mill at Geham Creek, Highfields, and both are connected with Toowoomba by rail and tramway.

Having the Perseverance Mill fitted with electric light, they can now fairly claim to command the quickest and best supply of PINE and HARDWOOD in Southern Queensland.

* **Band Saw Work, Wheelwright and Coachbuilder's Material a Speciality.**

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Will please note that A. & D. M. stock also GALVANISED IRON, RIDGE-CAPPING, SPOUTING, NAILS, and all BUILDING REQUISITES, at very lowest market rates.

☞ NOTE THE ADDRESSES—

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SAW MILLS: PERSEVERANCE, VIA MURPHY'S CREEK AND GEHAM CREEK, HIGHFIELDS.

QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK.

Branches of the above are now Open at

Adavale, Albion, Allora, Alpha, Aramac, Ayr, Augathella.

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Caboolture, Cairns, Camoweal, Cardwell, Charleville, Charters Towers, Childers, Chinchilla, Clermont, Cleveland, Clifton, Cloncurry, Coen, Comet, Cooktown, Coomera Township, Crow's Nest, Croydon, Cumberland, Cunnamulla.

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Oakey, One-mile Creek (Gympie).

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Sandgate, Shipping Office (Brisbane), South Brisbane, Southport, Springsure, Stanthorpe, St. George, St. Lawrence, Surat.

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Walkerston, Wallangarra, Wallumbilla, Warwick, Westwood, Winton, Woodford, Woolloongabba.

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Deposits of five shillings and upwards will be received from any depositor, subject to the undermentioned conditions as to interest.

Interest will be allowed on deposits not exceeding £200, at the rate of three pounds per cent. per annum; on deposits exceeding £200, the above rate of interest will be payable on £200 part thereof, but no interest whatever will be payable on the residue, except in the case of funds of any Friendly Society registered under "The Friendly Societies Act of 1894," or of any other Society or Co-operative that may be excepted from the operation of this proviso by the Governor-in-Council by proclamation.

Deposits can be made and money withdrawn at any of the above Branches during ordinary office hours, and on Saturday evenings.

Further information can be obtained by applying either by letter or in person, at the Treasury, or at any of the above Offices.

By His Excellency's Command,

H. M. NELSON.

The Treasury,
Queensland, 1st October, 1897.

FENWICK & CO.,

Stock and Station Agents,

SHEEP & CATTLE SALESMEN,

Wool and Tallow Brokers,

HIDES, SKINS, MARSUPIAL SKINS, Etc.,

PASTORAL EXCHANGE, BRISBANE.

FENWICK & CO. undertake Sales of Stations, Freehold Property, and Station Produce Generally. The Agency for Stations and Companies. The Management of Property, &c., for Absentees. The Purchase of Forfeited Runs at Auction. The Payments of Rents. The Arrangement of Difficulties between Lessees and the Crown Lands Department. The Agency for Mail Tenders, &c., and generally any Commission Business in connection with the Pastoral Interests. Arbitrations, Valuations, &c.

They Hold Auction Sales

• • VIZ.: • •

Fat Stock at the Enoggera Yards EVERY THURSDAY. Hides, Skins, Tallow, Marsupial Skins, &c., at their New Wool Stores, Edward-street.

WOOL.--Special Wool Sales EVERY TUESDAY during the Season.

Prompt Account Sales and Remittances.

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☞ Conducted in Any Part of the Colony as Required.

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A LARGE STOCK OF THE BEST GROCERIES, ETC., ALWAYS ON HAND.

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Family Trade Specially Attended To.

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CORN BEEF

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Glass, Oil, and Color Merchant,
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SAMPLES AND QUOTATIONS ON APPLICATION. JOBBING EXECUTED.

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LIMITED,

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DOWNS BREWERY, TOOWOOMBA.

THE OLDEST IN THE COLONY.

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Gustav Kupper	(Elberfeld Lager Beer).. ..	Elberfeld
G. H. Mumm & Co.	(Mumm's Champagne)	Reims
Krug & Co.	(Krug's Champagne)	Reims
Wilkinson & Co.	(Coolalta Claret and Colonial Wines)	Hunter River, N.S.W.
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Talisker Distillery	(Pure Malt Whisky)	Isle of Skye
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A Large Stock of Seasoned Timber of All Sizes,

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We keep no inferior rubbish at low prices. We only supply GENUINE GOODS that always give satisfaction, at the very Lowest Market Rates.

Give us a Trial Order,

And You will Come Again.

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Capital, Paid-up = = £1,949,500
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The Bank allows Interest on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained at the Various Offices; issues Drafts or Letters of Credit; negotiates Approved Bills, and transacts all other usual Banking Business.

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{ F. N. ROBINSON, Accountant.

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We can forward our FAMOUS CAKES and PASTRY to any part of the Country, carefully packed, so as to arrive in splendid condition.

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HANDSOMELY DECORATED WEDDING and BIRTHDAY CAKES of most Superior Quality at Moderate Prices.

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We hold the Best-assorted Stock of DRAPERY, MILLINERY and CLOTHING in Toowoomba.

We import the bulk of our Goods direct from the Manufacturers, and sell considerably under "Brisbane Prices."

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Hides and Horsehair Bought for Spot Cash.

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THE ROYAL BANK OF QUEENSLAND, LIMITED, allows Interest on Fixed Deposits at rates which can be ascertained on application; discounts Trade Paper; makes Advances against Approved Securities, including Bills supported by Shipping Documents; issues Drafts and Letters of Credit; collects Interest on Debentures and Dividends of Public Companies; invests Moneys in Colonial and other Securities on behalf of constituents; and generally transacts all usual Banking Business.

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The Best Procurable Kept in Stock.



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TRUST MONEYS TO LEND ON APPROVED FREEHOLD SECURITY.

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THE BEST CURE IS

Hodgson's Liquid Blister.

PRICE, 2s. 6d. PER BOTTLE,

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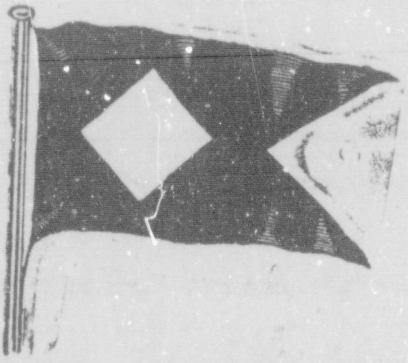
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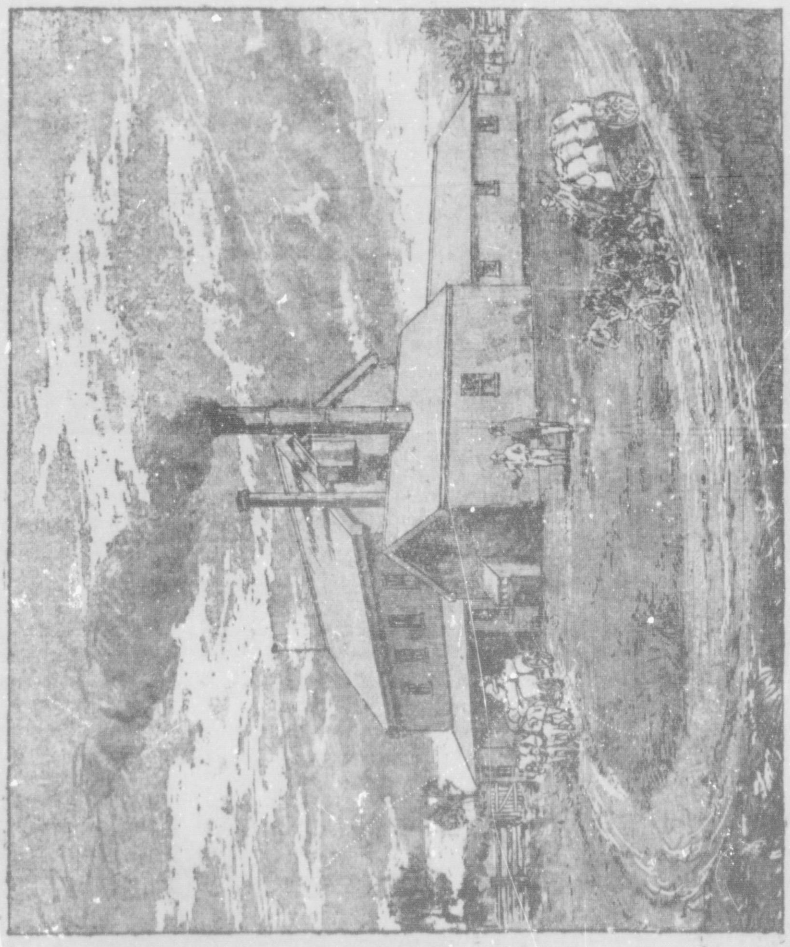
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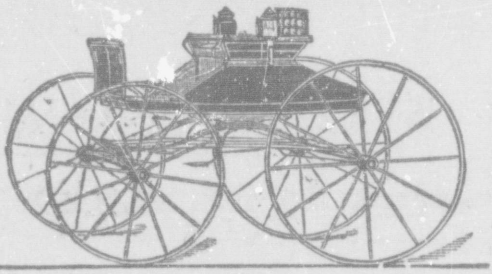
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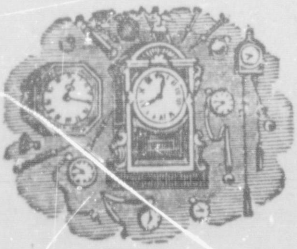
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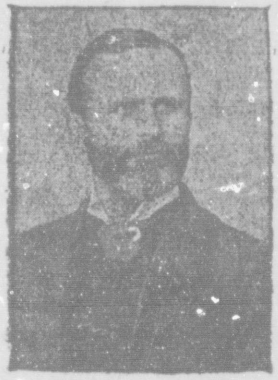
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